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# SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

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The May issue of the *Abstracts* initiates the practice of printing abstracts as fast as they are received, except that we operate on a 60-75 day editorial and publication schedule, which means that 60-75 days elapse between the date of any given month when editing begins and an issue is planned and the date of publication of this issue. This schedule is required for the following reasons: (1) Besides preparing his own copy, each editor reads one other departmental copy as an additional check; (2) assembly of copy is a complex process in a journal that publishes over 1,000 articles in each issue, classified and cross-indexed; then (3) two galley proofs are read at the printing plant and two sets of page proof are read in this office.

In planning each issue, we consider such facts as the number of abstracts previously published in each subject, the number of unpublished abstracts on hand, the dates of articles abstracted and the accumulated reserves.

To facilitate the finding of material in any issue of the *Abstracts*, may we call your attention to the paragraphs printed on the first page of the ad section of this issue—How to USE SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS.

Abstracts are not designed to be critical. Where critical remarks occur it may be assumed that they are part of the original articles, for abstractors are asked to abstain from all criticism.

The annual index of Vol. I will be printed in May or June. Since this is the first annual index of Social Science Abstracts and the first periodical index of the social science literature of the world it has seemed important to allow sufficient time to do this work thoroughly. Once this index is completed, however, the structure of future indexes will be set and these future indexes may be published promptly after the end of the calendar year. It should be noted that the annual index is an index of the *contents* of the abstracts and not an index of the *mere titles* of the articles.

Please remember that subscriptions will be cancelled one month after expiration unless remittance for renewals is received. Our business office does not assume responsibility for non-delivery of copies as a result of failure of a subscriber to notify us of change of address four weeks in advance.

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# SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

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## DIVISION I. METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

#### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entry 6703)

5555. LASSWELL, HAROLD D. The study of the ill as a method of research into political personalities. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23 (4) Nov. 1929: 996-1001.—A body of neglected intimate and comprehensive life histories lies in the case files of our hospitals. The political and social scientist should interest himself in improving the value of these records for the understanding of the particular behavior patterns which are his object of study. In a good institution for the care of the mentally ill, the record is the cooperative product of several specialists, and the new emphasis on the patient's own productions, and upon his social history, guarantees at least a modicum of usefulness of the record for the social scientist. Those who suffer from somatic disease can be approached during convalescence to supplement their personality histories. The existing records can be improved in two ways: (1) by giving special training in distinctions which are important to the political and social scientist to an interested physician or psychiatric social worker; (2) by attaching a trained social scientist to the hospital staff.—*H. D. Lasswell.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 7053, 7069, 7115, 7206)

5556. BURT, HENRY J. Research methods in social organization. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 23 Oct. 1929. 214-222.—This study was undertaken as a Purnell project by the Missouri College of Agriculture in a rural community where the local standard community association wanted to find out to what extent its

activities were reaching all the community people. An intensive study of social contacts was carried on to show the production and the consumption of contacts in the village center and in each of the surrounding school districts separately. The study covered a period of three months. During this period a complete record of attendance at every meeting held in the community was kept. These data were supplemented by a detailed record of family-visiting secured by a questionnaire. The questionnaire also covered the social contact experienced by each person outside the community. A more detailed presentation of method is given.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

5557. COOLEY, CHARLES H. The life-study method as applied to rural social research. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 23 Oct. 1929: 248-254.—The life-study method, as contrasted with the statistical method, is one of intensive observation of living forms, continued for a period of time. Recent rural research has been unduly influenced by the idea that only quantitative methods should be used and has shunned lifelike description. The aim of a descriptive technique is to give a lifelike or dramatic picture of typical functional behavior. Suggestive examples of descriptive technique may be found in contemporary sociology and also in psychiatry, anthropology, and literature. While the technique of the social scientist cannot be that of the novelist, it may profit by a study of it. There is no good reason for limiting scientific social description to overt behavior.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

5558. RICE, STUART A. Contagious bias in the interview. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35 (3) Nov. 1929: 420-423.—An inquiry in which twelve investigators interviewed unselected series of applicants disclosed a transfer of investigators' individual bias to applicants, and a corresponding distortion in replies given by the latter to scheduled questions.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

### STATISTICAL METHOD

#### STATISTICAL METHOD IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entry 3543)

5559. ALLPORT, GORDON W. The composition of political attitudes. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35 (2) Sep. 1929: 220-238.—This study is offered in support of the contention that attitudes can be measured, and that under suitable conditions the questionnaire affords a relatively satisfactory method of procedure. The political preferences, information, prejudices, and convictions of 375 undergraduates were studied. By methods of correlation and of comparing extreme groups in respect to scholarship, prejudice, and radicalism, the existence

of types is discovered. The most prominent types are those showing radicalism with high scholarship and low prejudice, and conservatism with low scholarship and high prejudice. Those who feel strongly on political matters, the Catholics, the Jews, and those who differ in vote from their fathers, also show distinctive political and personal qualities. The study discovers the hierarchy of prejudice for the group as a whole; the leading bias is anti-socialistic. Several practical conclusions for politics are offered. The principal theoretical conclusion is that political behavior is not specific, but is related to inclusive sets or attitudes in personality. The political character of men is, on the whole, bound up with many generic traits in their personalities.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

## STATISTICAL METHOD IN SOCIOLOGY

5560. RICE, STUART A., and GREEN, ROBERT. Interlocking memberships of social science societies. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35 (3) Nov. 1929:—Nearly 70% of the statisticians have no other affiliation among the other

three societies, possibly because of the large number interested in business enterprises. They have, however, a greater proportion of overlapping memberships than any other society, the economists coming next, with sociologists and political scientists following in the order named.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

## STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

### WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 3477, 5340, 5447, 6615)

5561. JOHNSTON, MARY. The need for an index for social data. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (168) Dec. 1929: 398-404.—The Institute of Social and Religious Research has recently undertaken the task of indexing available data for social and economic research, beginning with the publications of the Bureau of the Census. It was found that important data are scattered so widely through the census volumes that they are difficult to find. When all material is suitably indexed and conflicting terminology eliminated, the scope of the census is found to be much wider than is generally thought. Sample index tables are given. It is suggested that government bureaus could best undertake the task of such indexing, particularly since they could also list available unpublished material.—*G. R. Davies.*

### UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entries 6584, 6587, 6591-6592)

5562. CONRAD, HERBERT S., and JONES, HAROLD ELLIS. Psychological studies of motion pictures. *Univ. California Publ. in Psychol.* 3 (7-8) Nov. 22, 1929: 245-284.—Some method of testing the intelligence of unselected samples of the adult population is needed in sociology and psychology. The prime requisite of a test which is to be applied to this group is acceptability. The authors found a ten- or fifteen-minute questionnaire based on a commercial or a popular educational motion picture to be very successful. They employed the method in the rural districts of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont. A well-advertised free picture served to bring together a representative group. The excellent cooperation of the audience proved that the test was acceptable. The test itself seemed to be adequate as a measure of intelligence as compared with several other standard tests.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

5563. COURTIS, S. A. Maturation units for the measurement of growth. *School & Soc.* 30 (777) Nov. 16, 1929: 683-690.

### COLLECTION OF DATA

(See Entries 5556, 5558, 5568, 6214, 6252, 6301, 6660)

### AVERAGES DISPERSION AND SKEWNESS

(See also Entry 7056)

5564. DAVIES, G. R. The analysis of frequency distributions. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (168) Dec. 1929: 349-366.—Formulas are developed for correcting the average deviation and the standard deviation for the errors involved in tabulating data as a frequency distribution, and methods of estimating the mode are considered. Methods of simple curve fitting avoiding the use of the moments and depending simply on the quartiles are suggested. The curve used is the ordinary normal adjusted logarithmically to any given degree of skewness. Criteria of the logarithmic normal are

developed and a comparison of this curve with the curves of the Pearson system is made.—*G. R. Davies.*

### CORRELATION

5565. BEAN, L. H. Simplified method of graphic curvilinear correlation. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (168) Dec. 1929: 386-397.—This paper presents a simplified approach to multiple curvilinear correlation based almost entirely on the use of graphics, which reduces the time involved for an ordinary correlation problem to about one-fourth the time required with the use of the usual mathematical procedure. The steps in the process are (1) to plot scatter diagrams of  $X_1$ , the dependent variable, with each of the independent variables to determine by inspection, if possible, which of the independent variables is the most important in causing the variations in  $X_1$ . Then by inspection fit a free hand curve to the net relation between  $X_1$  and the most important variable  $X_2$ . In fitting this net regression, by inspection, observations are found among the other variables for which conditions are similar and lines are drawn through these points in the scatter diagram  $X_1 - X_2$ . It is assumed that the slopes of these lines indicate the slope for the net regression between  $X_1$  and  $X_2$ . (2) Next determine the net relation between residuals from this curve and the next most important independent variable,  $X_3$ , by the same process. (3) Continue this matching of residuals with independent variables until a regression line for each independent variable has been determined. These are first approximation curves and can be adjusted by plotting the residuals from the final curve established as deviations from the other first approximation curves. Second approximations should be made where necessary. After the curves have been fitted satisfactorily, the index of correlation may be determined by computing the standard deviations of the residuals from the final curve and substituting in the usual formula for  $P$ , the index of correlation. This method of correlation is somewhat limited in the number of observations and variables to which it may be applied because it depends on detecting the net regressions by inspection instead of by mathematical computation of linear regression and successive approximations, and too many observations in a scatter diagram are likely to make it difficult to find the true relationships. This difficulty may be overcome by dividing the problem into two or more sections and treating each separately. The method as described is illustrated by three examples.—*C. M. Purves.*

5566. CURETON, EDWARD E. Computation of correlation coefficients. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 20 (8) Nov. 1929: 588-601.—The summary at the end of the paper runs as follows:—"A method has been devised which by the omission of the scattergram and the use by a calculating machine, materially shortens the time required to compute and check a correlation coefficient and its attendant means and standard deviations. Every step is mechanical. . . . The resulting coefficient is a 'true' product-moment coefficient. . . . The method effects a still greater saving of time when there are a number of inter-correlations to be computed,

as none of the labor of computing means and standard deviations has to be repeated."—C. H. Whelden, Jr.

5567. HARRIS, J. ARTHUR, and CHI TU. A second category of limitations in the applicability of the contingency coefficient. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(168) Dec. 1929: 367-375.—The calculations of contingency coefficients for measures of relationships between two variables may lead to very different results from those of correlation coefficients or ratios. This is shown in the biological example chosen to discover the interrelationships between locular composition and radial asymmetry in the ovary of *Staphylea*. Certain cells are physically void of actual frequencies, but all cells are assigned theoretical frequencies by ordinary methods of calculation. The result in this case is a contingency coefficient about "fifty per cent higher than the correlation ratio and two or three times as large as the correlation coefficient." Two methods that are tested for redistributing the theoretical frequencies reduce the contingency coefficient to very small values. Although much depends on the primary purpose of the measure of relationships, a contingency coefficient should be used with caution, especially if comparisons are to be made with other measures of interrelations.—Lucile Bagwell.

### PROBABILITY

5568. BEYLEVELD, A. J. Determination of a precise indication of change in crop acreage. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(168) Dec. 1929: 405-411.—This article deals with the reliability of sample data as an indicator of acreage changes from year to year of the principal crops in Maryland. An analysis of sample data shows that as the size of the sample is increased the averages for farm acreage and for the acreage of the three principal crops, corn, winter wheat and hay reach a degree of stability: additional farms have little effect on the averages after about 800 farms are included. Acreage changes are measured by determining the ratio of the land in different crops to all land in farms for each year and then comparing these ratios for a given crop from year to year in the form of ratio relatives. A comparison of the probable errors of such ratio relatives was found to be about equal to the change in acreage indicated in every case studied from 1924 to 1927. Assuming that the true ratio relative is not beyond the limits of over the probable error from the calculated one, the range within which it may fluctuate is still too great for the change, as shown by a sample of 1,000 farms, to be taken as the change in acreage which actually occurred. If the sample were to be increased to the point where these indications could be accepted, the work involved would be too great for the short period of time allotted for computation. Since the probable error was too large for accurate measures of acreage changes, different methods of grouping the data were tried to see if the reliability of the estimates could be increased. When grouping farms on a regional basis according to more homogeneous types of farming, the results did not show any significant decrease in the variation of farm acreage. Grouping by size of farms held the variation in the size of farms within their limits but the acreage in any crop remains free to vary. Consequently, the probable errors for the different crops were not reduced materially. By comparing reports from identical farms for two years, it was found that 100 reports from identical farms were equal to 400 reports from unmatched farms. Much less time is involved in making comparisons from identical farms than from unmatched farms, when once a sample of identical farms has been obtained.—C. M. Purves.

5569. DUNLAP, JACK W., and CURETON, EDWARD E. Note on the standard error of a reliability coefficient estimated from the coefficient for a

different range of talent. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 20(9) Dec. 1929: 705-706.—The formula for the standard error of  $R$ , the estimated reliability of a test over one range of talent when its reliability over another range is known, given by the formula

$$\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{1-R}}{\Sigma} = \frac{\sqrt{1-r}}{\sqrt{1-r}}$$

is derived by use of the method of differentials.

$$\sigma_R = (1-R) \left( \frac{2}{N} + \frac{3-r^2}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

—H. E. Edgerton.

5570. HOLZINGER, KARL J. A note on the correctness of certain error formulas. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 20(9) Dec. 1929: 669-670.

### CURVES AND CURVE FITTING

(See also Entries 5564, 5573)

5571. THURSTONE, L. L., and ACKERSON, LUTON. The mental growth curve for the Binet tests. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 20(8) Nov. 1929: 569-583.

### TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

5572. ASHBY, FORREST BEE. Cotton futures as forecasters of cotton spot prices. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(168) Dec. 1929: 412-419.—The analysis of eleven-months cotton futures designed to test the accuracy of long-distance forecasts, shows that in their long swings upward and downward, forecasted prices never rise as high as actual prices nor descend as low, that the price at which eleven-months futures are sold is much more closely related to the spot price in the month of sale than to the spot price in the month of delivery, and that while there is a certain forecasting faculty in the futures curve, the degree of accuracy is debatable. In 443 months, two-fifths of the eleven-months forecasts of spot cotton prices contained an error of over 20%, while in only 15% of the cases was the error less than 5%. The average error was between 15 and 20%. Short-time cotton futures were analyzed by a comparison of spot prices in March and May with the futures sold in November and January, respectively. In a total of 74 forecast, slightly over one-fourth were accurate within 5%. The average error was a little over 10%. The author concludes that while speculative prices cannot rise above spot prices by more than the amount of the carrying charges, below this point speculation has free range as to cotton prices in the future.—Dorothea D. Kiltredge.

5573. LORENZ, PAUL. "Der Trend" als Hilfsmittel der Untersuchung von Wirtschaftskurven. [The trend as a tool for use in investigating economic curves.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 19(2): 1929: 188-205.—The deductive handling of economic curves is almost impossible as these curves represent large numbers of partly independent and partly dependent factors, which cannot be separated as is possible in physics. An exact description of an economic series would have as many constants as there are data and would be without meaning. Therefore a trend representing the major tendency is used. The trend is only a descriptive formula without any indication of the nature of the process. The author applies the method of least squares to the determination of the trend of the production of pig iron in Germany. This is not a function of time and so the trend cannot be used for extrapolation nor for interpolation except under special circumstances. By the use of orthogonal functions, previously described by the author, the computation of the parabolic trends of all degrees is simplified. The parabolas of higher

degree include all the constants appearing in the lines of lower degree and can be computed from them. The parabola of degree zero is only the arithmetic average of the observations. The parabola of first degree can be determined from the average annual change between consecutive points in the series. The parabola of third degree represents first the average of the data, second the average increase or decrease in the data and third the average annual increase or decrease in this. The trends of higher degree can be described as further arithmetic averages according to the same principle. In analyzing a curve it is necessary to look for disturbances which can be eliminated. If these cannot be eliminated, it may be necessary to break the curve up into two or more parts and determine the trend for each separately. In case new fundamental factors have entered into the make-up of the trend, or one of the deciding factors has ceased to exist, the determination of a trend which is no more than an arithmetic mean is as meaningless as the computation of an average of heterogeneous things. The determination of parabolic trends by the method of least squares is especially useful in the search for probability relationships.—*C. Whitney.*

5574. MOURRE, BARON. La baisse des valeurs de Bourse aux États-Unis et la prévision des crises. [The fall in values on the stock market in the United States and the forecasting of crises.] *J. d. Econ.* 88 Nov. 15, 1929: 271-289.—An examination of the recent stock market crisis in the United States, in its relation to previous breaks in security values, results in the conclusion that the forecasting of price peaks during a "bull movement" is extremely difficult. While there is always evident a similarity in the factors which influence stock market trends the degree of intensity and the duration are never the same.—*Amos E. Taylor.*

### RATES AND RATIOS

(See also Entries 5337, 5372)

5575. HEMENWAY, HENRY BIXBY. Tabulation of maternal deaths, and of causes of stillbirths and

deaths of very young infants. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 19(12) Dec. 1929: 1334-1338.—It is customary to compute the rate of maternal deaths according to the number of living births recorded. The real question is the risk of maternity, and the present method does not give the answer with the accuracy possible. The best obtainable divisor would now seem to be the total number of births recorded, both living and dead. The deaths of very young infants may be due to prematurity, difficulty of birth, defective development, and conditions associated closely with the change from the existence of fetus to that of child. There is no present code which enables the statistician to tabulate these early deaths and stillbirths according to the underlying cause. For the purpose of study, therefore, in order to prevent stillbirths and deaths in very young infants, the U. S. Bureau of Census should be asked to devise a special code for tabulating these deaths according to the real cause.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

### INDEX NUMBERS

(See Entries 6369, 6547, 6610, 6687)

### BIOMETRIC METHODS

5576. HUTCHINSON, J. B. The application of the "method of maximum likelihood" to the estimation of linkage. *Genetics.* 14(6) Nov. 1929: 519-537.—R. A. Fisher's "Method of Maximum Likelihood" is applied to the genetic problem of estimating linkage in cases involving complementary and duplicate factors. The method is found to be more efficient than any other method of estimation. The amount of information supplied per plant by Maximum Likelihood formulae for  $F_2$ s and backcrosses, and by other formulae for  $F_2$ s is compared with that supplied by a simple—that is, completely classified—backcross. From the curves given one can estimate the size of family necessary to give any required degree of accuracy. A method of successive trials is developed for solving the equations involved.—*J. R. Miner.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH

### TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entry 5608)

5577. HALVERSON, LYNN H. Pictures in the teaching of geography. *J. of Geog.* 28(9) Dec. 1929: 357-368.—The use of pictures of high geographic quality aids in making geography real and concrete, in providing material regarding which interpretations may be made, and in developing the ability to think geographically. Pictures may be classified as possessing primary, secondary, or tertiary geographic quality, on the basis of the geographic relationships shown or suggested. Some special uses of pictures include the reconnaissance, orientation, definition, interpretation, detailed checking, summary recall, and final testing uses. It is necessary to recognize that gradation in picture study is based upon the interpretative study required to make the desired use of the picture. With more and more picture study, there should be a piling up of information and experience dealing with landscape items, with resulting added power in the interpretation of pictures in the light of actual or suggested geographic relationships. The geography teacher, attempting to teach landscapes and the related human activities over the world, is handicapping herself

greatly if pictures are not used wherever and whenever they can function to give concrete experiences and understandings to children.—*Lynn H. Halverson.*

5578. MONTZKA, HEINRICH. Der gegenwärtige Zustand des erdkundlichen Unterrichts an österreichischen Mittelschulen. [The present condition of geographical instruction in Austrian high schools.] *Geog. Anz.* 30(6-7) 1929: 181-183.—(On the occasion of the twenty-third German Geographers' Congress the *Geographische Anzeiger*, an organ of school geography, issued a special number on instruction given in foreign German schools.) This country has long been replete with outstanding literary aids to instruction. The majority has adapted itself to the changed system of teaching; likewise the cartographers have taken into consideration the new conditions. In the teaching plans local geography is firmly stressed. The demand for increase in the number of lesson hours has not been responded to. In the final examinations geography is an elective subject. Geography as a major examination subject is being undertaken at the present time by 10% of the whole graduating class.—*B. Brandt.*

5579. RIDGLEY, DOUGLAS C. Two new courses of study in geography. *J. of Geog.* 28(8) Nov. 1929: 318-326.—*Lynn H. Halverson.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See Entries 2196, 3536, 5583, 5777, 7144)

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 5972, 5977, 5999, 6065, 6110)

5580. BABCOCK, D. C. New social function for history. *Hist. Outlook*. 21(1) Jan. 1930: 16-19.—That "the iron man of industry is doing us to death," that our rate of material progress is too great, that these rapid changes in our outward life cannot be equalled by our *mores*—our culture, and that these situations may be designated as the discontinuity of tradition, is the first of two themes presented by Babcock. The implication is that history teaching may serve a purpose in aiding to maintain a "social continuity," and, in his second theme, the author deals with the process of "translating a tradition" by the presentation of the past to the younger generation in such a way as to make it accepted as "a part of their loyalty rather than of their mere knowledge."—*Arthur H. Noyes*.

5581. BARNARD, J. LYNN. Development of the world history course. *Hist. Outlook*. 20(8) Dec. 1929: 395-398.—Several lines of progress may be noted in regard to World History in secondary schools since 1900. Ancient history for many years was presented as preparation for those entering classical colleges. Today many pupils go to technical schools where ancient history is not prescribed as an entrance subject. A large proportion of high school pupils represent all parts of the world in their racial origins and educators have come to realize the wisdom of making history a basis for world understanding. Flick in a recent address described general history as given in textbooks prior to 1910 as "conglomerate, scrap-book history," predominantly political. Today's textbooks are different. The authors picture the life of common man, tracing institutional development in language understandable to tenth grade pupils. Units and epochs are devices used for grouping projects instead of old-time fact questions, and the discussion of events as a story to grip the imagination tends to distinguish the new from the old. The amount of time devoted to World History seems to be slowly decreasing. There may be several reasons for this. One year is frequently considered enough to tell this story, ancient history is being pushed out of the junior high school ninth grade, and one year is coming to be considered as sufficient time to present the subject if the tenth year is the lowest grade level in which it may be begun. In order to make for an adequate treatment of World History in so brief a period a new type of recitation less consuming than the old question and answer must be used.—*Bessie L. Pierce*.

5582. BEARD, CHARLES A. The trend in social studies. *Hist. Outlook*. 20(8) Dec. 1929: 369-372.—W. H. Venable's *School History of the United States* was the source of the author's instruction in citizenship and social studies when he was a student in the schools about 40 years ago. The book devotes about four-fifths of its space to military and political affairs, giving little enlightenment as to the tendencies and events of the past 40 years. This book is typical of most histories for about twenty of the intervening years. The historians planned, during this period, a four year course in their favorite subject: two years to Europe, one year to England, and one to the United States, "with some dry facts about the Constitution tacked in, to make a kind of civic side show." The history they proposed was mainly concerned with wars, diplomacy, and politics. The first American high school book containing a chapter on the immense changes in

human life brought about by the steam engine and machinery appeared in 1908. At length the historical monopoly over social studies was broken in our institutions of higher learning, and teachers going out from this changed instruction carried with them an interest in the living present. Subjects dealing with life in community, state and nation began to creep into the schools. English history disappeared almost entirely and in many schools European history was compressed from two years to one. When the economists, historians, sociologists got together about the state of teaching they found a community of interest—the effort of mankind to become civilized as the keynote of their subjects. Hence there arose the term "social studies." Teaching the social studies places upon teachers the burden of dealing with controversial questions. In every phase of their work they encounter propaganda, a good example of which is found in the revelations of the Federal Trade Commission regarding the propaganda of Public Utilities in the schools. In order to combat propaganda teachers must stand foursquare to all the winds that blow, and solemnly resolve that they will discharge their responsibility as they are given to see the light of their age. If American democracy is to fulfill its high mission, those who train its youth must be among the wisest, most fearless, and most highly trained men and women this land can furnish.—*Bessie L. Pierce*.

5583. DAWSON, EDGAR. Efforts toward reorganization. *Hist. Outlook*. 20(8) Dec. 1929: 372-375.—Great chaos prevails in the present regarding the teaching of the social studies. When the *Historical Outlook* was started the report of the Committee of Seven and of the Committee of Five were holding sway. Many were of the opinion that their recommendations should hold. Others, particularly of the social science guild shortly after 1910 began to agitate for more social science and less history. The junior-senior high school scheme played a part. Consequently there came about the report of The Social Science Commission of the Commission on the Reorganization of Secondary Education of the National Education Association (No. 28 of the Bureau of Education Bulletins). The war left matters in an unstable condition, and when the *History Inquiry* in 1923 collected statistics it found that about a third of the schools tended to follow the reports of the Historical Association, a second third tended to accept the leadership of the Committee on Social Studies, and another third offered all sorts of possible compromises between the two offerings. Following the war the historians failed to sanction publication of the report of the Second Committee of Eight which had been set up by the National Board for Historical Service, therefore a unifying force was lost. In 1921 the National Council for the Social Studies was organized to bring into association a group of scholars and teachers desirous of developing their field of interest. Its growth has been satisfactory but it has not had the cooperation of subject matter specialists. These specialists stand firm for elementary courses in their own fields. They do not like, for example, courses such as Problems of Democracy. In 1921 the Commonwealth Fund attempted a thorough survey of the elements in the situation. Here again particularistic tendencies in subject matter specialists made for failure. At present the American Historical Association has at work a committee called the Commission on an Investigation of History and the other Social Studies in the Schools under the chairmanship of A. C. Krey. The Carnegie Corporation provides funds for the work. The Commission represents all the social sciences and organizations of educators. It is to report in 1933. There is also in progress an enterprise sponsored by the American Council on Education.—*Bessie L. Pierce*.

5584. HOLTZMANN, R. L'Annuaire International

de *Bibliographie Historique*. [The international Yearbook of Historical Bibliography.] *Coopération Intellectuelle*. 1(10) Oct. 15, 1929: 622-624.—The International Committee of Historical Sciences is about to publish the first volume of its International Yearbook of Historical Bibliography. This will list all the works published in 1926. The yearbook will complement the various national bibliographies and will contain the titles of only those works that treat of two or more countries. The work of assembling the materials has been divided as follows: (1) auxiliary sciences—Germany and Poland; (2) manuals and general works—United States; (3) Prehistory—Denmark and Spain; (4) Ancient empires—Germany; (5) Greek history—France; (6) Roman history—Italy; (7) Byzantine history—Greece; (8) The middle ages—Germany and Italy; (9) History of religions—Algeria, Tunis, Germany, Italy, Palestine; (10) History of civilization—Germany, United States, France, Italy; (11) History of ideas—Germany, Holland; (12) Social and economic history—Germany and Belgium; (13) History of institutions—Germany and Italy; (14) History of relations between nations—England, Argentina, Norway, and Portugal.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

5585. KREY, A. C. Social studies in the colleges, 1909-1929. *Hist. Outlook*. 20(7) Nov. 1929: 319-321.—In this comparison of the courses of twenty years ago with those of today the freshman year exhibits the most significant differences. Today there is a wide diversity in the courses offered and the procedure followed, with "service" courses replacing the introductory courses of other days. Present courses deal with modern institutions and problems and either cover longer periods of history or devote a longer time to recent periods, emphasizing the social and the cultural rather than the political and economic. They show the influence of the pragmatic philosophy of James as applied to education by Dewey. The junior college movement is still too young to disclose its full effects, but the rapid growth of the junior college may be expected to have a serious effect upon the four year college and the work in the social studies. The emphasis in the work of the upper years is still upon scholarly advance in the field, revealing more nearly the kind of work done twenty years ago. Even here changes are to be noted. The greatest of these is the increase of interest in the whole social science field as reflected in the new courses offered and in the larger enrollment of students. The responsibility for creating interest, stimulating activity, and imparting a sense of satisfaction in the student, now rests primarily with the instructor.—*D. C. Knowlton*.

5586. LINGELBACH, W. E. The new era in world history. *Hist. Outlook*. 21(1) Jan. 1930: 7-16.—The contemporary period is a new era, with the emphasis on the new. However, with all its far-reaching and revolutionary changes, the new era must be presented as the product of the past and in harmony with the perspective of world history. The changes from the old to the new are the product of that evolutionary process which dominates the whole course of human history; they are breaking down national exclusiveness, and making of the human race a great world community. It is quite evident that world history must be taught in such a way as to develop a sense of international co-operation, a world consciousness.—*Robert Francis Seybolt*.

5587. THOMAS, SARAH. English literature and modern history. *Hist. Outlook*. 21(1) Jan. 1930: 19-22.—History teaching "vitalized by literature" is the subject of this article. After justifying the more extended use of contemporary literary productions to enrich the backgrounds of history and to aid the students in "feeling" the life of a period, the author continues with suggested books which may profitably

be used in connection with a study of the various periods of modern European and American history.—*Arthur H. Noyes*.

5588. TRYON, R. M. Thirteen years of problems of American democracy in the senior high school. *Hist. Outlook*. 20(8) Dec. 1929: 380-383.—Thirteen years ago the Committee on Social Studies of the Commission on the Reorganization of Secondary Education of the National Education Association proposed a course in Problems of American Democracy for the fourth year of the traditional four-year high school. The purpose of the course was to provide a culminating course in the social studies, which would not be a specific social science course but something to assist in the solution of everyday problems of life. Three other committees during the years 1916 and 1922 sanctioned a similar course. As early as 1924 the course was widely followed. Knowledge of social, economic, and political principles and problems is the most prevalent objective of the course at the present time. Unique content is not presented in the course as analysis has shown, but one finds a conglomeration of topics rightly belonging in civics, economics, or sociology. There was no text-book until 1922. Today there are as many worth-while texts for this subject as for any other course in the social studies given in senior high school except American history. There have been many critics of the course. Miss Taylor, investigating its status, predicts that the course will continue to spread in spite of limitations.—*Bessie L. Pierce*.

5589. WILSON, HOWARD E. Curricular experimentation in social studies. *Hist. Outlook*. 20(8) Dec. 1929: 390-395.—The article calls attention to some curricular experiments and investigations under way or recently completed: (1) selected courses of study prepared for city or state school systems within the past few years; (2) junior high school courses; (3) experimental reorganization in the senior high school. Certain definite forces have affected curriculum construction in the last three decades: an attempt to provide for a larger and different group of pupils than before, the rise of the social studies other than history, and new aims and objectives. The junior high school offers a reason for changes in the social science offering, high school social science is affected by researches going forward in the subject matter, the character of the secondary school is changing and educational psychology is having an influence. The goal of the new tendencies is the development of pupils as citizens.—*Bessie L. Pierce*.

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 5583, 6334, 6340, 6552, 6559)

5590. JOHNSON, EMORY R. Graduate education for business. *Soc. Sci.* 5(1) Nov.-Dec. 1929, Jan. 1930. 11-14.

5591. MASON, MAX. Research—the partner of business foresight. *Proc. Twenty-third Annual Convention, Assn. Life Insurance Presidents*. Dec. 12, 13, 1929: 83-90.—Mason emphasizes the new integration of business with scholarship and their mutual dependence.—*A. E. Nilsson*.

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entry 5583)

5592. VAN TERLAN, J. EGGEN. Comparative civil law in the universities. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law*. 11(4) Nov. 1929: 194-203.—Since the late war a wide-spread movement has been developing throughout central and western Europe for the reform

of legal education. The object of this movement is to extend the legal curriculum and thereby check the overcrowding of the legal profession, and to give better professional education by including courses in comparative civil law. France has been the pioneer in the study of comparative civil law on the continent. She established two chairs in 1890, and additional chairs in 1892 and 1895. Leading universities in Spain, Italy, Holland, and Belgium have made provision for this work. The greatest advance has been made in Germany. Prior to the war Germany occupied a position of juridical isolation, and was dominated by the legal philosophy of Christian Wolf, who looked upon the state as a paternal minister. Today Germany realizes that the remedy for this legal isolation lies in a study of foreign laws and foreign legal mentality. Accordingly, almost all German universities have lectures or practical seminar exercises in foreign or comparative law.—*T. S. Kerr.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 7065, 7121)

5593. HOTCHKISS, GRACE E. The history of sociology in the high school. *Hist. Outlook.* 20(8) Dec. 1929: 402-404.—There has been a definite trend toward formal instruction in sociology in the high school in the last ten years, and there has been a steady increase in the offerings of the subject year by year. "The History Inquiry" found in 1924 that 23.6% of the high schools in the United States which reported were offering sociology. The appearance of the subject is not limited to any one section of the country, but it appears to be most popular in the middle and far west. In state-wide studies made in the years indicated, sociology was given by the following percentages of schools reporting: Colorado (1923) 22.4; Iowa (1924) 67.5; Kansas (1927) 34.1; Washington, (1928) 43.4.—*E. L. Clarke.*

5594. HUTCHINS, ROBERT M. An institute of human relations. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(2) Sep. 1929: 187-193.—The Institute of Human Relations at Yale is an organization for the cooperative study of man. Research in the biological sciences and their applications in medicine is here connected, through psychology, with research in the social sciences and their applications in law. The Institute is a coordination and expansion, made possible by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, of previously established mental hygiene work, the Institute of Psychology, and the Department of Research in Child Hygiene. Research is the primary object, although graduate seminars overlapping the boundary lines of the traditional disciplines will be provided. The task of coordinating research projects and eliminating duplication is so difficult that increased centralization in administration may be necessary. The first project approved is a five-year study by Wil-

liam Healy and Augusta F. Bronner of the family factors in child adjustment. The interest of the medical and law schools in the Institute has its origin in the new conceptions of preventive medicine and preventive law, which require practitioners to have a better understanding of the people and society in which they live. The experience in cooperative research should be useful to social scientists, psychologists, and other specialists in freeing them from their departmental rigidities and broadening their understanding of human relations.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

5595. RANKIN, J. O. Use of surveys, census data, and other sources. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 23 Oct. 1929: 301-305.—This paper deals with the use of data from census, survey, and other similar sources in sociology texts. It includes some discussion of laboratory uses of data from these and other sources. Tabular analysis of the textbooks in this and related fields shows that the rural sociologists use much more concrete material from survey and other similar sources than do the general sociologists, or even the writers of texts bearing such titles as applied sociology and the community. The texts on agricultural economics use more census material but much less survey material than those on rural sociology. No text in rural sociology seems to contemplate laboratory work. Perhaps the time has come for a general use of laboratory work in rural sociology. This should doubtless include directed observation of social forces and progresses or participation in them. If time permits, the student may even have laboratory work in the actual direction of rural play and other sociological activities.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

5596. SIMS, NEWELL L. What the content of the introductory course in rural sociology should be. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 23 Oct. 1929. 296-300.—This paper consists of a digest of eleven questionnaires which the Committee on Teaching Rural Sociology sent to a list of selected teachers. The results were tabulated under four headings both for colleges and universities, and normal schools, as follows: (1) topics on which there was total disagreement; (2) topics on which there was general agreement; (3) topics considered important; (4) topics given special emphasis. Criticisms of the questionnaire were made.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

5597. YODER, FRED R. The present content of the introductory course in rural sociology. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 23 Oct. 1929. 287-295.—This paper is based on a questionnaire sent to all teachers of rural sociology in the United States. The paper will show the general content of the introductory course in rural sociology; how it is taught; what general and special subjects are being treated; special emphasis given to certain subjects; textbooks used; supplementary readings required; objective of the course as stated by teachers, and the extent to which surveys, census reports, field trips, and current publications are used in teaching the course.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

## THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

### THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 6059, 6083, 6698)

5598. COULTON, G. G. Is a science of history possible? *Modern Churchman.* 18(6.7.8.) Sep. Oct. Nov. 1928: 309-318.—*M. H. Thomas.*

5599. INGE, W. R. The Christian interpretation of history. *Modern Churchman.* 18(6.7.8.) Sep. Oct. Nov. 1928: 289-308.—*M. H. Thomas.*

5600. PRINGLE-PATTISON, A. S. Is a philosophy of history possible? *Modern Churchman.* 18(6.7.8.) Sep. Oct. Nov. 1928: 319-334.—*M. H. Thomas.*

## DIVISION II. SYSTEMATIC MATERIALS

### HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

#### GENERAL WORKS ON GEOGRAPHY

5601. GRANÖ, J. G. *Reine Geographie: Eine methodologische Studie beleuchtet mit Beispielen aus Finnland und Estland. [The nature and scope of geography with illustrations from Finland and Estonia.] Acta Geographica (Helsingfors). 2 1929: pp. 202.*—"Man's environment, as a material and visible complex of phenomena, constitutes the fundamental objective in geographic research." The environment, geographically considered, falls into two main categories, namely, the foreground (*die Nähe*) of any outdoor area which one views and the landscape itself (*die Landschaft*). The region between the outer limit (perhaps 20 to 50 meters or farther from the observer, according to his elevation above the immediate surroundings) of the foreground and the horizon, is the landscape proper. Landscapes are varied in character but they may be classified into open and closed types. Within each of these landscapes the factors of spatial relations and time must be recognized. These in turn involve the recognition of mobility and immobility, in the sense of shifts in position, and changeable and unchangeable qualities as regards the form of material things. For example, man and animals are mobile but unchanging, whereas vegetation may be immovable but changeable in form with the successive seasons. The following landscapes are recognizable and may be portrayed: (1) land forms, (2) water forms (in summer and winter appearance), (3) vegetation (in summer and winter), (4) settlements according to their plan and size, the arrangement of buildings, and the density and character of highways, (5) color, (6) light and moisture, (7) sound, (8) odors, and (9) the character of the "substratum," that is the surface upon which the landscape is built or out of which it rises. This last type includes such items as firmness of the surface with respect to the weight it will support, the angle of slope, moisture, air temperature, disturbing elements such as earthquakes, and "obstacles" by way of snow, ice, water, or vegetation. The mobile forms of the air fall in a category which includes dust, cloud, fog, rain, flying animals, airplanes, and the mirage. Then, too, "rhythmic changes" may be represented, such as changes from a snow covering to the low green vegetation, from bare trees to trees in full leaf, from flooded lands to dry lands. The conception of a natural region may vary according to differences in the objectives or viewpoints of different investigators. A natural region must be characterized by homogeneity;

but every element in a given area need not be incorporated within a natural region map. In fact no agreement exists among geographers as to what elements compose a natural region. Geography includes studies not only of the tangibles but also of the intangibles such as religion, language, art, and the like. It is a science that deals distinctly with the problems and materials of the present rather than the past; nevertheless the findings of the present may be applied to situations of the past. Geography demands both a description and an interpretation of the complex phenomena associated with the earth's surface, description having a place of great importance.—*Eugene Van Cleef.*

5602. TAYLOR, E. G. R. *French cosmographers and navigators in England and Scotland. Scottish Geog. Mag. 46(1) Jan. 1930: 15-21.*—The story of the oldest Scots pilot book translated into the French to assist the French navigators in British waters gives an interesting side light on French exploration along British shores. Sailing charts and directions go back to the early sixteenth century in Britain; indeed, James V of Scotland circumnavigated his kingdom in 1540 with the pilot Lindesay. In 1546 the Admiral, Lord John Dudley, persuaded a young painter to return to England to construct charts for him. It is clear that Nicholas the Painter upon his return to France in 1548 had taken plans of all the English ports, and the French ambassador had received copies from the artist. Nicholas also had the Rutter translated into French, thus giving the French excellent sailing directions, and later, with this assistance, French ships sailed around Scotland and carried Mary Stuart to France. Nicholas' map must have been made before 1566, but the French printed version of the Rutter was not published until 1583. The Rutter is divided geographically into four parts, and each is dealt with under five heads. Other French contributors to English navigation include sixty French pilots in the service of Henry VIII in 1546. Also there was Jean Ribault of Dieppe who later was a Huguenot colonist to Florida. Sécalart, another, was associated with Jean Alfonse who piloted Sieur de Roberval to Canada, and with a few other names must be added to the list of French navigators. One reason for this French interest in navigation is to be found in the restrictions which the King of France placed upon overseas enterprises, and naturally men of action sought the good graces of the King of England.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

## SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

### POPULATION

(See also Entries 5625, 7087)

5603. RENARD, GEORGES. *Les migrations humaines. [Human migrations.] Grande Rev. 33(1) Jan. 1929: 353-368.*—In this, the first of a series of lectures on the subject in the Collège de France, migrations of various types are traced from prehistoric through recent into contemporary times. In prehistoric times many peoples were overrun by invaders, while early man as a savage and shepherd was perforce nomadic. In historic times, entire peoples are dominantly of this character, and in sedentary groups exist many individuals whose characteristics lead to migration to distant lands. Many Mediterranean peoples planted colonies and

settlements on neighboring and distant shores; occasionally hordes of Asiatics descended upon Europe (as under Xerxes); again there are contrary tides during which Europeans become scattered over wide areas in Asia; in the Holy Roman Empire whole peoples were transferred from one province to another; and for two centuries the Turk has been pressing upon the doors of the Christian world. Religious and political intolerance lead not only to reprisals and persecutions but also result in wholesale migrations to other lands, this being of recent or contemporary significance among the Jews and the Russians. Illustrations from Europe, and especially from France, are given of seasonal migrations caused by occupational changes both on land and sea; attention is called to the movement, perhaps

temporary, from the rural regions into the cities also, to the daily flow of people from places of business to suburban homes, and the Sunday excursions into the countryside. Special problems of international character arise from daily or weekly movement of labor supply across frontiers. Organizations such as the International Association for Social Progress and the International Bureau of Labor gather data relating to human migrations and their publications merit close study.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

## ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 6190, 6206, 6245, 7079)

5604. BOERMAN, W. E. De economisch-geografische betekenis van gewestelijke plannen. Haven-schap en gewestelijk plan. [The economic-geographic importance of regional planning. "Havenschap" and regional plan.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 20 (8) Aug. 1929: 321-325.—*William Van Royen.*

5605. HASSINGER, HUGO. Können Kapital, Volksvermögen und Volkseinkommen Gegenstände Wirtschaftsgeographischer Betrachtung sein? [Can capital, national wealth, and national income be subjects of economic geography?] *Geog. Jahresh. aus Österreich.* 14-15 1929: 58-76.—Though capital, national wealth, and national income are fundamental to economics little attention has been paid to them in economic geography. The creation of new capital is dependent in part on natural environmental factors, but other factors are decisive (social conditions). In making a geographic survey the geographer is not directly concerned with capital, but with the influence of working capital as evidenced in the cultural landscape in the form of farms, traffic lines, mines, and towns. The distribution of capital, therefore, is an eminently important factor from the geographic point of view. But because statistical reports seldom consider working capital, register national income and wealth only, and generally register these facts by political units only, it is difficult to grasp the mutual interaction between land and capital. From statistical reports it is, therefore, impossible to derive working capital directly, particularly since the shifting of capital must be considered. Although capital, national wealth and income are indirectly important to geographers, the study of them belongs to the economic sciences. The results, however, concern the geographer. To such conclusions, which negate the title question, the author adds examples of the geographic use of statistics of national wealth and income. Three outline maps show the distribution of national wealth in 1913-14 in relation to the distribution of the population. The purpose of the third map is to indicate differences in the standard of living by showing the post war distribution of motor cars.—*Hans G. Bobek.*

5606. HEILAND, C. A. Geophysical methods of prospecting: Principles and recent successes. *Quart. Colorado School of Mines.* 24 (1) Mar. 1929: pp. 163.—In certain favorable regions geophysical methods of prospecting for certain materials have come into widespread use in recent years. They depend on the varying density, magnetic permeability, elasticity and electrical conductivity of the materials of the earth's outer crust and have led to the development of instruments for measuring gravity, terrestrial magnetism, earthquake waves and electrical currents. Thorough knowledge of mathematics and physics are necessary in securing the necessary data and similar knowledge of geology is necessary in interpreting it. Most work in the United States has been done in prospecting for oil in areas where younger sediments conceal older structures. Geophysical work in mining, on the contrary is confined to areas where older rocks are at or near the sur-

face. One group of methods make use of gravitational, magnetic, radioactive, electrochemical and thermal effects of heterogeneities beneath the surface; while another measures the effects of such conditions on artificially produced seismic and electric fields. The effective depth varies according to conditions and object sought, from a few feet to a few thousand feet. The cost varies greatly, while usually considerable, it has not deterred the extensive use of such methods.—*L. C. Glenn.*

5607. KOENS, A. J. Economisch-geografische beschouwingen over de veeteelt. [Economic-geographic discussion of cattle raising.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 20 (11) Nov. 15, 1929: 417-431.—Originally animals were kept only for religious purposes. From these animals man has chosen the domestic animals. Domestic animals were kept at first only by nomadic peoples. Later on they were also used in agriculture; at first cattle were used, then the horse, and finally also sheep and goats. Two groups of factors influenced the development of cattle raising: factors of a physical nature and those of a sociological nature. Among the first should be enumerated soil, climate and various ecological factors. To the sociological factors belong density of population, the degree of development of agriculture, social differentiation among farmers, educational standards, religion, etc. As a result of the interplay of various physical and sociological factors different forms of cattle raising have developed, which can be grouped into six main classes: extensive cattle raising of the herdsman, extensive cattle raising of the poor, intensive cattle raising for commercial purposes, cattle breeding, cattle raising in combination with mixed farming, cattle raising for religious or social purposes. From an ecological point of view the earth can be divided into twelve regions with each a distinct type of cattle raising. These regions coincide more or less with the main phytogeographic regions.—*William Van Royen.*

5608. ZIMMERMAN, FRANCES. Geography as a life career. *J. of Geog.* 29 (1) Jan. 1930: 30-34.—There are wide fields open to students who combine a general knowledge of other subjects with geography; as, positions in export houses, express and transportation companies, tourist agencies, commission houses, banks, packing houses, and publishing houses. Such commercial and industrial enterprises as those listed are becoming conscious of the necessity of having geography experts on their staffs. Government positions which are open to persons trained in geography include one or more in seven bureaus or divisions. Geography professors in teacher-training schools and in universities assert that there is a demand for special teachers of geography in junior and senior high schools. Besides teaching, field work with scientific exploring expeditions is probably the most commonly known vocation open to geography experts. Geography as a life career merits the serious consideration of every student who is vitally interested in the subject.—*Lynn H. Halverson.*

## POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 5639, 6979, 6990, 7006, 7009)

5609. MACHATSCHKE, FRITZ. Zur politischen Geographie der Schweiz. [Concerning the political geography of Switzerland.] *Geog. Jahresh. aus Österreich.* 14-15 1929: 115-135.—Switzerland, which, in the large, derived its citizens from at least four different peoples, consists of a neutral federation of 25 small provinces, each originally having wide sovereignty; the federation grew organically from Gotthardstrasse out into the inland as the cities of commercial and trading importance linked together across the Alps in order to gain control of the entire passageway, and into the Alpine

hinterlands, Wallis and Graubünden, in order to protect the flanks and concentrate the Alpine traffic. The expansion considered from a geographic point of view went hand-in-hand with the political situation, which extended beyond the natural boundaries. Machatschek, then, considers the boundary in its political aspect,—the northern boundary, although passing directly through German soil, is a line of demarcation between democratic area and the section under princely rule. Because of the present weakness of Germany and Austria this boundary is not menaced; the spread of German culture in the area is, however, noteworthy. The western boundary is not everywhere strategically protected against France, who now, as 300 years ago, seeks, through diplomacy, to make Switzerland dependent on her: through the Rhine canal, the Genevan zone, protective tariff, and the dumping of French goods. On the southern border, which, in spite of the high mountain ridges, seems to be weakened through great encroachments, the Italian Fascismo makes itself felt through the discipline and training of the irredentists in connection with the large immigration to the Italian-speaking Swiss area. The lack of political education among the Swiss increases the danger of the area as an international boundary between the high tensions of the three large countries.—*Paul Vosseler.*

## SOCIAL AND CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 6945, 7132, 7156, 7158)

5610. FAIRGRIEVE, J. The geographer and the actuary. *Geography*. 15, Pt. 4. (86) Dec. 1929: 282-284.—The geographer has classed certain parts of the world as healthful and others as unhealthful, but has not considered how healthful or unhealthful they are, nor for whom. Based upon the rates of one life insurance company, a world map has been made, showing where premiums higher than those in Great Britain and the United States are chargeable at the present time. Areas having the same premium are regarded as having the same average degree of healthfulness. The construction of an accurate map of healthfulness is difficult for several reasons. Climatic conditions which have great effect upon health have not as yet, in most cases, been determined with sufficient exactness. Sanitation and efficient medical services, habits, differences in races themselves, all affect the death rate and thus the healthfulness of various sections. Reliable statistics dealing with death rates have as yet been secured for only a few areas of the earth's surface. Even when these are secured, there still remains the task of correcting the data for various factors, including age distribution and sex distribution, before comparisons can be made. All these conditions make the securing of comparable results a complicated matter. It is a problem which deserves the attention of geographers and actuaries, as well as of medical men. (Map.)—*Warren B. Cochran.*

## REGIONAL STUDIES

### POLAR REGIONS

5611. BROWN, R. N. RUDMOSE. Some problems of polar geography. *Ann. Report Smithsonian Inst.* 1928. 1929: 349-375.—Human geography must be based on a thorough understanding—a personal experience—of the surface features of the earth. In the Polar Regions fundamental problems in physical geography remain to be solved. There is only circumstantial evidence, a knowledge of but 35% of the coastline, of the presence of an Antarctic Continent. Explanation is needed of the structure of the Antarctic land mass and its relation to other continents. An arc of a meridian should be measured in a high southern latitude. Knowledge of meteorological and oceanographical conditions in the Antarctic is very meager. In the Arctic, blank spaces to be examined are: (1) the vicinity of Nicholas Land [Nicholas II Land.], (2) Beaufort Sea and the reported site of Crocker Land, (3) the area between and to the northeast of Spitsbergen and Franz Josef Land. Many soundings are necessary before the features of the Polar Sea can be determined. Studies on the fluctuation of sea ice will determine whether it is cyclic or progressive. Methods of exploration have changed radically. The airplane has a doubtful value in polar exploration. Excellent for reconnaissance and aerial survey, this medium is not sufficiently reliable for detailed and extended work. The arrival of the white man in the Arctic upset the balance between the Eskimo and his food supply. With the growth of dry-farming a time may come when there will be little space for pastoral activities in the Temperate Zone. Reindeer and muskox grazing on the some 5,000,000 sq. miles of ice-free polar lands may solve the pastoral troubles of the temperate zone, and provide a livelihood for the Eskimo and even for the white man. The latter is capable of living in polar regions, but the only real instance of Arctic colonization—the old Norse colonies—disappeared. It is yet to be established whether white colonization under modern conditions can be successful.—*M. Warthin.*

### ARCTIC

5612. DUMBRAVA, CONSTANTIN. Une année au milieu des Esquimaux. [A year among the Eskimos.] *La Géographie*. 51(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 14-23.—[The author presents a summary of Eskimo culture as observed by him during his 1927-28 expedition to Angmassalik, an Eskimo settlement in East Greenland, founded in 1898].—*M. Warthin.*

### ANTARCTIC

5613. SACHSE, W. Die norwegische Peter I-Insel. [The Norwegian Peter I Island.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 75(11-12) 1929: 320-321.—On October 31, 1820, von Bellingshausen, in command of a Russian expedition searching for new whaling fields, discovered an ice-covered island at 68°50'S. and 90°35'E. to which he gave the name of Peter I Island. Due to the rough seas he was unable to make a landing. Other explorers reached the island, however, with no better results. On February 2, 1929, Captain Nils Larsen of the *Norvegia*, due to an exceptional period of a relatively calm sea succeeded in landing. The Norwegian flag was raised and Norwegian sovereignty declared.—*William H. Haas.*

## THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

### AUSTRALASIA

(See also Entry 6242)

#### Australia

(See also Entries 5614, 7090)

5614. C., H. M. The coal resources of Australia. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 46(1) Jan. 1930: 26-30.—(Based on: *The Economics of Australian Coal*, by F. R. E. Mauldon, Melbourne University.) The richest and

largest fields of Australia's immense coal resources lie near the coast in New South Wales. Foreign coal, as well as the brown coal of Western Australia and Victoria, has hitherto offered little competition to these fields, easily accessible both to exploiter and trader. Recently, however, their monopoly has been broken and the export trade practically lost because of the disproportionately high prices due to: (1) wasteful methods of extraction—"picking the eye out of the coal fields," (2) prejudice against the use of labor saving machinery and scientific methods, reducing both relatively and absolutely the production per worker; (3) the selfish and short-sighted domination of trade unions with the inevitable calamitous strikes. As a result their control of the markets of the Pacific and the Southern Hemisphere has been usurped by Indian and South African coal, and the growing substitution of oil for coal, while China's immense reserves promise a future menace. It is essential to Australia's economic welfare that a solution of the New South Wales coal problem be found.—*W. O. Blanchard.*

## ASIA

### *Farther India*

5615. BOSC, JULES. *La Laos française*. [French Laos.] *Rev. Écon. Française* 51(1) Jan. 1929: 28-33.—French Laos, which, by treaty stipulations with Siam, includes portions of the right bank of the Mekong, is a hinterland to French Indo-China of significant future possibilities. Navigation by the river (commercially developed since 1895), interrupted by a five months' dry season, is now the chief outlet for products from Laos. Penetration by rail is now going forward steadily by lines from Bangkok and auto-truck service now reaches Vientiane, the capital, from the west. In order to insure the exportation of produce from French Laos to French ports it will be necessary to speed up railway construction from the east. The most suitable route is the Tau Ap-Thakek route, crossing the mountains by the Mo Gia pass. Laos is a rugged country with a resulting varied culture. Rice is at present the chief export, but the possibilities for other tropical agricultural and forest products are excellent. The region is also known to be rich in certain mineral resources.—*E. P. Jackson.*

5616. STRICKLAND, C. P. *Contrasts of the Indian and Malayan Countryside*. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 17, Pt. 1. Jan. 1930: 43-54.—The cultural landscape of Malaya offers a striking contrast to that of India (Burma, Assam, and Bengal excluded). In part, this is due to differences in the underlying bi-physiographic landscapes to which the cultural landscapes represent the summation of geographic adjustment, and in part to differences in the character of the peoples themselves. In Malaya, the average rainfall varies from 70 to 120 inches per year, with 100 to 120 rainy days; India, on the other hand, receives from 15 to 20 inches per year on the average, with about 60 wet days. Malaya is always moist and beautifully green; India is dry, hard, and unattractive in the main, though potentially fertile. Malaya is a land of dense rain forest with tangled liane creepers; India appears bare and inhospitable, with wells at every turn and frequently a mirage lying over the plains. Even on the cultivated land of India, the eye surveys an expanse of what appears to be barren waste but which is, given rain or irrigation, quite productive. On the other hand one may, outside the Malayan towns, lose himself by going a few yards off the road into the forest. Indian agriculture is a subsistence agriculture, 84% of the area being devoted to food or forage crops; it is a small scale peasant agriculture (the average landhold being about 6 acres) and it is adjusted to

the precarious regimen of the monsoon. Of 300,000,000 cultivated acres in India, 80,000,000 are in rice, 30,000,000 in wheat, and 23,000,000 in cotton. Malayan agriculture is adjusted to a 'secure' rainfall regime, is essentially a large scale matter (25% of her 5,000,000 cultivated acres are in plantations exceeding 100 acres in extent), and is directed toward the production of commercial staples (over 45% is in rubber, 10% in coconuts, and considerable percentages in tapioca, sago, etc.). India reveals a landscape of tiny plots incessantly toiled in by industrious peasants; Malaya shows one a gentle and well-wooded landscape with men engaged for a few hours per day tapping rubber trees, or in the casual labor connected with coconut or sago production. Due mainly to political compulsion, 700,000 acres of rice are cultivated annually in Malaya, but the per acre yield is considerably less than in India. India is a land of oxen, of milch kine and of better milch buffaloes. In Malaya, oxen are few and ox-carts rare; where in existence they have usually been introduced by Tamil immigrants. The Malay prefers buying Swiss canned milk to laboring at dairying. The Indian is a plainsman, a settled farmer and the nature of his cultivation compels him to be frugal, thrifty, and steady. The Malay, on the other hand, is a man of the woods and the waters. He may, if need arise, work violently in short spurts. He is a planter rather than a cultivator, becoming sick or unhappy in the towns. A great assortment of races inhabit Malaya but they dwell together in wonderful harmony; India is marked by civic stress between races, communities, and castes. The brick- or stone-built village in India surrounded by barren though not infertile land, where the toiling peasant faces the margin of subsistence, contrasts strikingly with the Malay village of wooden huts surrounded by forest on the edge of an attractive stream or pool of water, where life presents no problem which the Malay cannot, if so inclined, avoid.—*G. T. Renner.*

### *India*

(See also Entries 5616, 6219, 6242)

5617. BLINK, H. *Ceylon als economisch gebied*. [Ceylon as an economic region.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 20(12) Dec. 15, 1929: 459-470.—The island of Ceylon is a continuation of the plateau of Dekkan. The southwestern part of the island is high and consists mainly of gneiss and granite. The valleys and slopes in this region are fertile. Here most of the estates are found. The remainder of the island consists of plains. The main products of the island are of an agricultural nature. Of these tea is the most important. In 1926 Ceylon produced one-fourth of all the tea entering the world trade. At this time tea plantations occupied 442,000 acres. The estates are found at a level of about 3,000 ft., in the highest part of the island. The tea is shipped mainly to England, Australia, and the United States. Rubber plantations are found at about 1,000-2,000 ft. in a belt surrounding the region of tea plantations on the north, west, and south. The rubber plantations occupy about 500,000 acres. Sixty percent of the plantations are in the hands of European capital. Coconut forests and plantations are found in the lower sections especially along the west and east coasts. These occupy 900,000 acres and are mostly in the hands of the natives. Other products are rice, cassia, areca, cocoa, and citronella oil. Among the non-agricultural products pearls and graphite are the most important.—*William Van Royen.*

5618. GEDDES, ARTHUR. *The regions of Bengal*. *Geography*. 15(3) Sep. 1929: 186-198. The ordinary physical map brings out the uniformity of Bengal in that it is for the most part an immense rice plain but it does not bring out the finer shades of the plain so

important to human life. From east to west the "Delta of Bengal" shows a decrease in rainfall and flood water. From the foot of the eastern hills the annual rainfall of 100 inches diminishes to 55 inches on the western slopes. The flood water is now carried mainly to the east, bearing with it silt which is deposited in the fields as the current is checked. The soil in the west, impoverished with each successive cropping, gives an ever diminishing return. The result is that the population of the west though not subject to famine is chronically underfed. Malaria is a serious problem. The "ever-green" and bamboo jungle comes down thickly to the 100 foot contour or the margin of the plain, but increasingly the slopes are giving way to tea plantations. Besides this difference from east to west the areas of non-tidal and tidal influence northward from the Bay of Bengal must be considered. Between these lie the bils, or swampy lakes, greatest in extent in the east. From west to east the rivers are classified as dead or dying (to about  $88\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ ), somnolent (to about  $90^{\circ}$ ), and live (east from  $90^{\circ}$ ). The study is based on available maps and first hand knowledge of the country.—*E. T. Platt.*

5619. PASCOE, EDWIN. The mineral production of India during 1928. *Rec. Geolog. Survey India.* 62(3) 1929: 293-370.—The minerals are divided into two classes, those for which approximately trustworthy annual returns of output are available, and those for which regularly recurring and full particulars cannot be procured. Group one includes antimony, chromite, coal, copper, diamonds, gold, ilmenite, iron, jadeite, lead, magnesite, manganese, mica, monazite, nickel, petroleum, ruby, sapphire and spinel, salt, salt petre, silver, tin, tungsten, zinc, and zircon. Of these the coal is of major importance. Efficiency in mining is being increased by increased use of coal cutting machinery and the reputation of Indian export coal is being improved through the efforts of the Indian Coal Grading Board at the port of Calcutta. The big problem in gold mining is the great depth of the mines, going as deep as 6,573 feet and 6,732 feet in some fields. The high temperature of the rock at these depths presents additional difficulties. The mining of ilmenite is becoming more important because of the increasing demand for the titania, which forms a non-poisonous, white paint superior to white lead. The iron ore reserves of India are large, and the output second to the United Kingdom in the British Empire. India is also one of the four chief manganese producing areas of the world. The mica figures are highly unreliable as exports in 1926, 1927, and 1928 have been double the production figures. Petroleum production from the known fields has probably reached its peak and started the inevitable decline that can be stopped only by the discovery of new fields. Group two includes some twenty-two minerals and the number is constantly decreasing as the methods of collecting returns becomes more precise. The year's mineral concessions are listed and described.—*John E. Orchard.*

5620. RAI, H. S. A short account of the oyster industry in the Island of Bombay and Salsette. *J. Bombay Natural Hist. Soc.* 33(4) Oct. 1929: 892-899.

5621. STAMP, L. DUDLEY. Burma: an undeveloped monsoon country. *Geog. Rev.* 20(1) Jan. 1930. 86-109.—Although Burma is politically one of the major provinces of British India, geographically it is better classified as one of the undeveloped monsoon countries of Indo-China, for like them it is a markedly underpopulated country, isolated from the rest of the world by mountain barriers. Rangoon, the chief port, lies well to the north of the steamer routes between Malaya and Ceylon or Calcutta. On the basis of physical geology and climatic differences nine natural regions have been described, the first five belong to the

hill districts, and the last four to the great central basin of Burma. The hill regions are generally well-forested, poorly settled districts with small areas of alluvium given over to rice cultivation and are called, for purposes of identification; (1) The Arakan Coast, (2) The Western Hill Region, (3) The Shan Plateau, (4) Tenasserim, and (5) The Northern Hills Region. The first region of the great central basin of Burma is the Dry Belt, a flat lowland area with less than 40 inches rainfall, where irrigation and dry land crops such as millet, sesamum, cotton, and groundnuts are characteristic. Farther south lies the Lower Irrawaddy Valley and Delta Region, a land of rice culture and abundant rainfall separated from the similar Sittang Valley by the forested Pegu Yoma. (The following maps are included: natural regions, relief, population density, geology, climatic data, vegetation, forest reserves, crop land, cultivable land now waste, rice, sesamum, millet, groundnuts, cotton, and races.)—*Marion E. Murphy.*

### Iran

5622. CLAPP, FREDERICK G. Tehran and the Elburz. *Geog. Rev.* 20(1) Jan. 1930: 69-85.—A journey across the Elburz Range reveals a vast mountain barrier scarcely equaled for contrast in conditions of life on northern and southern slopes. The change in climate from the south to the north side of the range is remarkable. The plateau of Iran to the south is substantially arid. The rainfall at Tehran appears to be less than ten inches a year. On the northern side of the mountains one finds a moist lowland with winters that are seldom too cold for ripening oranges and summers that are "semi tropical." This is in contrast to the region to the south, a desert, dry and cold in winter and parched by heat in the summer. A number of trails cross the range from Tehran to the intermontane valleys and the Caspian coast. A mediocre quality of coal is found in considerable quantities, but in general the Elburz is devoid of great human interest and of important minerals. Its main geographical function seems to be that of a barrier tempering the winter climate and protecting the plateau cities from the cold northern winds. In former times it has protected the country from the barbarous hordes of Central Asia, for nowhere is it easily scaled and passable gorges are few. Between the two sides of the range there is a cultural difference which is rather intangible to foreigners but which may be reflected in their food—the northerners subsist largely on rice and the plateau population lives on bread and some meat. (Photographs and maps.)—*E. T. Platt.*

### Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, Caucasus

(See also Entries 5746, 5784, 6759, 7001, 7026, 7035)

5623. DAVEY, J. C. Notes on the occurrence and origin of turquoise in the Sinai Peninsula. *Trans. Royal Geol. Soc. of Cornwall.* 16, Pt. 2. 1929: 42-65.—The area, embracing about 250 square miles, that has been worked for turquoise is located along or near the Gulf of Suez not far from Zenima. It is an extremely rugged country, bare of vegetation, with many canyon-like wadys. These wadys are usually dry, but may become raging torrents after a few minutes of brisk rainfall although the area has very little precipitation, often less than one inch per annum. The turquoise obtained here is blue to pale green and its lustre is feeble and usually waxy. There were many workings here in past times, but not very many gems are produced at present. It is believed that some of the mines were opened as early as 2,000 B.C. Because of difficulty of extraction, leanness of the gem-bearing formation and lack of demand,

there is not a very active interest in the area at this time.—*Frank E. Williams.*

5624. STAMER, L. Die Landschaften Armeniens. [Landscapes in Armenia.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 75 (11-12) 1929: 297-301.—In Armenia are several distinct physiographic provinces. Individuality among the provinces is indicated by characteristic plant life, and by sizes and locations of areas usable for agricultural purposes. The people in general are brave, hardy, and have a lust for war. In addition to agricultural crops, many of the provinces produce considerable quantities of such materials as sulfur, gypsum, and salt.—*Sam T. Bratton.*

### Northern Asia

5625. ANGER, HELMUT. Jakutien und die Jakuten. [Yakutsk and the Yakuts.] *Öst-Europa.* 4 (12) Sep. 1929: 829-836.—The Yakuts and the status of agriculture, transportation, and natural resources in Yakutsk are discussed. The Yakuts, the most northeasterly of Turkish stocks, with Semitic admixtures, were driven by Jenghis Khan from Northern Mongolia and Baikal in the thirteenth century. They settled later in their present abode and adopted a pastoral existence at the expense of Tunguses and Yukagirs. Adversely influenced by their first contact with Russia—through convicts—they remained in a backward aboriginal civilization until the coming of the Soviet regime. Raised in 1922 to an Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic attached to the R. S. F. S. R., Yakutsk has, since 1924, been the object of numerous researches by the Soviet government, which is striving to develop natural resources, agriculture, communications, sanitation, and hygiene and to hasten the advancement of the Yakuts to a more civilized status.—*M. W. Graham.*

5626. KRASIL'NIKOV, M. P. КРАСИЛЬНИКОВ, М. П. Население Урала и северной Азии. [The population of northern Asia and the Ural region.] *Северная Азия.* 3 (27) 1929: 55-82.—The article is written on the basis of material gathered from the Polar census of 1926-27. The author gives the administrative divisions of the territory, characterizes the distribution of the population, and analyzes the figures of the census (natural increase, age and sex composition, ethnographical composition, and literacy).—*G. Vasilevich.*

5627. TANAIEVSKIĬ, V. ТАНАЕВСКИЙ, В. Омутинский край и транспортная его проблема. [The problem of transportation in the Omutinsk district.] *Труды Вятского Научно-Исследовательского Института Краеведения.* 4 1928: 87-101.—The article gives a detailed description of means of communication for each season and a short statistical and economic sketch of the country: (1) forest resources; (2) colonization; (3) agriculture and animal husbandry; (4) industries and other points. Special emphasis is laid upon the problems of transportation.—*S. Mogilanskaya.*

### EUROPE

(See also Entries 6207, 6291)

#### Southeastern Europe

(See also Entries 6385, 6389)

5628. GARNIER, PIERRE. Le delta du Danube. [The delta of the Danube.] *La Nature.* (2825) Jan. 15, 1930: 53-57.—The delta of the Danube is typically triangular with three major distributaries. The northern one called the Chilia branch carries about two-thirds of the water, the central branch is the Sulina, and the southern is the Saint-Georges. These distributaries divide the land into three important island-like subdivisions called, Letea, Saint-Georges, and Dranov. The population of the area is small due to the excessive summer heat, disease, and the mosquitoes. The resources

consist of fish, particularly carp, and a great variety of grasses which are used for paper and fuel. Nearly all attempts to raise live stock have met with failure because of disease and insect pests. The hunting of the white aigrette and other birds gives employment to a small number of people. Vegetables and fruits yield abundantly in the drier parts of the delta.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

5629. RICCARDI, RICCARDO. Lineamenti geografici della Grande Romania. [Outlines of the geography of Greater Rumania.] *Il Gior. di Pol. e di Letteratura.* 5 (12) Dec. 1929: 1245-1274.—[A survey of the geography of Rumania. Besides the physical, biological, and cultural aspects, attention is also devoted to matters pertaining to ethnography, demography, and economics. Considerable statistical data are given.]—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

5630. SMITS, G. De opiumcultuur en de opiumhandel in Joegoslavië. [The cultivation of the opium poppy and the opium trade in Yugoslavia.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 20 (8) Aug. 1929: 336-337.—The opium poppy was introduced in Macedonia by the Turks in the second half of the nineteenth century. In many sections it replaced the cotton, the cultivation of which became unprofitable as a result of American competition. The climate and the soil of Macedonia are very well suited to the opium poppy, and the opium from Macedonia is considered to be of excellent quality. Before 1912 from 200-220,000 kg. of opium were produced annually. Production declined as a result of the wars and the agrarian reforms. The present production is about 120,000 kg. The opium trade is in the hands of the Jews of Salonika. By giving them advances the Jews have the farmers in their power. The Yugoslavian trader lacks sufficient experience and capital to compete. Most of the opium is exported to Greece. Small quantities are also exported to some of the central and western European countries.—*William Van Royen.*

5631. SMITS, G. De mijnbouw in Zuid-Slavië. [Mining in Yugoslavia.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 20 (12) Dec. 15, 1929: 457-459.—Mining was already of considerable importance in Yugoslavia in the time of the Romans. The country is still rich in various minerals. The industry is severely handicapped, however, as no new mining law has been promulgated since the war and the old pre-war laws continue to be in force in the various parts of the country. Lack of capital is another handicap. Only recently some British concerns became interested in mining in Yugoslavia. Production of coal amounted to 290,000 metric tons in 1927. Eleven mines were in operation. Soft coal production amounted to 3,485,000 metric tons, with sixty-one mines in operation. Forty lignite mines produced 97,000 metric tons. The total number of workers employed in the coal industry was about 30,000. Iron ore is found on Bosnia and Lubija. Three mines were in operation employing 800 persons. Most of the ore was exported. In 1927, 238,000 tons of copper ore, containing 12,900 tons of copper, were exported. There are no copper refining plants in Yugoslavia. The exports of lead amounted to 100,100 tons of ore containing 10,800 tons of lead. About 100,000 tons of bauxite were exported, mainly to the United States.—*William Van Royen.*

#### Italy

5632. CORNARO, VITTORIO. Sviluppo e organizzazione dei maggiori porti Europei. [The development and organization of the main ports of Europe.] *Ann. di Econ.* 5 1929: 309-525.—The ports of Marseilles, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg serve as examples for Italian ports chiefly as regards: the functions of great modern ports in commerce; examination of the factors that determine the development of a port; progress in maritime construction and in naval architecture; sea

traffic; management and handling of a commercial port. The conditions of four Italian ports, Genoa, Venice, Trieste, and Fiume are discussed. In conclusion the author outlines the port policies that Italy should follow, and advocates the concentration of all efforts on the great ports of southern Italy.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

**5633. CUMIN, GUSTAVO.** Le piane alluvionali ed i fenomeni idrologici dell'alto corso della Piuca. [The alluvial plains and the hydrological phenomena along the upper course of the Piuca River.] *Boll. d. R. Soc. Geog. Italiana.* 6 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1929: 602-612.—[This article is largely a description of the physiography of a restricted area in the Karst Mountains behind Istria, accompanied by a short treatment of the resultant human geography.]—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

**5634. PULLE, GIORGIO.** La pastorizia nell'Agro Romano. [Herding in the Agro Romano.] *Boll. d. R. Soc. Geog. Italiana.* 6 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1929: 570-601.—Herding seems to have been the primitive occupation of the peoples living in the Agro Romano. Although agriculture experienced considerable development in early imperial times, it fought a losing battle with herding. This inevitably led to the depopulation of the Campagna—a tendency against which the emperors, and later the popes, legislated in vain. In the latter part of the medieval period the associations of the proprietors of the great herds came to occupy a predominant position in the government of Rome. The practice of seasonal migration for the herds or flocks from the Abruzzi to the Campagna goes back to antiquity, although its observance has been interrupted during periods of social and political upheaval. Even after the Great Schism had been healed in 1417, the numerous papal Statutes, Rescripts, Bulls, etc., failed to remedy the economic decay into which the Agro Romano was falling. Agriculture suffered much more than herding, so that under Innocent XI (1676-1689) it was estimated that nine-tenths of the Agro were in pasture. The vigorous attempts of Pius VI (1775-1799) to develop agriculture were dashed against the relentless opposition of the proprietors of the latifundia. After 1870 several factors account for the prosperity of herding rather than of cereal production in the Agro. Cereals could be imported more cheaply than they could be raised locally, while meats and cheese could not. The attraction of the metropolis depleted the labor supply in the rural areas—a demographic situation favorable for extensive rather than intensive land utilization. (Part II of this article describes at length the routes followed from classical times by the migrating herds, and names in detail the centers of the industry in the various parts of the Agro. The organization of the industry and the administration of the herds are set forth in detail.) The great strides made by the Fascist government in its program of re-deeming the Argo have resulted in more than doubling the area under cultivation. This is not, however, leading to a disappearance of pastoral pursuits but rather to their readjustment and improvement.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

#### France

(See also Entries 6021, 6026, 6377, 6388, 6691)

**5635. FONTAINE, MAURICE.** Sur des variations de salinité observées au Croisic.—Conséquences biologiques et économiques. [On some variations in salinity observed at The Croisic.—Biologic and economic consequences.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Océanographique. Monaco.* (547) Dec. 16, 1929: 1-8.—During the summer of 1927, irregularities in results obtained from experiments at the laboratory at The Croisic led to the belief that the salinity of the sea water used was not normal. Tests of samples taken at various depths showed a variation of NaCl content from 28.5 to 29.4 grams, whereas the

normal content is from 32.5 to 33 grams. The reason for the low salinity was traced to the influence of the fresh waters of the Loire River to the south. The difference had not been noted before 1927 and it is believed that the recent removal of a rocky obstruction in the channel of the Loire caused a diversion of the water farther to the north and nearer to the Croisic peninsula. Among the noted effects of the change were the disappearance of certain species, the appearance of others, and a variation in the quality of sardines, i.e., during the years of low precipitation the quality is very much better than during the years of heavy rains. (Tables of salinity and a graph.)—*Elizabeth Erb Ward.*

**5636. PAPY, LOUIS.** L'île de Ré. [Island of Ré.] *Ann. de Géog.* 38 (213) May 1929: 246-265.—The island of Ré may be described as a fragment of Aunis on the mainland. The island is a limestone platform with a population of 250 inhabitants per sq. km. grouped in villages around a Gothic church. The soil, a fertile residue from the limestone, is important for agriculture. To the south the area is sandy and dunes line the coast. The climate is mild with the maximum of rain coming in the autumn. After the Revolution the large estates were divided into small plots which persist today, making it almost impossible to use machinery. Here is the culture of the hoe. The vine was one of the chief products until the area was invaded by the phylloxera after 1883, and then came a change to rye and potatoes. The vine remains important in spite of disease, weather, and the competition of wines from more favored areas of France. Rye was first used locally but an increased production has been followed by exports. More recently the cultivation of asparagus and potatoes has become important. At the end of March the asparagus is marketed in Bordeaux and Nantes, and shipments are made into Switzerland. Along the littoral area the salt industry is a very old one. Oyster culture, once a declining industry, has been revived by the importation of a more hardy Portuguese oyster. Though most of the people gain their livelihood from the land and the littoral, a few turn to deep sea fishing. The fishing industry has been on the decline as indicated by the decrease in the number of ships engaged in fishing. In the time of Henry IV ships from Norway, Holland, and England brought wood and took away wine and salt. Today Ré has to import wheat, meat, spices, and textiles largely from other parts of France. The island is densely populated and has been for centuries. In 1699 the inhabitants numbered 15,830, and reached a density of at least 200 and perhaps 250 per sq. km. Furthermore, the people are concentrated in a dozen agglomerations; isolated farm homes are rare. The little houses are grouped about the church. This grouping has its origin in the fact that from earliest times there have been invasions necessitating group protection. At about the middle of the nineteenth century came a decline in population. In 1856 the inhabitants numbered 16,539 but in 1926 there were only 9,994 or a change in density from 206 to 122 per sq. km. The decrease is the result of a declining birth rate and emigration, chiefly to continental France.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

**5637. PAWLOWSKI, AUGUSTE.** L'aménagement hydraulique du haut bassin de la Seine et de la Basse-Seine. [Hydraulic development of the upper and lower basins of the Seine.] *La Nature.* (2826) Feb. 1, 1930: 116-119.—The problems of the Seine are threefold, namely, navigation, power, and flood prevention. In the development of the Seine, Paris is the logical beneficiary and consequently should carry an important part of the financial burden. The headwaters of the Seine drain areas of great geological variation, from the impervious Lias of the Morvan to the calcareous rocks of the dry Champagne. Consequently the water resources vary considerably from place to place. The resources of the principal tributaries consist chiefly of the Basse-

Yonne and its affluents with 200 millions kw. hrs. per year; the Seine, Marne, and Aube with 390 million kw. hrs. per annum; and added to this the power of the lower Seine gives a potential power of one and a half billion kw. hrs. The first steps in the development of this power will be the building of reservoirs along the affluents, and this will regulate the flow of water for the canals as well as for power. The state is to bear 45 per cent of the cost, which is estimated at 50 million francs. The development of the lower Seine is not so new an idea as the development of its tributaries. The navigation of the lower Seine is made practicable by the construction of nine dams or barrages. By the installation of hydro-electric equipment the imports of coal might be reduced. The first cost will be high, but it is an undertaking that will be an accomplishment of the future.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

5638. RÉVÉCHON, LÉOPOLD. *Le vignoble du Jura.* [The vineyards of the Jura.] *La Nature.* (2825) Jan. 15, 1930: 66-72.—The vineyards and wines of the Jura have benefited from a royal patronage that is esteemed down to the present time. Henry IV, by his patronage, is partly responsible for the traditions that are adhered to in maintaining the high quality of their wines. The grape area lies between Saint-Amour to the south and Salins to the north and varies in elevation from 290-400 meters. North of Dole between the Saône and l'Oignon is a smaller and less important area. Within these larger areas there is a specialization or localization in several centers of production. The invasion of the phylloxera produced a rapid decrease after 1888, so that by 1900 the area in grapes had been reduced more than half. Since that time has come an increase, but the area in grapes does not equal that of the eighties. The principal varieties are the Poulsard, Trousseau, Pinot, Melon, and Savagnin. The first three are black and the last two white. The wine industry is so important locally that a curious ceremony called the "Biou" is an annual occurrence. The "Biou" is a large bunch of grapes made up of both the dark and white grapes. This "Biou" is carried in a procession across the city to the church where it is received by the clergy. This ancient tradition practiced in the present is an indication of the importance of the wine industry in the Jura.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

5639. VALLAUX, CAMILE. *Les aspirations régionalistes et la géographie.* *Mercur de France.* 205 (723) Aug. 1, 1928: 568-585.—The concept of natural regions, as applied to France by Vidal de la Blache and his followers, is reappraised critically, from the vantage date of 1929. Natural regions are difficult to trace outside mountainous areas, and the test of time shows that human regions do not fit them: (1) modern transportation rends such unity as formerly existed; (2) economic interests are either wider or narrower than the natural region. The tiny division called in France *pays* (the area tributary to a market town) possesses vitality, but its limits rarely coincide with any features of the natural environment and still less often do they remain coincident for long. The *département* also is a reality, since each was originally planned to have a radius of a day's trip to the capital and back, and since the borders took account of local habits of life. A valid region must be territorial, political, and administrative. Material regionalism is expressed in modes of life, habits of work, and external trappings of civilization. Nowadays it is seen in France only in such survivals as Breton dress and festivals. Spiritual regionalism seems more solidly based: there is regional art in several centers; the *Nord* is distinctly a unit; Brittany is weakly autonomist, and Alsace strongly so—both under the influence of foreign language and clerical controls.—*Derwent Whittlesey.*

### Low Countries

(See also Entries 5939, 6183)

5640. DURANDIN, PAUL. *Notes géographiques et économiques sur le Territoire de la Sarre.* [Geographic and economic notes on the Sarre.] *La Géographie.* 52 (3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 185-202.—In Roman times the Saar was held and fortified by a Celtic tribe. In the middle ages the region was under the Carolinians. Louis XIV established claim to the territory. After the Thirty Years War when the Saar was almost depopulated it became the site of a military frontier colony for France. During the 18th century its administration was particularly excellent and Goethe in 1770 notes its high standard of life. During the invasion of 1814 the Prussians perceived the importance of the Saar and with the Second Treaty of Paris, 1815, the best of the Saar was lost to France. Gouvy, the creator of the great steel works, killed himself rather than live to see his industry in the hands of the Prussians. At the Treaty of Versailles the government of the Saar was placed under the administration of the League of Nations. A commission of one Frenchman, one Sarrois, and three neutrals was established to administer the district for fifteen years. The end of the fifteen years will see a plebiscite of all born or living in the Saar at the time of the treaty, without distinction of sex, to determine to whom the little country will offer itself. The prosperity of the present Saar economy is indicated by the density of population which is comparable to the industrial districts of Germany, England, and the north of France, a density based upon agriculture, mining, and forests. Within the 1,881 square kilometers of the Saar Basin in 1926 are 774,000 inhabitants, or 420 to the sq. kilometer. Even Belgium has but 259 to the same area. In the vicinity of the coal beds the population density is 800 per square kilometer. The annual increase in population is 10 for every 12,000 persons. Counteracting the necessary importation of food is the huge export of iron and steel manufacture. Since 1825 the development of these manufactures has resulted in a five-fold increase in the population. The relations to France and Germany in 1924 were: (1) French importations to Saar: 1,370,000,000 francs; exportations to France: 1,044,000,000; (2) German importations to Saar: 557,000,000; exportations to Germany: 950,000,000.—*Roderick Peattie.*

5641. ROEMEN, H. C. W. *Electriciteit in Nederland (met schetskaart).* [Electricity in The Netherlands (with map).] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 20 (8) Aug. 1929: 329-335.—Dutch statistics of electricity are more complete than those of other sources of energy. This is probably to be explained by the fact that the production of electricity is almost entirely in the hands of government boards which are more inclined toward publication than private enterprises. The total amount of electricity used in The Netherlands is not known. Statistical data are available only for those power plants which furnish electricity for public use. The electricity produced by factories for private use is not included. In 1927 the total amount of electricity produced according to these data was 1,237,000 kw. hr. The use of electricity is constantly increasing. At the end of 1927, 45% of the power consumed by 107 cotton mills was derived from electricity as was 55% of the power used by 79 woolen mills, and 85% that was used by 135 ship-building plants. Electricity was available in 85% of all Dutch communities comprising 96½% of the total population. Most of the plants are quite large. The small plants are rapidly disappearing. Only on some of the islands the latter may be able to maintain themselves. The majority of the large plants are in the hands of the provinces; in southern Holland they are in the hands of the cities; in South Limburg in the hands of the Government Mines. There is one large private enter-

prise at Hengelo. Most of the provincial plants furnish current only within the limits of the province itself. Since the war a distinct trend toward more concentration of production is noticeable. Nearly all the electricity is derived from coal. High concentration is impossible because of the fact that transportation of coal over a certain distance is cheaper than the transportation of electricity. A little less than 50% of the coal is from domestic sources. The remainder is imported from Germany, England, and Belgium. Imports of electricity are still insignificant. In the future, however, the soft coal region of Cologne may become a source of power also for the Netherlands.—*William Van Royen.*

5642. SCHUT, P. BAKKER. Over gewestelijke plannen en de urgentie van zulk een plan in het westen van Zuid-Holland. [Regional plans and the necessity for such a plan for the western part of South Holland.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 20 (8) Aug. 1929: 326-328. (9) Sep. 15, 1929: 363-372.—*William Van Royen.*

5643. VELTHOVEN, H. Van. De Coöperatieve Roermondsche Eiermijn. [The Cooperative Egg Auction at Roermond.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 20 (12) Dec. 15, 1929: 451-456.—The egg auction at Roermond is the largest auction of this kind in Europe. The poultry industry is rather important in The Netherlands. Of the total value of agricultural products in The Netherlands (\$480,000,000 in 1928) about one-tenth is made up of products of the poultry industry. During 1928 eggs to the number of 165,000,000 were sold at the Roermond auction. During the latter part of the nineteenth century the poultry industry in The Netherlands was still rather primitive. Poultry raising was largely in the hands of small farmers with very restricted economic resources and little economic resistance. In many instances the eggs could be exchanged only for dry goods or groceries and as a result all profits remained in the hands of middleman, wholesaler, and retailer. In 1904 the Roermond Egg Auction was established on a cooperative basis. The number of sections of this organization has been increasing very rapidly as has also the number of eggs sold. The Roermond auction organization has done much toward the spread of a better knowledge of rational methods of poultry raising. The organization has a branch office for poultry feed, and an experimenting and breeding station. The last years of the war and the period immediately after were difficult times for the poultry industry. Since 1924, however, the number of eggs sold at the auction has increased by leaps and bounds. Sections of the organization are found all over the eastern part of the province of North Brabant and over the whole of the province of South Limberg. The members of the organization have to be members also of the Roman Catholic agricultural organization. Each member must deliver all of his eggs to the section station. There the eggs are counted and examined. From the stations they are shipped to Roermond where they are examined once more and graded. The auction takes place on Monday. A large proportion of the eggs are shipped to Germany (Ruhr district and Cologne), England, and Belgium.—*William Van Royen.*

#### Switzerland and the Alps

(See also Entries 5609, 6300, 6979)

5644. MEYLAN, RENÉ. La Vallée de Joux. Les conditions de vie dans un haut bassin fermé du Jura. Étude de géographie humaine. [The Valley of Joux. The conditions of life in a high closed-in basin in the Jura. Study in human geography.] *Bull. de la Soc. Neuchâteloise de Géog.* 38 1929: 45-179.—A systematic regional monograph of the upper basin of the Orbe in an area which has received but scant regional treatment. Chief divisions of the study are: the geographic

setting, man and the human establishments, exploitation of natural resources. For its altitude this valley is unique among other Jura valleys. The permanent factor of altitude (unfavorable climate) and the temporary factor of isolation have dominated the possibilities for human activity. The inhabitants have had a precarious existence for a long time. The causes of the isolation are to be found in the altitude and regularity of the bordering ranges, the infrequency of passes, the hanging valleys in the course of the natural transverse routes, karstic erosion, forest cover, and the fixation of a political frontier at a very early period. A self-sufficiency based upon agriculture (in spite of feeble yield of soil) quite as much as upon pastoral activity characterized the early days. The development of the cultural landscape has shown a compression of the forest zone on the slopes between the cultivated land of the valleys and the pastured crestlands. Population is getting denser and there is no more unused arable land. Forage crops are now significant. New resources are being exploited, e.g., timber and iron. Protection against deforestation is a growing need. The opening of roads and particularly the railroad (from the lower and more fertile lands of canton Vaud) have broken down much of the isolation. The development of the watch and clock-making industry, along the shores of the lake and river has influenced the concentration of population as well as the standards of life in the area. Immigration had developed as an offset to the inevitable emigration from such a mountainous area. Many sections are not as yet industrialized and will remain effectively isolated during the unseasonable half of the year for many years to come (e.g., Le Comblé). (36 figures; 3 folding maps, scale 1:50,000, showing topographical and cultural features, zones of habitation, and zones of land utilization. Classified bibliography of 87 citations.)—*E. P. Jackson.*

#### Germany and Austria

5645. HABICHT, V. C. Niedersächsische Landschaft und bildende Kunst. [Landscape and art of Lower Saxony.] *Jahrb. der Geog. Gessellsch. zu Hannover.* 1929: 29-69.—The underlying factors of art forms represent an outlook on the world, on religion, and on the styles of the period. In addition, race characteristics and landscape exert differentiating effects. The art monuments of Lower Saxony are considered on the basis of this hypothesis. As characteristic marks of the whole region there are to be recognized: clinging conservatism in the forms of the Germanic-Nordic area of culture and in the styles already introduced, resistance to a radical one-sided standpoint, objectivity, honesty, weight, seriousness. A number of art regions can be readily distinguished in Lower Saxony: (1) the boundary, (2) the south (Goslar, Brunswick, Hildesheim), (3) central Lower Saxony (Lüneburg, Hannover), to which may be added the Weser and Osnabrück group, regions which incline towards the Westphalian type of art. Within the native style of painting this landscape of Lower Saxony is described according to its characteristics through the centuries. Finally the materials of architecture are also considered. The most prominent is oak-wood. The use of this material in frame construction in Lower Saxony is the most striking example, and is not to be explained by the idea of proximity, but rather by a special preference for this material. Brick comes second.—*B. Brandt.*

5646. POGGI, E. MURIEL. The German sugar beet industry. *Econ. Geog.* 6 (1) Jan. 1930: 81-93.—Germany has been particularly successful in the sugar beet industry largely because of the German interest in chemical industries which industries yield a source of cheap fertilizers, the comparatively cheap labor supply, the fact that the pulp after the sugar is extracted is used for cattle feed, the yield thereby of animal fer-

tilizer, and the thickly peopled condition of the country yielding both labor, market, and capital. Germany's scientific study of the beet has raised the yield from one pound of sugar in 18 pounds of beet to one pound in about 6. The crop is an intensive one; and the country raises her entire amount on about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million acres of ground, less than 1% of her total area; yet sugar beet ranks with the five most important crops of the country. The factories are located as centrally to the fields as possible to avoid costs of transportation on waste materials and, since the industry is a seasonal one being carried on for only three or four months after the harvest, to use the labor of the sugar beet districts when agricultural employment is slack. The factories in 1924-5, were 292 in number. Before the World War, Germany held a safe lead in production and exportation over all rivals; but in 1925 Czechoslovakia almost equaled Germany in production and excelled her in exportation. At that time the United States stood next in order to Czechoslovakia and was making great gains.—Robert M. Brown.

5647. WEITZEL, A. Die raumverschiebende Auswirkung der Neugliederung in dem rheinfränkischen Wirtschaftsgebiet. [Effect of a reorganization of political divisions in the Rhine-Frankish economic unit.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 3 (1): Apr. 1929: 1-24; (2) Jul. 1929: 70-91.—The political divisions of Germany, which are the result of a succession of historical circumstances, are often opposed to the natural and economical conditions. Therefore, since the beginning of the revival of German industry, voices have been raised demanding a new division, compatible with present needs. One district, which forms an industrial unity, but which is torn asunder by the actual administrative bodies, is the part around the confluence of the Rhine and the Main with Frankfurt as the natural centre. The inadequacy of the divisions which have hitherto existed and the proposals for a new division into administrative districts in this part of the country are shown by maps and annotated by a brief text.—Otto Berninger.

#### Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States

(See Entries 5601, 5686, 5744, 6190, 6269)

#### East Central Europe

(See also Entry 6954)

5648. CHATER, MELVILLE. The Danube, highway of races. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 56 (6) Dec. 1929: 643-668.—Frank E. Williams.

5649. SOO, RALPH DE. Die Vegetation und die Entstehung der Ungarischen Puszta. [The vegetation and origin of the Hungarian puszta.] *J. of Ecology* [London]. 17 (2) Aug. 1929: 329-350.—The puszta of the low Hungarian plain were formerly considered to be true steppes, brought about by the dry character of the climate. Newer research shows them to be artificial, as the climate since the post-glacial loess formation period is no longer steppe-like. The pleistocene steppe has passed over to forest steppe. Forest clearing began in prehistoric times. The completed puszta developed in the Turkish period. Cultivation and afforestation which reaches far back in time have narrowed the artificial and pastorally useful steppes to what remains. In the Alföld loess, surfaces of diluvial and alluvial age can be distinguished, which, while now covered with low woods or grass, were the point of departure for settlement. Also to be distinguished are sand puszta, the region of inundation and the szikes, moors and swamps the draining of which began in the eighteenth century.—B. Brøndt.

5650. SZABÓ, ISTVÁN. A debreceni tanyarendszer kialakulása. [The evolution of the small farm system at Debrecen.] *Föld és Ember.* 9 (5) 1929: 214-244.

—Owing to the destruction of villages during the Turkish Wars and to other causes, the Hungarian city of Debrecen has possession of an area of 166,284 acres. Due to the prevalent interest of the citizens in trade and commerce, the vast territory outside the city proper was for centuries left waste except in so far as flocks and herds could be raised there for the markets of Debrecen. The areas around the temporary shelters put up for the use of shepherds and their flocks in winter have now been transformed into *tanyák*, or small farms, as agriculture has crowded out the pastoral life from this region. At first there was communal ownership of the property, a certain section of the land being assigned at intervals of from one to seven years to each householder of the city. The brief period of occupancy did not encourage the construction of permanent buildings. After the citizens were given permanent titles to their lands, from 1744 on, the number of buildings increased very rapidly. The owners were citizens residing in the city proper except at harvest time or seeding. A subordinate class, *majorosok*, remained on these scattered farms throughout the year. The Hungarian government attempted to oppose the spread of this small farm system, fearing lest the absence of cultural and religious advantages would lead to a sort of outlaw life on the farms. The opposition, however, ceased, after the government began to allow the owners of the farms to retain their property while living on it. They were no longer compelled to have a residence within the city proper. At present nearly twenty thousand persons live on these farms belonging to Debrecen.—E. D. Beynon.

#### Eastern Europe

(See also Entries 5283, 5731, 6245, 6412, 7092)

5651. ZOLOTAREV, D. A. ЗОЛОТАРЕВ, Д. А. Карта расселения финно-угорских народностей СС СР. [Map showing the distribution of Finno-Ugrian tribes in the USSR.] Финно-Угорский Сборник (Труды Комиссии по Изучению Племенного Составу СССР. и Сопредельных Стран.) 15 1928: 330-334. (1 map.) —G. Vasilevich.

#### AFRICA

##### Atlas Region

(See also Entry 5760)

5652. DUBUC, E. Le haut plateau du Maroc oriental. [The high plateau of eastern Morocco.] *La Géographie.* 52 (3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 203-219.—Better management of water resources will aid regional economy in the eastern plateau section of Morocco, an area little visited because of its sterility. Conditions are improving under French supervision; the area is now traversed frequently by auto trucks and a railway is projected. Some coal has recently been discovered and there are indications of manganese, lead, zinc, and copper deposits of commercial value. Small but well armed tribes are still resisting French intrusion. The present sterility of the region is not due to lack of soil fertility. The chief problem is the regulation of water. Rainfall is slight, even less than on the plateaus of eastern Algeria with which it is continuous. A rainfall of less than 300 millimeters annually renders wheat culture impossible. One important group of springs yields a flow of 400 liters per second. Since the water from these springs has a temperature of 22° C. they are probably of deep origin. Other springs aid in irrigation and in supplying water for the sheep. Reservoirs are now being constructed. Better management of the water resources, colonists, and a railway will do much to induce economic development of the region.—Roderrick Peattie.

5653. EMBERGER, LOUIS. Les limites naturelles de la forêt de la Mamora. [The natural limits of the Mamora forest.] *Bull. de la Soc. d. Sci. Naturelles du Maroc*. 8 (7-9) Dec. 31, 1928: 220-222.—This forest, situated to the east of Rabat and Kénitra, and classified ecologically as an atlantic cork-oak type on sandy soil, is now 137,000 hectares (338,527 acres) in extent, whereas in former times it occupied approximately 300,000 hectares (741,300 acres). This reduction has been due to the pressure of native tribes from the south upon this land for agricultural purposes. (Sketch map, scale 1/1,500,000, showing present and original extent of forested area).—*E. P. Jackson*.

5654. NAUDIN. Le versant sud du Grand Atlas. Le bassin du Gheris, le Todra et le Tafilalet. [The southern slope of the Great Atlas Mountains. The basin of the Gheris, the Todra and the Tafilalet.] *Renseignements Coloniaux. Suppl. l'Afrique Française*. (11) Nov. 1929: 594-618.—The southern slope of the Great Atlas Mountains drains into the Gheris basin which includes several valleys occupied by intermittent streams. The change from mountain to desert climate occurs markedly in a narrow zone. The natives are essentially sedentary and live in villages centered about water sources. Sheep and goats are raised in the upper and middle portions of the valley, camels and horses in the lower valley and on the plains, and the donkey is the "national animal." The industry of the region includes the manufacture of gunpowder, tanning, soap making, and basket weaving, and commerce is carried on by means of markets. The country is traversed by several excellent trails. A large portion of the Tafilalet valley is under cultivation. The Ziz and the Gheris rivers and local wells supply the necessary water. (The article contains a detailed table of the native tribes and their divisions).—*Elizabeth Erb Ward*.

#### Sahara and Sudan

5655. AZADIAN, A. L'Oasis de Farafra et ses sources. [The oasis of Farafra and its springs.] *Bull. de l'Institut d'Égypte*. 10 (Session 1927-1928) 1929: 49-57.—A detailed account of the economic and social geography of this very small and simple region, with analyses of all spring waters and an account of the character of the Libyan desert route which connects the oases that lie a few miles east of the Lower and Middle Nile, with the Mediterranean Sea. Maps and photographs supplement the text.—*Derwent Whittlesey*.

5656. BORCHARDT, P. Oasen und Wege der südlichen Libyschen Wüste. [Oases and routes in the southern Libyan desert.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 75 (11-12) 1929: 302-306.—During the winter of 1913-1914 the author visited the land of the caravan people in the Libyan desert and the adjoining Senussi districts. Previous explorations in this general area were made by Rohlfs in 1874. An account of this expedition was placed, by Rohlfs, in a flask hidden under a pile of water vessels near the dune area. There records were obtained by Prince Kemal el Din Hussein on one of his expeditions during the year 1924-26. Prince Kemal's expeditions were by automobile. His first, during the winter of 1923-24, from Cairo through Baharia, and Farafra to Bir Abu Munzar, was, in part, over a deeply cut camel-path, now used by regular caravans which take tea, sugar, and other goods from Egypt and bring out feathers, ivory, and rubber. The Prince was aided in his search for the Rohlfs papers by an account of an expedition in 1917 by Moore and Ball who discovered the so-called Pottery Hill, or Abu Ballar. Ball accompanied Prince Kemal on his first and second expeditions. During the latter 1924-25, the locations of many desert routes, were definitely fixed and maps of topographic features were made. The third expedition of Prince

Kemal, 1925-26, made extensive explorations. As a result of these several expeditions the boundary of the Great Sand Sea of Rohlfs is now known, and the question raised anew concerning the probable existence of the Zerzura Oasis in the southern wilderness. The writer believes it does exist, and points out its great importance in the exploration of the western part of the Libyan desert. (Map.)—*Sam T. Bratton*.

5657. ROBER-RAYNAUD. L'état des études du Transsaharien. [The status of the studies concerning the Trans-Saharan Railway. *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 141 (241) Dec. 10, 1929: 438-446.—In 1928 the French government appointed a body of engineering experts to study the question of the Trans-Saharan Railway. The reports of these technicians lead inevitably to the conclusion that "it is no longer possible to maintain that the Trans-Saharan Railway is a work impossible of easy realization at a price, moderate in comparison to the length and utility of the work when completed." Of the possible routes examined, the experts favor the western. This is estimated to cost 3,187,000,000 francs and to require about eight years for construction. Its northern terminus would be Algiers. Nowhere along its right-of-way across the Sahara would it encounter the dreaded seas of sand. Water would be scarce but sufficient. The trip from the Mediterranean to the Niger could be made in 2½ days. The suggestion that the automobile or the aeroplane would be just as suitable a means for transport across the desert—and a cheaper one—is demolished. Economic and political considerations were studiously ignored by the experts.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

5658. ROTTIER. Le Sahara soudanais. [The Sudanese Sahara.] *Renseignements Coloniaux. Suppl. l'Afrique Française*. (11) Nov. 1929: 625-642.—The Sudanese Sahara, composed of four colonies, is that part of the great desert which extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea, and from the southern boundary of the Atlas Mountains to the Sudanese steppes. In its southern portion are the uninhabited, sandy steppes; in the north are mountain masses and plateaus. Temperatures range from winter minima of -12 degrees in the mountains and 0 degrees in the *tanzerufts* (desert areas between mountains) to 48 or 50 degrees in the summer. Destructive tornadoes are common. The fauna of the steppes is savage and abundant; in the mountains the species are more rare, and in the *tanzerufts* it is scarce. Agriculture, the care of herds, and a few industries occupy the inhabitants of the mountain areas. Within the area itself life is peaceful, but the activities of outside marauders make necessary the maintenance of a fortified frontier and of a military organization of natives commanded by European officers. Search for pasturage for their camels makes the life of these men a nomadic one. Improved roads are aiding colonization and the distribution of the products of the region.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward*.

5659. UHDEN, R. Zur Geschichte des Kamels in Nordafrika. [The history of the camel in North Africa.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 75 (11-12) 1929: 307.—In many publications (cited) which deal with the history and geography of North Africa, it is stated that the camel originally was brought to Egypt from Persia. There is no conclusive evidence that such was the case. Figures of camels engraved upon rocks, and actual camel remains found near several watering places indicate that camels were widely distributed at an early date.—*Sam T. Bratton*.

#### Upper Guinea

5660. SAUNION, E. L. Contribution à l'étude du sisal et de la culture en Guinée Française. [Contribution to the study of sisal and its culture in French Guinea.] *Ann. de l'Inst. Colonial de Boreaux*. Jan.—

Feb. 1929: 1-8.—Natural conditions in Upper French Guinea are very favorable for the cultivation of all varieties of sisal, a plant early introduced from Middle America into French West Africa by navigators. However, European interest and initiative, and native cooperation are needed to give its production first rank. Several plantations are at present successfully exploiting the plant on a large scale. The natives use the different parts of the plant for many purposes.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward.*

### Lower Guinea and the Congo Basin

(See also Entry 6170)

5661. AKELEY, MARY L. JOBE. Africa's great National Park. *Natural Hist.* 29 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 638-650.—In 1922 Carl Akeley of the American Museum, realizing the imminent danger of the destruction of the gorilla, formulated a plan for a preserve in the Kivu country of the Belgian Congo as a sanctuary for these animals, which he found, contrary to popular belief, "to be splendid animals in every sense" and "in no sense aggressive or inclined to look for trouble." Their lack of fear makes them particularly susceptible to extermination. With the cooperation and assistance of various influential persons, a grant was secured from King Albert, which was later expanded into a reservation covering 500,000 acres. This region, with its great diversity of topographic forms, as well as of flora and fauna, provides a scientific preserve of great interest to geographers, geologists, meteorologists, botanists, zoologists, seismologists and ethnologists, but of practically no economic value. Provision is made for carrying on scientific research on the grounds and for such administration as will preserve it inviolate for all forms of wild life. The administrative board includes members from foreign scientific institutions, a step forward in internationalism in science and in the widening of interest in scientific research and conservation.—*W. O. Blanchard.*

5662. DURAIN. Le chemin de fer du Nord du Togo. [The railroad of northern Togo.] *Renseignements Coloniaux, Suppl. l'Afrique Française.* (12) Dec. 1929: 677-679.—When, during the World War, France came into possession of northern Togo she established a system of automobile roads and gave to a region heretofore uninteresting and undeveloped the impetus necessary for the growth of commerce. During their rule, the Germans had found southern Togo more profitable to exploit than the almost inaccessible section to the north. Togo is at present served by three railroads, all starting at Lomé, the capital. The growing needs of a new region justify the extension of the one now reaching Atakpamé to Sokodé and work has already begun on this line.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward.*

5663. VERBEKE, A. A. L. Congo Belge. Étude sur al peuplade des Bombesa. [The Belgian Congo. Study of the Bombesa tribe.] *Bull. Soc. Royale Belge de Géog.* 52 (2) 1928: 49-72.—The territory in the Belgian Congo occupied by the Bombesa (Mombesa, singular) is limited on the north and west by the districts of Bangala and Lubonga, on the east by the Congo River, and on the south by a conventional boundary. Their submission, begun in 1899, was completed in 1923. They are dark skinned, tall and thin, with elongated heads, and poor posture. Their restricted diet of bitter manioc from which the poison is only partly removed probably accounts for their defective teeth. The Mombesa is polygamous, lazy, quick-tempered, courageous, and revengeful. He is not interested in agriculture and stock raising because both necessitate labor. He does a little weaving and exploits the palm tree for its almonds and oil. The products of the region are sold at six large markets along the left bank of the

Congo. The only school was opened in 1925 and is proving successful.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward.*

### East Africa

(See also Entry 6796)

5664. CLAESSENS, J. Du Lac Albert au Lac Kivu, à travers les hautes régions montagneuses longeant la frontière orientale de la Colonie. [From Lake Albert to Lake Kivu, across the mountainous regions bordering the eastern frontier of the Colony.] *Bull. Agricole du Congo Belge.* 20 (1) Mar. 1929: 3-56.—The altitude of the region between Lake Albert and Lake Kivu varies from 1000 to 2400 meters. Between Irumu and Beni one crosses the eastern extension of the great forest of Ituri. South of it lies brush-covered country with occasional wooded elevations. In the forested section, in the valley of the Semliki, and in the plain along Lake Edward, temperatures are high; elsewhere the climate is temperate and agreeable. In general the soils are sandy clays of good quality; those resulting from the decomposition of volcanic rocks are very fertile. With the exception of the section between Beni and Lubero which supports a population of at least 150,000, the region is sparsely settled. A careful survey leads to the conclusions that agricultural possibilities are good, although distance of some parts from present lines of communication makes immediate profit doubtful; that certain areas,—the region about Lakes Mokoto, for example,—are suitable for white colonization; and that the country has great mineral wealth. (The article is divided into sections corresponding to stages of the journey and is illustrated with 49 photographs of the country, the people, and the industries.)—*Elizabeth Erb Ward.*

5665. NOLDÉ, B. Etude météorologique du Lac Albert. [Meteorological study of Lake Albert.] *Bull. Soc. Royale Belge de Géog.* 52 (2) 1928: 73-80.—Records of temperature, humidity, and wind velocity over a period of two years were made at Kaseny (lat. 1° 22'N and long. 30°28'E.). The three months dry season—December through February—is too hot and dry to be experienced often with impunity by white men. The rainy season—November and March are the most rainy months—is characterized by a definite beginning, by vapor clouds over the lake, and by midnight rains. Winds are generally from the NE and are weak but grow in velocity towards noon. A wind called the "lavuvu" which arrives suddenly and usually lasts for half an hour causes great destruction to native fishing boats on the lake. Variations in the level of the lake could not be identified with seasonal changes.—*M. Warthin.*

5666. NESBITT, LUDOVICO M. La Dancalia esplorata da Sud a Nord-1928. [The Danakil country explored from south to north in 1928.] *Boll. d. R. Soc. Geog. Italiana.* 6 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1929: 613-625.—Nesbitt's party is the only European expedition to have traversed the Danakil country throughout its entire length. All previous expeditions had met with an untimely end at the hands of the savage Danakils. The Nesbitt party lost only 3 men killed by natives. The party moved down the Hawash River Valley from the point at which the Addis-Abeba-Djibouti Railway crosses it. Their course led them into the Sultanate of Aussa. Due to the density of the tropical vegetation which prevails along the Hawash and also to the hostility of the natives, progress in this part of the journey was much slower than during the stretch across the desert north of Aussa, where the scarcity of water necessitated speed. This latter area—upper Dancalia—is a country "arid beyond the imaginable." Water is so scarce that it is in some places 6 days travel between the nearest wells. The Sultan of Aussa

proved to be quite amiable. The Danakils in the desert to the north were, on the contrary, almost unanimously hostile. In the 106 days consumed by the journey from the railway to Mersa Fatima on the Red Sea in Eritrea, over 1,300 kilometers had been covered and approximately 52,000 sq. km. of land had been explored, the larger part of which had never before been seen by white men. (Illustrations and map.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

### *Madagascar and adjacent Islands*

5667. GOURSAT. Les produits du sous-sol Malgache. [The subsurface products of Madagascar.] *Rev. Econ. Française.* 51 (10) Oct. 1929: 364-371.—The extensive exploitation and export of the large variety of minerals of Madagascar are hindered by inadequate means of transportation and lack of well-equipped ports. Gold has been the principal mineral mined although its annual production has decreased since the war. It occurs in veins and associated with quartz in ancient crystalline rocks, but the workings are in alluvial soils from which it is separated by washing. Among the precious stones are beryl, tourmaline, opal, sapphire, garnet, and amethyst. Quartz is mined in many varieties; amazonite, corundum, phosphates, and some radioactive minerals are mined but are commercially insignificant. The two principal mineral products both as to production and export are mica and graphite. The varieties of mica are muscovite and phlogopite. Madagascar ranks fourth among the areas producing mica. The resources of graphite are enormous. It is found in gneiss but the workings are in lateritic soils formed from the decomposition of the crystalline rock. Ceylon is an active competitor. The graphite it exports is in a form less acceptable than that of the product of Madagascar, but the tariff of the United States, the largest importer, is more favorable to Ceylon at present. An important coal basin was discovered in 1925. The bitumen which impregnates large beds of sand may eventually be secured by distillation or solution, but no oil has been found in liquid form.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward.*

physical features predominate—the mountain region in the southwest, the vast plateau area sloping to the northeast, and the Peace River. A "heavy mantle of soil covers the whole country." The agricultural industry is of three main classes "straight grain growing (principally spring wheat), mixed farming, and ranching," for each of which the region possesses certain advantages. Minerals of the plateau and plains regions are: natural gas, petroleum, gypsum, and coal, while in the Rocky Mountains metallic ores are known to occur. Water power is not abundant, there being only two possible sites on Peace River—Rocky Mountain Canyon and Vermilion Chutes. Transportation facilities include railroad service by the Edmonton, Dunvegan, and British Columbia Railway opened in 1916, water transportation on the Peace River and graded but not metalled roads, while communications consist of telegraphic, telephonic, and mail service. In the last part of the bulletin, fourteen "districts" are separately considered.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

5669. MORICE, A.-G. L'ouest canadien. Esquisse géographique, ethnographique, historique et démographique. [The Canadian West. Geographical, ethnographical, historical and demographical outline.] *Bull. de la Soc. Neuchâtoise de Géog.* 37 1928: 5-58; 38 1929: 5-44.—A general geographical description, a historical résumé of colonization and settlement, and demographic problems of western Canada. Rapid and predominant settlement by the French-Canadian element is the salvation of the area. Historical tradition and language are the critical factors making for a strong nationalism. Historical events (e.g., in 1776 and again in 1871), as well as present political opinion prove the loyalty of the French element to Canadian nationalism. A strong French immigration into the West will offset the economic and cultural invasion that is being felt from the United States. There are now 104,000 French-Canadians in the West and in ten years the number should reach 250,000.—*E. P. Jackson.*

5670. SNEL, P. H. M. De Hudsonbaai-spoorweg in Canada. [The Hudson Bay Railroad in Canada.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 20 (9) Sep. 15, 1929: 360-363.—*William Van Royen.*

## THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

### NORTH AMERICA

#### *Canada*

(See also Entries 6005, 6182, 6242, 6310, 6386)

5668. KITTO, F. H. The Peace River Country, Canada. Its resources and opportunities. *Dept. of the Interior Canada. (Natural Resources Intelligence Service.)* 1928: pp. 93.—The Peace River Country, a region of some 47 million acres with arbitrary boundaries and detached from older settled plains of prairie Canada, is now a new frontier experiencing active colonization and development. Explored by McKenzie in 1792, expansion of fur trading followed as a natural sequence, resulting in the establishment of many fur-trading posts from that year until 1808. Some of these posts have preserved their original character while others are now frontier communities. Edmonton is the gateway to the Peace River Country. Agricultural settlement was especially rapid between 1901 and 1921, and spread in two main divisions—Peace River and Grand Prairie. The continental climate is modified by Chinook winds in winter, while the lengthened summer days offset somewhat the reduced growing season of its high latitude. The plain and plateau areas are clothed with grass, but there is more forest (composed of white spruce, black spruce, tamarack, and balsam poplar) than prairie. Three

#### *United States*

5671. UPHOFF, J. C. TH. Dry-farming in de Nieuwe Wereld. [Dry-farming in the New World.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 20 (9) Sep. 15, 1929: 353-360.—This type of agriculture is found in the western part of the United States, in Mexico, and in some parts of the Argentine. For the successful application of this method it is necessary to have a good knowledge of the annual precipitation and the variations in this precipitation from year to year, of the capacity of the soil to absorb water, and of the various characteristics of the plants which are best adapted to be grown under methods of dry-farming. The dry-farming area of the United States comprises about 1,800,000 sq. mi. and stretches from 96 western longitude to the Pacific, and from Canada to Mexico. Dry-farming is practiced on the Arizona highlands, especially in the southeastern part. The main crops are wheat, sorghum, corn, and beans. The Hopi corn is a variety which was developed by the Indians. It is sown very deep and needs only a minimum of precipitation. Also Papago sweet corn, Tepary beans, and Frijoles are especially adapted to a very dry climate. Dry-farming is also practiced in Montana. During the war much land was developed by the aid of this method. Severe droughts and the post-war economic depression led to the abandonment of large areas. Some of the winter wheat in western and southwestern Kansas is also grown under dry-farming conditions.—*William Van Royen.*

## NORTHEASTERN STATES

(See also Entries 6391, 6773)

5672. WHITE, CHARLES LANGDON. Location factors in the iron and steel industry of the Buffalo district, New York. *Dension Univ. J. Sci. Laboratories*. 24 Aug. 1929: 245-264.—Sited at the junction of the Great Lakes highway and the Mohawk-Hudson rail route, Buffalo possesses unusually good transport facilities. Buffalo ranks second only to Chicago as a railroad center and competes with Duluth for first place as a lake port. The lower portion of the Buffalo River and several artificial basins and channels provide good harbor facilities for the steel mills. Most of the iron ore and limestone and even some coal is delivered directly to the plants by lake carrier. Freight rates on Lake Superior iron ore are no greater to Buffalo than to Chicago or Cleveland. The greater portion of the coal comes by rail from the Northern Appalachians. The distribution of iron and steel manufactures to the principal markets in New England, New York, and Canada is accomplished chiefly by rail but in part by lake and by the New York State Barge Canal. The use of cheap electrical power generated at Niagara Falls makes it possible to operate some mill machinery more economically than can be done with coal power. Less significant in the localization of the industry at Buffalo are the facts that it has access to large population centers for labor, that it possesses an excellent supply of industrial water, and that much suitable land is available at low prices for expansion of the industry.—*Clifford M. Zierer.*

## NORTH CENTRAL STATES

(See Entries 6118, 6222, 6262, 6748)

## SOUTHEASTERN STATES

(See Entries 6217, 6295, 7156)

## SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entry 6195)

5673. CHAMBERS, WILLIAM T. Divisions of the pine forest belt of east Texas. *Econ. Geog.* 6(1) Jan. 1930: 94-103.—The Pine Forest Belt of southeast Texas, extending from the northern boundary of the state to the Gulf Coastal Prairies, contains two geographic regions—a southern one of forest exploitation and a northern one of agricultural significance. The former, known as the Piney Woods Region (popularly as the "Big Thicket") is a cut-over woodland and forest region. The first step in the utilization of a section of this region is that of turpentine production; in two or three years logging sets in which ultimately results in a desolate and abandoned waste. Agriculture in the Piney Woods is today of secondary importance, and is dominated by cotton production which occupies about one-half the cropped land. Corn cultivation ranks next in importance; minor crops are cane, peanuts, and sweet potatoes. Livestock industries in which beef cattle predominate utilize the unfenced cut-over land. The Northeast Texas Agricultural Region evolved not only because of the more open forests and sandy loam soils originally found there, but because of proximity to the Old San Antonio Road, a route of early Anglo Saxon emigration. In this region, sixty percent of the land is in farms, of which one half is under cultivation for crops similar to those of the Piney Woods Region. Cotton and corn here compete for the better soils, demand labor coincidentally and hasten soil erosion through intertillage. However, other crops are less suitable than these as money and supply crops respectively, hence their dominance. Dairying is the most

thriving livestock industry in the northern region. Of the two regions, the Pine Forest Belt seems destined to retain its geographic individualism.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

5674. PARKINS, A. E. The high plains region of Western Texas. *J. of Geog.* 29(1) Jan. 1930: 4-15.—Most of the region of the High Plains of western Texas is in farms which vary in size from 200 to 1,500 acres. Although crop land is more extensive than pasture land in the better agricultural areas, in most counties it constitutes only one-half to one-sixth the area devoted to grazing. Here and there small farm houses with accompanying windmill, water tank, several small outbuildings, and a few shade trees relieve the monotony of the nearly level surface. Farmers specializing in beef cattle production grow some feed for finishing their cattle and for use when pasture fails. Farmers engaged in general farming have some cattle but are interested chiefly in growing by dry-farming methods such drought-resistant crops as the sorghums, cotton, hard winter wheat, alfalfa, and corn. Large farms, large-scale operations, modern machinery, low returns per acre, large returns per farm and per man, and erratic crop yields are characteristic of the region. Grain elevators, flour mills, cotton gins, meat packing houses, and oil refineries in the scattered towns reflect the crop and mineral resources of the region. The future of the area probably lies in the continued production of drought-resistant crops, although oil and potash may contribute much wealth.—*Clifford M. Zierer.*

## NORTHWESTERN STATES

(See Entries 6117, 6248, 6251, 6258, 7091, 7093)

## SOUTHWESTERN STATES

(See Entries 6162, 6186)

## Central America

5675. SCHULLER, R. Die Egertonkarte von Amerika und die Lenkaindianer in Honduras. [The Egerton map of America and the Lenka Indians in Honduras.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 75(11-12) 1929: 316-319.—An original manuscript map discovered by Denucé some seventeen years ago in the British Museum has become known as the Egerton Map. It is the only known cartographic document made in the early part of the second decade of the 16th century covering northern Honduras. This undated map is also anonymous, but internal evidence tends to make the author an Italian. The discovery of this map has added much to the information of the period, but has also opened many problems. Much of the research centered on this map has been on the origin and significance of certain Indian names, some of which are believed of Lenka origin. Based on these the general conclusion may be drawn that in pre-Columbian times the Lenka Indians had possession of the coastal lands and that they were driven into the interior to the south and south-east by their western neighbors, the Mayas, and thus were forced to change from sedentary to nomadic life.—*William H. Haas.*

## West Indies

5676. WALLE, PAUL. Renseignements élémentaires pour servir au développement des relations commerciales entre la France et la République Dominicaine. [Fundamental information to aid in the development of commercial relations between France and the Dominican Republic.] *Rev. Econ. Française.* 51(10) Oct. 1929: 330-363.—A summary of facts about the Dominican Republic,—its history, government, physical environment, population, industries, commerce,—and of information valuable to the traveler. The

article contains tables of imports and exports and of agricultural products with the areas under cultivation.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward.*

## SOUTH AMERICA

*Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia*

(See also Entries 2172, 5216, 6797)

5677. JONES, CLARENCE F. Agricultural regions of South America. Instalment VII. *Econ. Geog.* 6 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-36.—This instalment completes the series of articles "Agricultural Regions of South America." The North Andean regions continue to increase their output of coffee and cacao by reason of favorable physical conditions, improved methods of culture, better transportation, continued valorization of Brazilian coffee, and the decline of cacao in some regions of the continent. The Northern Andes produce a variety of subsistence crops and animal products for the densest areas of population in northern South America. The other regions treated promise little advance in the near future: the Llanos because of drought, poor-grade cattle, and lack of modern means of transport and modern methods of cattle production; the Guiana Highlands because of remoteness, sparse backward population, and chiefly forest cover; the Guianan Littoral because of labor shortage, low swampy lands, and lack of large-scale operations; and Amazonia because of sparse population, and inability to produce agricultural products in competition with lands not so hindered by excessive heat, moisture, insects, and political hindrances.—*Clarence F. Jones.*

5678. IRISSARI, ANTONIO M. Mineral Resources of Colombia. *Pan-Amer. Geol.* 52 (4) Nov. 1929: 267-274.—*Clarence F. Jones.*

*Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile*

(See also Entries 4485, 5282, 6168, 6255)

5679. GEISSMAN, ROGER. Le commerce des céréales en République Argentine. [The grain trade in Argentina.] *Rev. Econ. Française.* 51 (4-5) Apr.-May 1929: 129-134.

5680. MARGER, WILLIAM. Montevideo. *Bull. Pan-Amer. Union.* 63 (12) Dec. 1929: 1221-1230.—*Clarence F. Jones.*

## THE PACIFIC WORLD

(See also Entries 3731, 4877)

5681. FREEMAN, OTIS W. Economic geography of the Hawaiian Islands. *Econ. Geog.* 5 (3) Jul. 1929: 260-276.—Although less than 10% of the area of the Hawaiian Islands is under cultivation, products to the value of \$110,000,000 have been exported annually for the past seven years. Each physiographic region has contributed its share. The beaches, sand dunes and

raised coral reefs are the principal scenes of pleasure resorting; the coastal plains, alluvial slopes, deltas, and valley floors which are flat and easily irrigated are devoted to the culture of taro, rice, bananas and, in the better drained areas, to sugar cane; the higher slopes where irrigation is impracticable are used for pineapple fields; the steep and rough slopes are available for grazing and tree crops; the mountain summits are chiefly significant as forest reserves for the conservation of water. The culture of the most important crop—sugar cane—is conducted as a highly specialized business and has resulted in the highest yield of sugar per acre in the world. Growing and canning of pineapples on a large scale constitute the second most important industry. The tourist trade furnishes the third largest source of income to the islands.—*M. Warthin.*

5682. HENKE, L. A. Animal industry and forest crops in Hawaii. *Mid-Pacific Mag.* 38 (4) Oct. 1929: 353-360.—In the Hawaiian Islands beef production amounts to about 14,000,000 lbs. About \$1,000,000 worth of pork is produced and about \$1,400,000 of milk. There are 27,000 sheep in the islands. Beef imports reach 4,000,000 lbs. and come from New Zealand and Australia. About 8,000,000 lbs. of butter are imported and come from New Zealand and California. (The article includes statements about the early history of the live stock industry in the islands.)—*John Wesley Coulter.*

5683. SHOKAL'SKIĬ, I. U. ШОКАЛЬСКИЙ, Ю. 150-летие открытия Сандвичевых островов в северной части Тихого океана. [150-th anniversary of the discovery of the Sandwich Islands in the northern section of the Pacific Ocean.] *Землеведение.* 31 (1) 1929: 16-21.—James Cook must be considered the first discoverer of the multitude of Oceanic islands, since he made the first scientific geographical ocean voyage in history. An obscure ensign of the British navy, Cook attracted the Admiralty's attention by his personal character and ability, and was appointed to head an expedition to the South Pacific (1768-1769), which proved a success. In his second expedition (1772-1774) Cook charted the coast of New Zealand and the eastern coast of Australia, and made a daring voyage to the Antarctic continent which was outdone only by the Russian seamen Bellingshausen and Lazareff in 1819-1821. The object of Cook's third voyage was to discover the northwestern passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The "Resolution" under Cook's command and the "Discovery" under Clark left Plymouth on July 12, 1776 discovering on January 18, 1778, one of the group of islands which Cook named Sandwich Islands after the then lord of the Admiralty. The following summer was used by the expedition to describe the shores of North America from Vancouver to Bering Strait, and of North Siberia. It seems that a Spanish seaman Juan Gaetano discovered some of the Hawaiian Islands in the middle of the 16th century, but the Spanish government kept this discovery a secret. The fact was temporarily forgotten and thus was unknown to Cook.—*V. P. de Smitt.*

# CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

## LINGUISTICS

(See also Entries 5746, 5766, 5769, 5861)

5684. AL-KHŪRĪ, FĀRIS. Istibdāl al-ḥurūf al-'arabiyah bi-al-ḥurūf al-lātinīyah. [Changing the Arabic characters for Roman characters.] *Majallat al-Majma' al-'Ilmi al-'Arabi*. 9 (7) Jul. 1929: 433-439. —Two French orientalists have recently manifested special desire to reform the Arabic system of writing by adopting the Roman alphabet. Why not reform the French language whose archaic system of spelling and writing certainly causes a beginner much more worry than Arabic ever does? In this case the Arabs can not follow the Turkish precedent, and that for the following reasons: (1) Arabic has eleven characters which have no correspondents in the Latin alphabet, and the Turks have corrupted the phonetic values of most of these letters. (2) Arabic has a rich literature which goes back to the 6th century of our era and which compares favorably with any other literature in the world. The Arabic people will cut itself off from its precious past by changing the characters of its language. The Turks have no such treasures. (3) The Arabic system of writing is a sort of shorthand with its economy in time and paper. This is more than can be said of any European system. (4) On the whole, the Arabic characters are clearer, larger, and more distinct than any European characters. This smallness and indistinctness of type may be partly responsible for the great number of glasses worn by European readers in comparison with Arabic readers.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

5685. BITSILLI, IĀ. БИЦИЛЛИ, Я. Нація и языкъ. [Nation and language.] *Современныя Записки (Paris)*. 40 1929: 403-426.—A common language is a guaranty, stimulus, foundation, and characteristic token of national unity. The fundamental factors of any language are (1) literary language, and (2) colloquial language (local and class dialects). "The progress of literary language depends entirely on the development of dialects." The Ukrainian language, for instance, indicates the danger in trying to create artificially a literary language in connection with certain political hopes. The second part of the article deals with the question of a common language and the unity of language. Greek culture gave place to the Latin culture and amalgamated with it. The medieval culture kept up only the Latin language which became the language of the religious cult and of science. Humanism at that time gave more freedom for the development of national languages, which in their turn had developed from local dialects. (Examples from different languages, as Russian, French, Ukrainian.)—*Paul Gronski*.

5686. HERMANN, EDUARD. Die litauische Gemeinsprache als Problem der allgemeinen Sprachwissenschaft. [The Lithuanian common language as a problem of general linguistic science.] *Gesellsch. d. Wissensch. zu Göttingen, Phil.-Hist. Kl., Nachrichten*. (1) Oct. 1929: 65-125.—Contains a sketch of the rise of the modern standard Lithuanian language. The first printed Lithuanian book was Mosvid's Catechism of 1547. He was from Great Lithuania though he wrote for both Low and High Lithuanians. David Klein in the 17th century was the founder of the written language in Little Lithuania. The texts of the 18th century show his influence. But Bythner of Great Lithuania paid no attention to his work. So it happened that in Prussia as early as the beginning of the 17th century we have the beginning of a common written language; whereas it was not until the last quarter of the 19th century that this happened in Great Lith-

uania. Incidentally, from 1864-1904 the printing of Lithuanian in Latin letters was prohibited in Great Lithuania. The movement to found a common language on the žemaitic dialect came to an end. Baranowski made the east Lithuanian dialect R4 the basis of his written language. But he did not contemplate establishing a common language. He only had an indirect influence upon the present standard literary language. Jaunius, though differing in details from Baranowski, really represented the same tendencies. Jablonski has been of lasting influence, for his orthography is used in the schools today. The influence of the magazine *Aušra* must also be taken into consideration. Today the common language is gaining everywhere. Even those who speak the local dialects among themselves speak the former when addressing strangers, etc. The events of the World War and the final Lithuanian emergence from political subservience has been of tremendous effect. Russian and Polish have lost their former prestige. The result is that the common language is making enormous strides.—*T. Michelson*.

5687. KINDAICHI, KYOSUKE. The Ainu. Considered from the linguistic standpoint,—method and materials—Ainu verbs and their person-forms,—an incorporating tendency,—a polysynthetic inclination,—a language isolated from its neighbors. *Proc. Third Pan-Pacific Sci. Congr., Tokyo, Oct. 30-Nov. 11, 1926*. 2 1928: 2307-2322.—In addition to an analysis of grammatical form, the article contains a list and description of six types of folklore and myths. The only people near the Ainu who have agglutinative characteristics of Ainu are the Gilyak, though they have no roots in common.—*W. D. Wallis*.

5688. NEWMAN, E. W. POLSON. Languages of the Baltic. *English Rev.* 49 (4) Oct. 1929: 465-474.—Since the War a number of native languages, some of which have been practically dormant for centuries, have reappeared and are being developed with conscious enthusiasm. The resultant confusion has increased the need for a *lingua franca* to be used in commercial and cultural relations. There is a strong tendency in Finland and Estonia to replace German and Russian with English as the second language of the country. English is likewise making headway in Latvia and Lithuania, partly because of cultural contacts with America. In Poland, however, where French is nominally the second language, it is not widely enough known to enable the people to secure the full benefit of such a bond with western Europe, and should be pushed.—*H. D. Jordan*.

5689. STRUBLE, GEORGE G. Bamboo English. *Amer. Speech*. 4 (4) Apr. 1929: 276-285.—*Wilson D. Wallis*.

5690. WAXWEILER, EMILE. L'élaboration sociale de l'écriture. [Social elaboration of writing.] *Rev. de l'Inst. de Sociol.* (2-3) 1929: 225-292; (4-5) 1929: 493-570.—Commonly accepted theory places picture-writing (*pictographie*) at the beginning of a continuous evolution which ends with phonetic writing. This theory conflicts with objections arising from the absence of the most important link, i.e., the transition from picture to the graphic interpretation of sounds. Writing has been developed under the influence of social factors which it seeks to establish: we shall never find actually anything but real writing. A study made of the forms adopted for the "messengers" among the Veddas of Ceylon, the Mafulus of New Guinea, shows

evidences (*attestations*) of an intermediary character; there is not so much as a trace of writing on the stick. The cryptic writing of Indian tribes does not rest on any figurative indication, because no preliminary convention is made; there is no objective meaning for the traditional symbolism of sacred objects, of the "quipus" of Peru (corresponding to ideo-affective complexes). The magic formulas contained in the manuscripts of the Cherokees are only indications for a great number of ritualistic interventions. Thus we do not find in primitive societies any system of figurative trac-

ings capable of realizing the two essential functions of writing: accurate information and objective tradition; nor may anything more be found in symbolic writing, which is either decorative or related to magic and ceremonial customs (in the *churingas* which are comparable to coats of arms, *armoiries*.) The Aztecs and the Mayas have never written; their apparent writing is only a symbolic picture, a pseudo-rebus. Thus the whole theory of an evolution of picture-writing (*pictographie*) is removed.—G. L. Duprat.

## ARCHAEOLOGY

### GENERAL

5691. HODGE, F. W. The importance of systematic and accurate methods in archeological investigation. *Bull. Natl. Research Council*, #74. 1929: 19-30.—This paper deplores the unscientific work of amateurs and states that specimens of whatsoever character are of importance and interest chiefly for two reasons: (1) as an index to the culture of the people or peoples they represent, and especially when they reveal varying stages or periods of occupancy of a site, and (2) as illustrations of the product of man's handiwork or of other uses by man. Discussed by Sterling, Barret, Moorehead, and Blom, the thesis presented in this paper is restated and certain details emphasized.—Arthur C. Parker.

### PALEOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

5692. BAYER, J. Das zeitliche und kulturelle Verhältnis zwischen den Kulturen des Schmalcklingen-kulturkreises während des Diluviums in Europa. [The chronological and cultural relation between the small-blade culture spheres during the Diluvial period in Europe.] *Eiszeit u. Urgesch.* 5 (1-2) 1928: 9-23.—Bayer does not look upon the Aurignacian, Solutrean, and Magdalenian cultures as one continuous development on the spot, but as a series representing three actors appearing in succession on the same stage. He considers the Aurignacian and Magdalenian as two different waves of the small-blade culture, while the Solutrean enters as a wedge between the two. According to Bayer, an Aurignac wave and a pre-Magdalenian wave came out of the east and penetrated central and western Europe; the track of the pre-Magdalenian wave was further to the north than that of the Aurignacian. For a while, and between the Aurignac and pre-Magdalenian waves, there came another Asiatic wave which left traces of its passage intercalated between the two.—George Grant MacCurdy.

5693. BAYER, J. Die Ossarner Kultur, eine äneolithische Mischkultur im östlichen Mitteleuropa. [The Ossarn culture—an Aëneolithic mixed culture in eastern middle Europe.] *Eiszeit u. Urgesch.* 5 (1-2) 1928: 59-60.—This is a report of the earlier brief communication of the aëneolithic new Ossarn culture in the middle of Lower Austria, with many hitherto unknown ceramic types. The site is in Kleeberg marsh. There are two kinds of refuse pits: (a) irregular and massive in form, which were filled with earthy or loamy material, containing vessels, mudhut fragments, animal bones, stone vessel fragments (seldom complete); (b) small cylindrical, rarely oval, pits. The ceramics of various types are listed and described. In addition to the ceramics, spindle whorls, discs and spoons, and one fragment of a mother-goddess figurine were found, as well as stone implements of late neolithic small-celt types, arrowpoints, and small knives and bone points. Fragments of copper were also found. From the aëneolithic forms and ornamental patterns of the pottery

and the stone and bone industry types, the mixed character of Ossarn culture is pretty well determined. Thus we find evidence of a northern intrusion changed through contact with elements from the Balkans.—George Grant MacCurdy.

5694. BLACK, DAVIDSON. A study of Kansu and Honan Aeneolithic skulls and specimens from later Kansu prehistoric sites in comparison with North China and other recent crania. On measurements and identification. *Palaeontologia Sinica*. (Publ. by Geol. Survey, China.) Ser. D, 6. (1) Dec. 1928: pp. 83.—Black describes the methods of measurement and identification of a series of prehistoric skulls from Kansu and Honan in an endeavor to arrive at some exact understanding of their racial identity through a comparison of them with recent North China and non-Asiatic crania. He feels justified in drawing the conclusions that the prehistoric populations were essentially Oriental in physical character, and that the resemblances between them and present North China populations are such that the term "Proto-Chinese" may be applied to the former. These skulls also show some resemblance to the Khams Tibetan type described by Morant.—George Grant MacCurdy.

5695. GARROD, DOROTHY. Excavations in the Mugharet el-Wad, near Athlit, April-June, 1929. *Palestine Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement*. Oct. 1929: 220-222.—The British School of Archaeology and the American School of Pre-historic Research joined in the excavation of this site in April-June, 1929. The spot selected was a cave, containing two chambers and a lofty corridor over 60 yards long. In these caves were found human bones and other survivals that are taken as proof of the existence of three main layers or levels, viz., (1) Bronze Age, (2) Microlithic, (3) Paleolithic, (4) Mousterian. The work here is to be continued next season.—J. M. Powis Smith.

5696. HAMMERMANN, A. Kohlenreste aus den Lagerfeuern des sibirischen Paläolithikums. [Charcoal from Siberian paleolithic hearths.] *Eiszeit u. Urgesch.* 5 (1-2) 1928: 39-45.—The method employed by Hammermann was to place tangential and radial shavings from the charcoal in a drop of water and examine the same under the microscope. In this manner he was able to identify four kinds of trees from which the charcoal had been reduced: birch (*Betula*), willow (*Salix*), pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), and larch? (*Larix?*). These are the trees which might be expected to accompany the paleolithic fauna in Siberia.—George Grant MacCurdy.

5697. HILLEBRAND, JENÖ. Über ein Atelier des "Proto-Campignien" auf dem Avasberg in Miskolcz Ungarn. [A factory-site of Proto-Campignian facies on the Avasberg in Miskolcz, Hungary.] *Eiszeit u. Urgesch.* 5 (1-2) 1928: 53-59.—Hitherto no real proto-Campignian site from Hungary could be authoritatively spoken of. In October, 1928, the curator of Miskolcz Museum reported implement finds in levelling operations. A trial trench was dug by the author with

the cooperation of a local geologist and curator and under the Director of the Hungarian Museum. The site was about 100 meters above the water level. The humus was 50 to 60 centimeters at most. At a depth of 4.25 meters barren sandy soil was reached. About 3,000 stone artifacts, including points, were found. The materials worked were principally chalcedony, opal, hydro-quartzite, and transitional varieties. Six layers were found as follows: (6) Humus, (5) Campignian implements scattered; a single vessel fragment, (4) Campignian implements rare; one large typical shoe-last ax, and a fragment of a late neolithic vessel, (3) Campignian implements principally in the hearth (with burnt charcoal) mixed up. No traces of ceramics. (1 and 2) Sterile deposits. Petrographic character of layer 3 points to a pleistocene age. The important characteristic is the large size of the implements. The main varieties of stone artifacts are: (1) pseudo-Chellean hand-ax worked out of a nodule with big conchoidal retouches and casual surface chipping; (2) cleaver; (3) short cleaver; (4) round scraper; (5) pseudo-Mousterian double scraper with La Micoque end-retouch; (6) thick scraper with intensive end-retouch; (7) thick scratcher; (8) massive swords without further working; and (9) round scraper. The diluvial age of the culture seems most probable, though it has to be followed up by other finds. Layer 4 with its complexity must be assigned to full or late neolithic. To date no transition to these cultures has yet been found in Hungary. The Avasberg culture is ultimately to be placed next to the Teterow culture and both are to be classed as pleistocene.—George Grant MacCurdy.

5698. HRDLÍČKA, ALEŠ. The Neanderthal phase of man. *Ann. Report, Smithsonian Inst.*, 1928. 1929: 593-621.—The presumption that *Homo Neanderthalensis* represents a separate species from modern man, appearing and then disappearing without descendants, is subjected to a critical review. The Penck-Brückner scheme of four glacial and three interglacial phases fails to harmonize well with either the paleontological or human evidence. "Both these tend to show but one main inter-glacial interval, from which there is a gradual progression towards an irregular cold period, after which follows an irregular post-glacial." There is no substantial change in man's housing and living habits from the middle Mousterian to the Magdalenian. The Mousterian period, or the Neanderthal phase of man, begins towards the end of the main inter-glacial period when man was brought face to face with great environmental changes. These must have called forth great physical and mental exertion in order to survive. Natural selection led to progressive evolution, which is supported by the morphological variability of Neanderthal man. These changes differed somewhat from region to region and the population may have been greatly reduced by the time of the maximum glaciation, some advanced types being, perhaps, transitional to *Homo Sapiens*. The physical differences between Neanderthal man and these later types are reducible to two main categories: (1) reduction in musculature; (2) changes in the supraorbital torus. There are later parallelisms to these showing the same tendencies at work. Thus, while *Homo Neanderthalensis* seems to have disappeared as *Homo Sapiens* appeared, no previous home of the latter has been discovered, nor the remains of his forerunners, and if this type co-existed with Neanderthal man, it is difficult to understand why it did not sooner prevail over, or mix with, the more ancient race, or leave some cultural remains. On the other hand, Neanderthal man shows variations leading in the direction of *Homo Sapiens* and there are even individuals among later races who show transitional features. This may be explained by an original common parentage of the two stocks, by intermixture, or by a development of *Homo Neander-*

*thalensis* into *Homo Sapiens*. While the last hypothesis cannot be conclusively demonstrated, the author believes that "the thoroughly sifted indications . . . favor this assumption." The conception of a Neanderthal phase of man rather than a Neanderthal species seems justifiable for the present.—A. Irving Hallowell.

## NORTH AMERICA

### NORTH OF MEXICO

5699. BRANNON, P. A. Some recent notable finds of urn burials in Alabama. *Bull. Natl. Research Council*, #74. 1929: 63-67.—Floods during March 1929 along the Tallapoosa and Alabama rivers made possible rich finds of burials and pottery, particularly burials in pottery vessels. This custom is thought to be characteristic of the Choctaw people. Edgar M. Graves, R. P. Burke, and Howard H. Paulin of Montgomery located a cache-like arrangement of twelve urns, each covered with a bowl and all containing skeletal remains. An earlier cache of urns similarly arranged was discovered on Pintala Creek. Shell ornaments were found sparingly in these burials, the engraving on some suggesting a Mexican influence. This paper, discussed by Shetrone, Fox, Brown, and Cox, brought the reply from its author that the urn burials are similar to those discovered by Clarence B. Moore at Moundville, that the bottoms of the pots were not broken, or "killed," that there were also animal bones in them, and that all covers were inverted and were probably originally domestic utensils.—Arthur C. Parker.

5700. MARTIN, PAUL S. The 1929 archaeological expedition of the State Historical Society of Colorado in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution. *Colorado Mag.* 7 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-40.—Martin, until recently archaeologist of the Colorado Society, and now connected with the Field Museum of Chicago, uncovered two new ruins during the past summer. (1) Bear Tooth Pueblo, located on the north rim of Ruin Canyon, about 32 miles northwest of Cortez, Montezuma County, Colorado, was named after a quantity of bear teeth found therein. It consists of 22 rectangular rooms on the ground floor in which no one lived. The floor was the sloping rock edge. Evidence indicated a three story structure. The circular kivas (ceremonial chambers) were on a level with the ground floor. One infant skeleton partly burned was found, but the question of where or how these people disposed of their dead is still unsolved. Four doorways opening north, south, east, and west, and located near the ground suggested the absence of hostile nomads in the vicinity. (2) Little Dog Ruins, also in Montezuma County, was an example of the unit-type of house. It was named after a small artifact found therein. While working here the ruins of an unexpected, earlier culture were discovered several feet below. Three round towers were found to have an underground passage connecting with an adjacent kiva. Stone lined burial chambers or tombs were also found in this ruin. Decayed, worn, and loose teeth, arthritis, fracture, and other ailments afflicted these early peoples who probably lived at the beginning of the Christian era.—P. S. Fritz.

5701. MOOREHEAD, W. K. Mound areas in the Mississippi Valley and the South. *Bull. Natl. Research Council*, #74. 1929: 74-78.—The author does not believe that the Hopewell culture originated in the lower Scioto valley. Trade objects at the Hopewell site indicate a knowledge of the South. As a theory explaining the origin of this culture Moorehead postulates that a certain tribe or band of Indians, probably Algonkin—reached or originated in eastern Iowa. One branch may have worked up into Wisconsin, the other proceeding eastward through Illinois and Indiana to central Ohio, building mounds and other types of "Hopewell" earth-

works as they went. The artifacts in many mounds are said to suggest Mexico, but the chief objection to this is that some 1500 miles intervene between the last tumuli of central-northern Mexico and the first mounds of size in eastern Texas. Yet, the author asks, how are we to explain the monolithic axe, idol heads, plumed serpent, seated figures, and other similarities on any other hypothesis? A study of the skeletal remains from mounds is stressed as important, the necessity of which is emphasized by a discussion by Guthe and Cole.—Arthur C. Parker.

5702. WEBB, WILLIAM S. The Williams and Glover sites in Christian County, Kentucky. *Bull. Natl. Research Council*, #74. 1929: 61-63.—Two sites in Christian County, Kentucky, characterized by a village area in the midst of which was a mound surrounded by stone grave burials. The mounds were built on the site of a wooden structure of posts and wattle-work. The culture is regarded as "prehistoric Gordon," (Meyers, 14 *Ann. Report Bur. Amer. Ethnology*). Ten culture characteristics are outlined.—Arthur C. Parker.

5703. UNSIGNED. Ancient ivory tools testify to existence of Alaskan culture. *Science News Letter*. 17 (458) Jan. 18, 1930: 35-37, 44.

## EUROPE

(See also Entry 5862)

5704. DYFVERMAN, MAGNUS. Båtgraven nr. 2 vid Valsgårde, Gamla Uppsala. [Boat-grave no. 2, near Valsgårde, Gamla Uppsala.] *Rig.* (3-4) 1929: 170.—The author describes the excavation of one of the boat graves near Valsgårde, and adds to this some maps showing not only the location of the boat, but also the topographical condition of the surrounding area. There are also some very detailed maps showing the position (1) of the various parts of the boat, and (2) the other articles found. Cross-sections are also shown. By connecting and tying together the rivets and nails, the author has sought to reconstruct the discovered material; this is also illustrated by numerous diagrams. The boat, which is clinker-built, is 9.3 m. long, its greatest width is .965 m., and its depth at the middle (exclusive of the keel) is .615 m. The number of frame timbers on the boat timbers is 8 or 9, of which 5 are on its widest section. A number of loose articles and specimens were found in the boat, among them were skeletal parts of a horse, which was found in the front part of the boat. Weapons and tools had been buried with the corpse. The author compares the objects found with similar ones discovered in the Vendel graves and with those from about the same period, namely the Viking era. Through these comparisons he places the date of the grave more accurately at about 900 A.D.—Göteborgs Museum.

5705. LINDQUIST, SUNE. Valsgårde gravbacke, ett nyupptäckt båtgravfält i Gamla Uppsala socken. [The Valsgårde grave, a newly-discovered boat-burial in Gamla Uppsala parish.] *Rig.* (3-4) 1929: 163.—The author begins his discussion by giving a brief resumé of the old Viking custom of burying the dead in boats. He refers to the well-known boat-graves in Norway, Iceland, and the Isle of Man, as well as to those in Hedeby (Denmark) but the Danish boat-graves differ from the usual types. In Sweden the only occurrence of similar types of graves are those of Uppland (among them being those of Tuna and Vendel). These Swedish graves were hitherto the only ones known to date from the period of the great migrations of peoples. It is characteristic that they are found only where the ground is flat, but they can also be identified through the presence of a furrow-shaped depression in the earth, due to the caving in of the decks of the boats. The graves hitherto found have all, more or less, been

decayed. An archaeological investigation conducted in 1926 revealed two new grave-sites of this type, both situated by the river Fyris 3-3.5 km. north of the Uppsala heights. These newly found graves (one of which is in Ensta and the other in Valsgårde) seem to have remained entirely untouched. The excavation of these boat-graves was begun in 1928, but since such work always requires great accuracy and precision at the surveyor's table, only four of them have so far been completed. The wooden parts of the ships were completely crumbled, but, thanks to the rivetted part of the framework, the mode of construction of these boats has nevertheless been quite accurately determined. The author describes and illustrates the place of discovery which is located on a ridge. The graves which have thus far been excavated, belong to the Viking era. Since the graves in the Ensta burial-site are found in clayey soil, and since they are covered with extensive bog vegetation, it is expected that here will be found a number of preserved wooden parts. (In the same issue of *Rig.* there is a description of boat-grave no. 2 in Valsgårde.)—Göteborgs Museum.

5706. LÉON, CHABROL. Ce que l'on peut voir autour de Glozel. [What one can see around Glozel.] *Rev. Anthropol.* 39 (4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 152-172.—The presence of natural routes in the Glozel region early led to migrations and traffic. Surface stations are relatively common. Artifacts, megaliths incised with the figure of a cross, and remains of fortifications are found. There are also numerous caves, some of which contain hearths and artifacts. There are grooves at the entrance to some of these caves showing that they were closed with barred doors. In the cave at Palissard there is a pit which served as a hearth and contains, among other things, clay plaques bearing the imprints of branches and also remains of pottery. Stones incised with figures resembling alphabetiform characters are found at Le Glozel and Le Loquin. At Puyravel engraved pebbles bearing designs similar to those found on the plaques at Palissard were discovered. There are also workshops. Some of the artifacts may be neoliths, but most are Gallic, Gallo-Roman, or of the middle ages.—George Grant MacCurdy.

5707. NORBERG, RUNE. Om förhistoriska sadlar i Sverige. [Concerning prehistoric saddles in Sweden.] *Rig.* (3-4) 1929: 97.—Following an introduction which concerns itself with a brief history of saddles in the earlier European eras, and which is based on the works of art mentioned in the contemporary literature as well as other equally indirect sources, the author turns to the study of the earliest Swedish saddles. This investigation was entered upon because a number of bronze plates which, without doubt, are the remains of a saddle, were discovered in Jönköping. The discovery was made in two meters of swampy soil during a road-reconstruction project; and it was found in that part of the city which, even a hundred years ago, was marsh land. The author compares these findings with primitive saddles from Sweden and other countries, and in this way is enabled to reconstruct the saddle. The author investigates other Swedish collections which might possibly include similar saddle parts, and in this way he explains a number of articles, the true nature of which was not previously known. This is especially true with regard to the Swedish marsh collections. The magnificent Vallstenarum-saddle, from the time of the great migrations of peoples, has long been known. In a comparison with the articles found in Danish swamps, the author finds that these, in some way or other, lack all the ear-marks of saddle remains. Great similarity, however, is found between the other Danish discoveries and some of the Swedish; since these again are similar to the Jönköping collection, this latter group is believed to belong to the first half of the fifth century. Basing

his study on the accuracy of this date, the author arranges the rest of the saddle collections and swamp discoveries in chronological order. At the close of the article, the author compares the details of Swedish prehistoric saddles with the contemporary ones from other countries.—*Göteborgs Museum*.

5708. SIMPSON, W. DOUGLAS. A chambered cairn at Allt-nam-Ban, Strathbrora, Sutherland. *Antiquaries J.* 8(4) Oct. 1928: 485-488. (Plates.)—*F. E. Baldwin*.

5709. TACKENBERG, K. Die Bastarnen. [The Bastarnes.] *Volk u. Rasse*. 4(4) 1929: 232-244.—The early Germani of eastern Germany and Poland are considered as Bastarnes because the extension of the early Germani, as supporter of the "stone bar" or "face-urn culture" from the former settlements in eastern Hinterpommern, in East Prussia, and in northern Posen (1000-800 B.C.) towards Silesia, Posen, and Congress Poland (500-300 B.C.), coincides with the first appearance of the Bastarnes at the Black Sea (200 B.C.); excavations in Wolhynien and in the district of Poltawa brought to light elements of this culture. According to Much, the name "Bastarnes" means "half-breeds"; for, on their way towards the south, the supporters of the face-urn culture accepted elements of the culture of the urn field people—in opposition to the Skires (pure breeds). Other prehistoric finds in the Ukraine are essential to an understanding of the Bastarne culture in the districts of the Black Sea.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

## ASIA

(See also Entries 5782, 5784, 5791, 5803, 5811, 5821, 6086)

5710. LEVI, SYLVAIN. Recherches à Java et à Bali. [Researches in Java and in Bali.] *Verslag van het zesde congres van het Oostersch Genootschap in Nederland. Leiden*. 3(5) Apr. 1929: 7-9.—This contribution contains an abbreviated report of a speech by Sylvain Levi, in which he draws attention to an explanation he gave of the meaning of the images which are to be seen on the bas-reliefs of the lower gallery of the Buddhistic Temple of Baro-Burdur in Java. These bas-reliefs are invisible, being entombed by a stone wall which was constructed by the Hindus as a support to the foot of the sanctum. In the beginning of this century, through the care of the Dutch government, they were excavated, then photographed, and finally recovered. Levi, guided by the description of M. Krom, has made a closer study of these bas-reliefs. He believes he has cause to state that the images on them correspond to the Buddhist text of the *Karmavibhaga* which he discovered in Nepal in 1922. In Bali he collected a great number of stotras, for which it is, as yet, impossible to state the place of origin in British India. If, however, efforts in this direction should be successful, a reliable indication would thus be obtained of that part of British India from which Bali (and Java) received their religious Hindu literature.—*J. C. Lamster*.

## ETHNOLOGY

## GENERAL

(See also Entries 5863, 6785)

5711. ARLT, GUSTAVE O. Lexicographical indexing of folk melodies. *Modern Philol.* 27(2) Nov. 1929: 147-154.—The author reviews the various methods which have been developed for recording and indexing folk melodies. The methods developed by Koller and Mersmann seem to have been quite adequate for indexing German folk melodies. But investigators who have attempted to use these methods for recording the exotic folk melodies of the Hungarians, Finno-Esthonians, and Welsh have found them entirely inadequate. To date, the only reliable method of recording folk songs is the graphophone.—*Asael T. Hansen*.

5712. EVANS-PRICHARD, E. E. The study of kinship in primitive societies. *Man (London)*. 29(11) Nov. 1929: 190-193.—Previous studies of kinship influences in behavior patterns have failed to take into consideration the entire kinship complex; but this must be reckoned with if one wishes to understand all the relevant factors. Thus the attitude of son toward mother is studied as though no other kinship ties were especially relevant. As a matter of fact, however, in all cultures, the behavior of son toward mother is probably influenced by the behavior of father toward mother. The behavior of son toward mother, therefore, involves behavior of son toward father and behavior of father toward mother. The family is essentially a twofold organization, husband and wife being the two foci, and the attitude of either of them toward the children probably influences the attitude of children to parent and to one another. Toward either parent, then, the child has an ambivalent attitude.—*W. D. Wallis*.

5713. KAGAROV, E. КАГАРОВ, Е. Классификация и происхождение земледельческих обрядов. [Classification and origin of agrarian ceremonies.] *Известия Общества Археологии, Истории и Этнографии при Казанском Университете*. 34 (3-4) 1929: 189-196.—A classification is given of agrarian cere-

monies based on the teleological principle: (1) Procreative acts: (a) carpogonic ceremonies securing fertility—for instance, jumping, throwing up things, erotica, and others; (b) cathartic or purifying ceremonies, for instance, washing, purification by fire, fanning; (c) mantic ceremonies, namely fortune telling; (d) diaphthartic acts intended to spoil and destroy the property of others. (2) Prophylactic acts to annihilate the influence of evil spirits. (3) Hilastic or conjuring ceremonies. (4) Sacramental acts (initiation into the spirit of vegetation).—*E. Kagarov*.

5714. KAGAROV, EUGEN. Zur Klassifikation der agrarischen Gebräuche. [A contribution to the classification of agricultural customs.] *Wiener Z. f. Volkskunde*. 34(1-3) Mar. 1929: 14-25.—(See Abstract #5713.)—*H. G. Bobek*.

5715. KEYSER, J. L. M. de. Eet begraven der dvoden bij de nutuurvolken (mobieven en ontwikkeling). [Burial of the dead among primitive people. (Motives and development.)] *Mensch en Maatschappij*. 6(6) Nov. 1929: 457-487.—The following questions are treated: (1) What motives are the basis for each of the ways of disposing of the dead? (2) What is the oldest way? (3) Is it possible to show a definite order in the method of disposing of the corpse? The following chief methods for the disposal of the dead among primitive people are distinguished: (1) Leaving the corpse at the place where it died, without any formalities; (2) throwing the corpse out of the camp; (3) burial; (4) placing the corpse above ground; (a) in trees, (b) in caskets, (c) in huts; (5) cremation. The author, with Steinmetz, (*Endokannibalismus*) is of the opinion that devouring the corpse was a general and necessary custom of primitive man; after endo-cannibalism, burial of course is out of question. A "flight from the corpse" was caused by the gradual development of a feeling of fear of the dead; practical necessities, notions newly arisen, the demand of "psychical technique" (Steinmetz), the increasing familiarity with the dead, and physical conditions led to changes and made way for

motives of a more friendly nature. It is not possible to show a fixed order for the stadia of disposing of the dead which followed one another. The oldest form of cremation may have been a survival of endo-cannibalism or a means of defense.—*C. Lekkerkerker*.

5716. KRZYWICKI, L. Spółnictwo prastare. [Primitive communism.] *Ekonomista*. 29 (1) Feb. 1929: 3-30. (2) May 1929: 20-38.—Many customs among small, backward, Polish communities and among primitive peoples outside Europe, show a high degree of liberality and hospitality. The custom of hospitality to the stranger is asserted to be a survival of primitive communism of consumable goods.—*O. Eisenberg*.

5717. THOMPSON, T. W. Additional notes on English Gypsy uncleanness taboos. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 8 (1) 1929: 33-39.—The taboos connected with the uncleanness of women at menstruation and childbirth are rigidly observed by the English Gypsies, and are extended so that a woman stepping over food or a pot, for instance, defiles it at any time. At childbirth a woman has a special lying-in tent, and the dishes she has used are broken. The clothes of a woman or of a nursing child are washed, dried, and packed separately from those of a man. A peculiar extension of this taboo to the nursing child or animal is marked. A father does not touch his child till it is several months old, and possibly not till it is three years old. Any suckling animal is also unclean as food.—*Ruth Benedict*.

5718. UNSIGNED. The museums report and national folk museums. *Nature*. (London.) 124 (3137) Dec. 14, 1929: 901-903.

5719. VALLOIS, HENRI-V. Les preuves anatomiques de l'origine monophylétique de l'homme. [The anatomical proofs of the monophyletic origin of man.] *L'Anthropologie*. 39 (1-3) 1929: 77-101.—Racial differences being considerable, some authors believe that races come from as many phyla, hence the polyphyletic origin of man. The polyphyletic theories are many, but all proponents of the general theory believe that there is a closer relationship between some human races and certain primates than between human races themselves. The resemblances between human races come from their adaptation to the erect position paralleled by human types originally from different phyla. To avoid this debated argument the author considers only structural characters independent of locomotive adaptations. General considerations: (1) It is absolutely impossible to establish between the variations of the different human races and those of the species of anthropoids this systematic parallelism which is the very basis of the polyphyletic theories. (2) Many structural characteristics particular to an anthropoid are totally lacking in all human races even those supposedly more specially related to that anthropoid. Inversely many of the important differentiating characteristics of the human races are not found in any anthropoid. (3) The inspection of statistical evidence brought forth reveals a relatively smaller variation between anatomic characteristics of human races than expected. Thus no clear parallelism can be established consistently between any human race or races and certain anthropoids. All men resemble each other far more than they resemble any anthropoid. Characteristics peculiar to man are already well marked before his birth—hence no real proof in favor of the polyphyletic theories can be shown. Comparative anatomy clearly confirms the classic distribution of men and anthropoids in two separate zoological groups. The only logical conclusion seems to be the monophyletic origin of man.—*E. B. Renaud*.

5720. WRIGHT, JOHNATHAN. The medicine of primitive man. *Medic. Life*. 35 (12) Dec. 1928: 590-595.—*Wilson D. Wallis*.

## NORTH AMERICA

### MEXICO

(See also Entry 3313)

5721. REDFIELD, ROBERT. The material culture of Spanish-Indian Mexico. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 31 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 602-618.—The material culture of present-day rural Mexico, in contrast to the non-material culture, preserves almost unmodified a large number of pre-Columbian traits. In Tepoztlan, Morelos, pre-Columbian patterns persist, especially in the house, in house furnishings, and in cookery. There are also many secondary contributions from European culture, but these remain of secondary importance. The old techniques survive in transportation, but the post-Columbian contributions are of much greater relative importance. Finally, clothing, especially women's clothing, is an aspect of material culture where Indian elements have been almost entirely supplanted by European. The fusion of Indian with Spanish features produces three classes of culture traits: (1) unaltered Indian elements; (2) elements which have developed in Mexico from the impinging of Spanish features upon a homologous Indian pattern; and (3) European elements transported intact to Mexico. But while a separation of Indian from European elements is of interest to the culture-historian it is of no interest to the native of Tepoztlan. The integration of certain European elements with Indian features is complete. But not all of the imported traits found in Tepoztlan have entered into this general Tepoztecan culture. Some traits of material culture occur in Tepoztlan, particularly in houses near the central plaza, which are not a part of the general culture. There is therefore a classification which corresponds with subjective categories, between the integrated Tepoztecan culture on the one hand, and secondary, exterior elements on the other. These latter are attributes of city life. Tepoztlan is no longer a primitive tribal society, nor yet an urbanized community; it must nevertheless be defined, as it tends to define itself, with reference to the world-wide city culture within which it is now included.—*Robert Redfield*.

### NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entries 5612, 7091, 7093, 7098)

5722. COLE, FAY-COOPER. The conservation of public sites. *Bull. Natl. Research Council*. #74. 1929: 11-19.—Attention is called to the large archaeological and culture-historical value of Indian burial mounds in general and of those of the state of Illinois in particular. He proposes that steps be taken to plot all the remaining burial-sites in the state and that the matter then be presented to the Illinois state legislature for varied action according to the importance of the site. They may be thoroughly explored; or, be protected as public parks; or, otherwise be subjected to state-protection.—*E. D. Harvey*.

5723. LESSER, ALEXANDER. Kinship origins in the light of some distributions. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 31 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 710-730.—The author discusses the distribution of the Omaha and Crow type systems of kinship nomenclature, the distribution of certain correlates of these systems, and the implications which the evidence presented may have in interpreting kinship origins. As pointed out by Spier, the demarcating feature of these systems is the nomenclature of cross-cousins. In the cases under discussion the writer finds that the nomenclature are indicative functions of real systematic differences which are basic

to the terminology. In both types parallel cousins are siblings. The children of two brothers or two sisters are "brothers" and "sisters," but in both types the children of brother and sister are not so related. In the case of the Omaha a father's sister and brother's daughter function as sisters although this identity does not appear in terminology. There are terms signifying "aunt" and "niece." There is an identification of aunt and niece. To a female, the cross cousins are sons and daughters; to a male the cross cousins on his father's side are nieces and nephews. Unclehood descends indefinitely in the male line from the mother's brother. In the Crow system the features are the exact converse. Identification here is between "uncle" and "nephew," and the system is identified in terminology. A maternal uncle is an "elder brother" and a sister's son is a "younger brother." On the father's side we have a converse relationship. Here aunthood descends in the female line from the father's sister. The distribution for the Omaha type covers two American areas—a Plains-Woodlands and a Californian, and an African. The distribution for the Crow type extends to 6 areas: the North American Plains, a Northwest, a Californian, a Southwest, a Southeast, an outside America, a Melanesian. The distribution for the Omaha type indicates independent origin in at least 3 areas; for the Crow type in at least 4, possibly in 6 areas. The distributions within these areas, however, "point just as certainly to diffusion within the area as an explanatory principle." These two explanations are not contradictory or exclusive of each other, but may be considered "functional aspects of distributional phenomena." The explanation in terms of both these processes leads to a consideration of some correlates of these systems. While these vary in the different areas, in general the following are in some instances universal, and in others widely spread, as correlates of the Omaha system: descent in the male line, exogamic organization (marriage to the wife's brother's daughter), and post-marital residence which is patrilocal. The following have a similar widespread distribution as correlates of the Crow kinship system: unilateral descent through the mother, exogamic organization (marriage to the husband-sister's son), and post-marital residence which is matrilocal. The evidence on the distribution of these correlated traits indicates a causal interrelation worthy of further inquiry. The author concludes that exogamic organizations have followed classifications in time; that these organizations probably have different origins; and that the outer form should not be compared as independent cultural units aside from the interrelated features.—*Bessie Bloom Wessel*.

5724. LOWIE, ROBERT H. Hopi kinship. *Anthropol. Papers, Amer. Museum Natural Hist.* 30(7) 1929: 365-388.—The problem is one of the relationship between clan organization and kinship nomenclature as against linguistic categories of kin. The Hopi are the only Shoshoneans, except the Southern Californians, who have exogamous clans. The Shoshoneans of the Basin Area have a nomenclature markedly different from that of the United States east of the Rockies. They do not class a parent with his sibling of the same sex as do clan-organized tribes. They have reciprocal terms of relationship between different generations and different terms for maternal and paternal grandparents. A list of Hopi kin-terms with specific examples of individuals using them and illustrated by charts follows. Terms of affinity are rare. The use of proper names and of teknonymy are highly developed at Hopi. Husband and wife always speak to and of each other teknonymically. The most characteristic Shoshonean traits of kin terminology are absent among the Hopi although they occur among many other southwestern tribes. Hopi terms reflect

their clan system in that the classifications commonly found with clan organization are present; a strong tendency is present to extend these terms to clansmen. There is no sororate or levirate. Sociological factors are certainly present in this case although they may not be the only determinants. Linguistic conservatism has been of slight importance and the clan concept has exerted a deep influence on Hopi kinship nomenclature. There is no mother-in-law taboo. There is joking relationship between children and their grandfathers or their father's sister's husband. There is an extension of the kin terminology to include clan members of other villages and to certain other relatives. Cross cousin marriage is not common.—*G. A. Reichard*.

5725. LOWIE, ROBERT H. Notes on Hopi clans. *Anthropol. Papers, Amer. Museum Natural Hist.* 30(6) 1929: 307-360.—The census method was used at two first-mesa and two second-mesa villages in order to discover how different clans are interrelated by marriage and the significance of linked clans. The village of Shipaulovi has a moiety organization. The maternal lineage is important among the Hopi, but is not exactly equivalent to the clan which may consist of several lineages. Linked clans are due to different causes, depletion in numbers, distinct names for the same clan, use of obsolete names for the clans. The explanation of clan affiliations is based on stereotyped mythological happenings. The manifestations of totemism, possession of sacred objects, taboo on killing the eponymous animal (not absolute), are very weak, so weak as not to be considered totemic. The clan has political (ceremonial) functions, but adherence to curing associations is not always strictly along clan lines although certain clans dominate certain associations.—*G. A. Reichard*.

5726. TURQUETIL, ARSÈNE. The religion of the Central Eskimo. *Primitive Man.* 2(3-4) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 57-64.—Notes on the mentality, social organization, medicine and surgery, life-cycle, folklore, education, magic, and religion of the Eskimo of northern Hudson Bay and the Barren Lands, with particular emphasis on the adaptation of Eskimo culture to Arctic environment. Belief in real reincarnation through the name does not exist. (The author has continuously resided at or near Chesterfield Inlet since 1912.)—*John M. Cooper*.

## SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 6797)

5727. EHRENREICH, PAULO. Viagem do Paraguai ao Amazonas. [Journey from Paraguay to the Amazon.] A segundo expedição ao rio Xingú. [A second expedition to the Singú River.] Viagem nos rios Amazonas e Purús. [A journey from the Amazon River to Peru.] *Rev. do Museu Paulista.* 16 1929: 211-246; 16 1929: 247-275; 16 1929: 277-312.—These three articles are translated from German into Portuguese by Alexandre Hummel. They relate to Ehrenreich's travels in the vast central regions of Brazil in 1884-1888. They contain interesting data on the condition of white civilization in those parts and on the contact between the whites and the natives. There are numerous observations on the harm done by the excessive use of alcohol among the natives. Ehrenreich often mentions the lamentable effects of what he calls *commercio da borracha*, commerce accompanied by drunkenness. There are also notes on the surviving forms of native religious beliefs, idol-worship, etc., and on the missionary activities being carried on by Englishmen and others.—*Philip A. Means*.

5728. RIVET, P., and TASTEVIN, C. Les dialectes Pano du haut Jurúa et du Haut Purús. [The Pano dialects of the upper Jurua and Purus rivers.] *Anthro-*

pos. 24(3-4) May.-Aug. 1929: 489-516.—This is the conclusion of the pocket-dictionary of the languages of the tribes at the headwaters of the above-named rivers. These tribes live in northwestern Brazil in about longitude 70 to 72 degrees west of Greenwich and in latitude 8-10 degrees south.—*E. D. Harvey.*

## EUROPE

(See also Entries 5651, 5686, 7081, 7174)

5729. ANDREEV, A. I. АНДРЕЕВ, А. И. Обзор русских исторических работ по изучению финно-угорских народностей СССР. [Review of Russian historical works on the study of Finno-Ugrian tribes in the USSR.] Финно-Угорский Сборник. (Труды Комиссии по Изучению Племенного Состава СССР. и Сопредельных Стран.) 15 1928: 243-329.—(List of basic works on history of Finno-Ugrians in USSR. attached.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

5730. ANSEROV, N. I. АНСЕРОВ, Н. И. Некоторые итоги медико-санитарного исследования Азербайджана. [Some results of medico-sanitary exploration of Azerbaijan.] Общество Обследования и Изучения Азербайджана, Баку. 1929: pp. 20.—Anthropologists who have explored Azerbaijan have so far paid comparatively little attention to the basic population of Azerbaijan,—the Turks. In 1929 the Society for Exploration and Study of Azerbaijan sent out an expedition the specific task of which was to study the Turkish population of Azerbaijan. Their task consisted of a general anthropological exploration on the one hand and the estimating of the physical development on the other. In the same year a similar expedition was organized to study Tates, Budugs and Kubachi Jews. As a result of these investigations new anthropological facts are presented, chiefly relating to sanitary conditions of the Turks and other Azerbaijan tribes.—*N. Zeldovitch.*

5731. BOGATYREV, P. G. БОГАТЫРЕВ, П. Г. Второй съезд славянских географов и этнографов. [Second congress of Slavic geographers and ethnographers.] Этнография. 7(1) 1929: 134-143.—Review of the work of the 1924 Congress. Contents of lectures on spiritual and material cultures; scheme of the projected Pan-Slavic Museum in Prague and the resolution of the delegates—ethnographers—regarding this question.—*G. Vasilevich.*

5732. ELGQVIST, ERIC. Orsakerna till att man i Småland risar för lik. [The reasons for beating the ground in front of a funeral in Småland.] *Folkminnen och Folktankar*. 16(2-3) 1929: 96-103.—A discussion of burial rites in Sweden, especially the use of spruce trees and spruce brush on the roads on the day of the funeral. The author comes to the conclusion (previously suggested by other students) that the practice derives its origin from a belief that the pointed needles help to prevent the deceased from reappearing.—*Göteborgs Museum.*

5733. ELGQVIST, ERIC. Vad man i Varend ännu vet berätta om Oden och Fröja. [Traces of the old belief in Oden and Fröja as found in Varend.] *Folkminnen och Folktankar*. 16(2-3) 1929: 91-95.—The author shows that in Varend (a part of southern Sweden) traces still are found of the belief in the Eddic gods Oden and Fröja. The custom of reserving some of the corn in the fields as an offering for Oden's horses, is within the memory of men who are alive today. And the old god has recently been seen wandering about with his dogs on his hunt for "skogsnuvan," a female supernatural being. Some of the apples on the trees are also left as a sacrifice to Fröja.—*Göteborgs Museum.*

5734. GILLIAT-SMITH, BERNARD. Some notes on Bulgarian marriage customs. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 7(3-4) 1929: 136-143.—The amassing of dowry in

Bulgaria is the care of the girl's family until she is nine years old, from which age she attends to it herself, knitting, spinning, and embroidering. There is a reciprocal gift by the groom's parents, but little bargaining is involved. At the formal betrothal, the boy's mother puts a ring upon the girl's finger. The important figures at this betrothal and at the wedding are the sponsors, usually man and wife, who are chosen for life; they stand godfather and godmother to the children born, and will sponsor their marriages in turn. Marriage takes place ten days after the betrothal.—*Ruth Benedict.*

5735. GJORGJEVIĆ, TIHOMIR R. Rumanian gypsies in Serbia. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 8(1) 1929: 7-25.—In 1900 there were almost 5,000 Rumanian gypsies in Serbia. They have retained the four hereditary groupings into which they were divided in Rumania during the middle ages: (1) the Lingurari (spoon-makers)—the wealthiest, whose trade was the manufacture of wooden utensils; (2) the Ursari, blacksmiths and tinkers, who also traditionally turned a penny by leading bears; (3) the Rudari (miners) the greater number of whom washed gold from river-sand; and (4) the Laješi (horde) the true vagrants and fortune tellers. The economic condition of the last two groups was miserable in the extreme, and that of the others not substantially better. In Serbia the Lingurari who claim never to have spoken the gypsy tongue, speak Rumanian, but the Laješi speak the gypsy tongue altogether, knowing little Rumanian. Different bands have different traditional customs which differentiate them.—*Ruth Benedict.*

5736. GOULD, CHESTER NATHAN. Dwarf-names: a study in old Icelandic religion. *P. M. L. A. (Publ. Modern Language Ass'n.)* 44(4) Dec. 1929: 939-967.—In the Eddas and other old Icelandic literature, there are frequent references to dwarfs who are designated by a wide variety of terms. Since these must have been intelligible to all hearers, it follows that the appellations themselves present a picture of belief and usage concerning these semi-human creatures. After listing a large number of the names with their meaning and etymology, the author analyses them according to grammatical form, a method of treatment which indicates that they were derived from contemporary opinion rather than from the distant past. A study of the content of the terms, illustrating beliefs concerning dwarfs, confirms this conclusion. (The article is well annotated.)—*T. F. McIlwraith.*

5737. GUILLAUMIE, G. J.-F. Bladé et la Folklore français. [J. F. Bladé and French folklore.] *Rev. d. Cours et Conf.* 31(1) Dec. 15, 1929: 49-59.—A tribute to J.-F. Bladé, celebrated French folk-loreist, born about a century ago (1827), inspired by the recent creation of the Société du Folklore français and a revival of interest in the subject. The article gives a history of Bladé's life and work, especially his collections of the folk-lore of Gascony, reviews the checkered path of the study of folklore in France and appraises Bladé's part in it.—*Helen H. Roberts.*

5738. HALLIDAY, W. R. The Welsh gypsy folktales. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 7(3-4) 1929: 130-136.—The fairy tales recorded by John Sampson are briefly considered, and it is shown that this collection is made up, not as Sampson has claimed, of tales preserved by gypsies from an ancient Indian heritage, but of incidents which are common among the English peasantry. This is characteristic of gypsy folklore, for it is always close to that of the various lands of their adoption, though with a somewhat loose or atypical grouping of incidents due in large part to the fact that the gypsies are more completely dependent upon oral tradition.—*Ruth Benedict.*

5739. JIRLOW, RAGNAR. Häcklan och dess primitiva föregångare. [The hackle and its primitive

predecessors.] *Västsvenska Folkminnen*. 1929: 220.—The author first compares the different methods of fastening the hackle during work, and then turns to a discussion of the technique of hackling; he discusses the different types of hackles found in Göteborgs Museum, all of which are derived from western Sweden. The author studies the spread of this implement in Europe, and also concerns himself with the terminology involved. He considers it quite possible that the credit for the invention of the hackle belongs to the western Germanic people. He recognizes two forms of comb-like tools as the primitive forerunners of the hackle; the first of these has its teeth at an angle to the handle, while in the other, the teeth are a direct continuation of the handle. These tools are used for combing flax, and are also used in treating hemp and horsehair. The first of these implements should be considered in connection with a hackle from the Viking area in Norway, for the author points out that it is perhaps the forerunner even of the wool-carder; the second tool which is found in Finland and Esthonia is plated, even from the time of the old Egyptians and up through the time of the Swiss pile-dwellers. According to the author, the oldest hackle is the hand, with which the hemp was torn to pieces. He also compares this with the tearing up of nettles among southern European peoples, where the technique is found to be somewhat similar. Finally, the author shows how the fibrous parts, the nettles, the bast, the flax, the hemp, the cotton, and the jute either have succeeded each other as working materials, or have existed side by side. Although the implement has undergone various improvements, and although there have been certain changes in the nature of the spinning material, yet the apparatus has retained a certain constancy of form.—*Göteborgs Museum*.

5740. JOBBÉ-DUVAL, ÉMILE. Les idées primitives dans la Bretagne contemporaine. Étude complémentaire. [Primitive concepts in contemporary Brittany.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger*. 8(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 431-472.—This is an addition to the book published by the same author under the same title. The folk lore of modern Brittany shows traces of primitive judicial concepts: formalism in contracts, (paumee), promissory oath, and vow.—*J. Lambert*.

5741. JOHANSSON, LEVI. Människan i norr-ländsk folkro. [Man in the popular beliefs of Norrland.] *Folkminnen och Folktankar*. 16(1) 1929: 1-7; (2-3) 1929: 77-90. (See also Abstract No. 2: 166.)—These articles, based on material collected by the author in North Sweden, deal with questions of man in folk-lore. Tales showing the belief in preexistence are given first. Then the author describes the belief in mental and physical heredity. He shows in what ways the actions of the mother several years before the birth of a child, and especially during pregnancy, are held to influence the character of the child. He exemplifies the taboos and rules which regulate the life of the mother. The perils which threaten newborn children are also discussed, for supernatural beings are fond of kidnapping them. A bell formerly used to bring back children who had been spirited into the mountains, was found in one church. The author also describes some superstitious beliefs and practises connected with love and marriage and gives a survey of popular medicine.—*Göteborgs Museum*.

5742. KALEN, JOH. Umgängesformler och andra fixerda talesätt. [Conversational forms and other fixed modes of speaking.] *Folkminnen och Folktankar*. 16(1) 1929: 19-45.—A collection of popular sayings from western Sweden. The terms of greeting and other phrases belonging to the ritual of social life among the peasants are especially emphasized.—*Göteborgs Museum*.

5743. KALEN, JOH. Ytterligare om gnideld. [Further remarks concerning the art of producing fire by rubbing.] *Folkminnen och Folktankar*. 16(1) 1929: 46-50.—Some notes on the rubbing and drilling methods of making fire for magic purposes among the peasants in western Sweden.—*Göteborgs Museum*.

5744. KJELLBERG, SVEN T. Ur det bohus-ländska storsjöfiskets kulturhistoria. [The cultural history of the deep-sea fisheries at Bohusländska.] *Folkminnen och Folktankar*. 16(1) 1929: 8-18.—In this article some of the results of an expedition to the western Swedish coast, arranged by the Göteborgs Museum in order to study the life of the fishermen, are presented. The conditions in the fishing villages have been strongly modernized during the last decades, due to the introduction of new types of boats and fishing tackle. Special attention is paid to the fishing expeditions on the North Sea, and to the social and industrial life on the coast in the last century.—*Göteborgs Museum*.

5745. MEERWARTH, L. МЕРВАРТ, Л. Современное положение изучения голландской этнографии. [Contemporary status of the study of Dutch ethnography.] *Этнография*. 7(1) 1929: 108-120.—The stability of Dutch social life and its specific city culture are a particular feature of Dutch ethnography. Special attention is called to the work in the "Netherland Open Air Museum," to new works on ethnology, and to working methods. Incidentally, the author calls attention to Dutch dwellings.—*G. Vasilevich*.

5746. MILLER, B. МИЛЛЕР, Б. Таты, их расселение и говор (материалы и вопросы). [The Tates, their distribution and dialects—material and questions.] Общество Обследования и Изучения Азербайджана, Баку. 1929: pp. 43.—The Tatan Committee of the Society for Exploration and Study of Azerbaijan has the task of studying the Tates in regard to their language, history, and ethnography. Up to 1925 the belief prevailed that intermixture with the Turks had caused the Tates to lose their national character. In 1928 the Tates raised the question of the advisability of adopting the Latin alphabet, and in this connection the author was entrusted with the task of investigating the Tates. In addition to facts regarding their dialects, the author submits information regarding the regions of distribution of the Tates, their number, religions, and explanation of the term "Tat," and finally, evidence of historical traditions. The author divides the Tates into Tato-Mohammedans, inhabitants of the Apscheron peninsula, the Kuban district, the Khuzinsk region, and the Shemakha district of the Azerbaijan S.S.R., Armeno-Tates, inhabitants of a number of villages in the Shemakha district, and finally Tato-Jews, as the author calls the mountaineer-Jews of Dagestan. A large part of the work is devoted to description of observations made by the author regarding the phonetics, morphology, and syntax of the Mohammedan-Tatian dialects and also the dialects of the Tato-Jews.—*N. Zeldovich*.

5747. MINVIELLE, ANNE. En marge d'une légende basque. [On the margin of a Basque legend.] *Nouvelle Rev.* 102(407) 1929: 81-89.—The unwritten legend of *The Three Waves* is outlined and compared, speculatively, with the story of the Amazons in its later medieval form. Sorcery, witchcraft, and magic play parts in these legends which deal with the strife between man and woman.—*C. P. Pearson*.

5748. OLBRECHTS, FRANS M. Les nouvelles salles d'ethnographie. [The new halls of ethnography.] *Bull. d. Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Hist.* 3rd ser. 6 Nov. 1929: 114-118.—These halls were recently opened in the Royal Museum in Brussels. One of them is devoted to material from Indonesia, especially from Dutch New Guinea and Java. The other half is devoted to Oceanian, American, and African material. A large share of the American material is from Dutch

Guiana. The Congo is better represented in the museum at Tervueren.—*C. P. Pearson.*

5749. SAMPSON, JOHN. Welsh gypsy folk-tales. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 8(1) 1929: 1-7.—A tale recorded in text, with translation.—*Ruth Benedict.*

5750. THOMPSON, T. W. Gypsies who hunted with the badsworth hounds. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 7(3-4) 1929: 150-157.—*Ruth Benedict.*

## AFRICA

(See also Entries 5654, 5663, 7144)

5751. ARRIENS, C. Kostümkundliches aus dem Westsudan. [Costume information from the west Sudan.] *Koloniale Rundsch. u. Mitteil. a. d. Deutsche Schutzgebiete.* (8) Aug. 1939: 255-260.—Details about the dress of the Tuaregs, Yoruba, Hausa, Wadai, Bornu, Fulah, and Nupe peoples.—*C. P. Pearson.*

5752. BÖSCH, P. Totemismus, Exogamie und Mutterrecht der Banyangwezi. [Totemism, exogamy and "mother-right" among the Banyangwezi.] *Anthropos.* 24(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 273-279.—No more vexatious problems exist in ethnology than the three that compose this title and none give rise to more problems. (This article is a digest of the author's longer work entitled: *Études psychologiques sur les Banyangwezi*, published by *Anthropos*.) The fundamental principle is laid down at the start that the totem is nothing more than the name or names of ancestors of a given human stock. It is frequently assimilated to a plant, an animal, or even a daily happening, but has no mystical connection with any of them. Thus the ancestor of the Lion totem was a trap-tender and on the day his first-born son appeared he caught a lion and so the *Shimba* (lion) totem-name was given to his son. "The lying on one's back" totem came from the fact that their ancestor was condemned, as a witch, to be tied down on his back at the place where hyenas come down to drink. There are suggested points on the origin of exogamy and "mother-right" together with the correlations of endogamy. He concludes (1) that mother-right presupposes exogamy; (2) Succession is always through the sister's son; (3) Children are members of the mother's clan; (4) Blood-revenge is exacted by the mother's kindred; (5) Sister's son has always first claim to the levirate in the matter of wife-purchase; (6) guardianship is always in the hands of the woman's uncle; (7) mother-kin are answerable for wrongs; (8) births to a woman in wife-capture bring in, always, the notion of blood-guilt, which can be avoided by paying of wergeld; (9) On the death of a woman in that sort of marriage blood-revenge ideas arise; (10) children of that sort of marriage are under the mother's thumb; (11) *kukwa*, wife-purchase, had its beginnings in exogamy and mother-right in order to remove the burdens and dangers of blood-revenge. With father-right on the other hand, and with endogamy, the exact opposite of these eleven points is true. Interesting is the origin of exogamy which, the author thinks, came about as the result of population growth or pressure. No great weight is laid by these Bantu stocks on the totem name; but very much on the blood-relationship which they indicate. Prohibited matings come out of these degrees of consanguinity. The author thinks that the Banyangwezi borrowed wife-purchase customs from other peoples.—*E. D. Harvey.*

5753. CÉSARD, R. P. Proverbes et contes Haya. [Proverbs and tales of the Haya.] *Anthropos.* 24(3-4) May-Aug. 1929: 565-586.—These proverbs and tales (rich in human experience and wisdom) deal with such subjects as shame, exaggeration, compulsion, tentatives, luck, bad luck, the unsophisticated, fate, and philosophic resignation. The fables move forward

with great vivacity, and are spun out by memories of great tenacity and accuracy. At times they take on the salient characteristics of *La Fontaine*. Among those given are the *Bold-Hunter*; the *Tricked Medicine-Man*; and a story resembling *La Fontaine's Perette* in many exact details. The translation of a negro song is included. The Haya live in the Sudan.—*E. D. Harvey.*

5754. COLLINGS, H. D. Notes on the Makonde (Wamakonde) tribe of Portuguese East Africa. *Man.* 29(2) Feb. 1929: 25-28.—An account of Makonde bows and arrows, wood carving, pipes and smoking.—*Wilson D. Wallis.*

5755. HOLE, H. MARSHALL. The natives of Southern Rhodesia. *United Empire.* 20(9) Sep. 1929: 505-509.—The ethnological problems of Southern Rhodesia have been complicated by the constant shifting and re-shifting of peoples during several hundred years until it is almost impossible to untangle them. Excluding a few remnants of the Bushman type, the author classifies all other tribes into four main groups—the Makalanga, the Barozwi, those of Zulu or Angoni origin, and those of Basuto origin. The first two groups live mostly in the northern parts of the territory. They represent the oldest strata of the present population. The third group of tribes occupies western and south-eastern Mashonaland. These have all come in within the last one hundred years. The fourth group consists chiefly of Bechuanas who have overflowed into the south-west portion of Rhodesia from the Northern Transvaal.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

5756. HUBERT, HENRY. L'influence du milieu sur les individus en Afrique Occidentale Française. [The influence of environment on individuals in French West Africa.] *Outre-Mer.* 1(3) Sep. 1929: 332-349.—Maurice Delafosse identified more than 100 distinct human groups speaking 129 different languages in this portion of the African continent. He developed the order in which these various peoples, of the most diverse origins, swept over the Sudan, wave by wave. Environment has, however, tended to break down original sharp distinctions and has resulted in the appearance of four great bodies of natives. Their grouping rests on a clearly discernable physical basis. The pygmies form the lowest and most poorly organized group. They are short of stature, with highly-developed torsos, long arms, and ridiculous legs. The Gagos and Baoulés of the Ivory Coast belong to this category. The Negroes, possessing characteristics too well-known to call for description, stand somewhat higher. Above them are the Peuls who, though apparently originally white, have so long intermarried with the blacks that they are today chocolate-colored and, save for their hair, have taken on the external appearance of the blacks. Most important of all are the whites, either Berber (Tuareg) or Arab (Moors), bronzed by the tropical sun, but clearly Caucasian. The pygmies and the Peuls are poorly adapted to conditions of life in Africa, and the former are fast becoming extinct, while the latter are rapidly merging themselves with the Negroes. The several groups are markedly localized. Most whites live north of the 17th parallel, the blacks and Peuls are found chiefly in the savannah country south of it, and the pygmies reside in the tropical forest, for they have been unable to hold their own against the Negroes in the more desirable prairie land. The governing factor in the cases of the whites and blacks would seem to be humidity, for the former are ideally constituted for desert life, and the latter for the moister grass and underbrush country, and not the very damp forest zone.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

5757. LÉGER, A. Contes Bamillékès. [Bamilek stories.] *Outre-Mer.* 1(3) Sep. 1929: 375-380.—Three folk tales of the Bamilek people of Cameroon, *The Hunter and His Dog*, *The Man and His Wife*, and

*The Man and His Friend's Daughter*, are recorded in French.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

5758. LABOURET, H. *L'âme, le double, les sorciers et les jeteurs de sorts chez les Voltaïques*. [The soul, the double, the sorcerers, and the spell-casters, as conceived by the natives of Upper Volta.] *Outre-Mer*. 1(3) Sep. 1929: 350-365.—Unlike western whites, the natives of the Volta country have no conception of the soul. Instead, they teach that a double inhabits every body, and is free to live its own life during sleep. Its separate existence is held to be revealed by dreams. The Voltans do not regard their images in pools as being their doubles. Upon death, the double continues to frequent old haunts for some time, hence the surviving relatives of the deceased should provide food and drink for it. Ultimately, however, it moves on to the distant land of the dead, where it follows the same career as on earth. It returns occasionally to defend or counsel descendants, hence the latter should offer sacrifices periodically. But when the bones have fallen to dust, these visits cease, and the double then becomes a permanent resident of the shadow world. Unhappily, doubles who adventure during sleep, frequently fall in with sorcerers who worst them in one fashion or another, either by wounding them, by holding them prisoner, or even by eating them. If such misfortune befalls a double, the individual himself becomes sick, and the worse the plight of the double, the worse the illness. But by good chance, witch doctors are able to cope with the sorcerers, and if the witch doctor is appealed to in time, and he succeeds in freeing the double, the individual recovers. Otherwise death follows as the double is consumed. Somewhat less dangerous than the sorcerers, and easier for the witch doctors to combat, are the casters of spells, who force substances such as bits of iron and porcupine quills into a double by stealth. This causes great agony until the substances have been removed from the double by the caster of spells. It is accomplished by means of the witch doctor's incantations. Such lesser misfortunes to a double, and hence to an individual himself, can be prevented by wearing charms provided by the ever resourceful witch doctor.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

5759. MAUBERT, M. *Coutumes du Gourma*. [Customs in Gourma.] *Bull. du Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occidentale Française*. 11(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 685-688.—An extract from material gathered in this field by the author, who is chief administrator of the colonies. There are brief notes on fetishism. The article deals largely with a peculiar form of divination executed by drawing lines in pure sand to represent certain superior individuals, combining these line forms, and interpreting them in terms of future situations.—*C. P. Pearson*.

5760. ODINOT, P. *Tribus Berbères*. [Berber tribes.] *Rev. de Géog. Marocaine*. 7(2-3) 1928: 211-228.—The author denies the contention of other writers that an eastern origin of the Berber tribes is merely a fable. If the present day distribution of tribes is compared with the nomenclature of the historian, Ibn Khaldoun, evidence of migration will be found in the disappearance of many names and in the necessity of searching among the names of present subdivisions of tribes. The names of the tribes from the time of Roman occupation, and Arabian and Berber genealogical evidence are examined. The outstanding facts in the history of each tribe which give evidence of migration are brought out. The conclusion is reached that the present Berbers are a mixture, and that, in particular, all the Branes and the Botor have moved from the east toward the west.—*E. P. Jackson*.

5761. SCHEBESTA, R. P. *Chez les Pygmées de l'Ituri (entre le Sindi et l'Ituri)*. [Among the pygmies of the Ituri (between the Sindi and the Ituri).]

*Congo*. 2(3) Oct. 1929: 415-421.—The pygmies visited by the author live in the country of the Wabali and the Wangwana, in the western branch of the Ituri. In addition to their own Bantu language, Kikango, they speak the languages of their neighbors, but call themselves Bakango. They do not tattoo themselves but paint their bodies. They practice circumcision and independently of initiation ceremonies file the upper incisors. They are monogamic and exogamic, the woman entering the man's clan. Private property in weapons and fruit trees is observed. Firstlings of fruit and animal flesh are detached and thrown into the forest as sacrifices for future abundance. Two peculiarities are shown in their fear of the rainbow and their ignorance of fire making, the latter being replaced by fire keeping. The Wabali mix with the pygmies, taking wives from among them. The author has included some measurements of stature.—*C. P. Pearson*.

5762. VENDEIX, *Études sur les Couvents Fétichistes au Dahomey*. [Studies on the fetishistic convents in Dahomey.] *Bull. du Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occidentale Française*. 11(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 640-646.—Fetishism is especially strong in the regions about the gulf of Bénin, Togo, Dahomey, and British Nigeria. There are monasteries for men and convents for women. The former are placed under the direction of three great *feticheurs* of the locality, who are charged with functions of priests with respect to the great fetishes Chameleon, Cayman, Panther, and Python. These fetishes have powers associated with the forces of nature and serve in a protective capacity with regard to human action. A convent is directed by a kind of mother superior with two assistants. Young girls of various ages who have participated in ceremonies and dances develop a violent urge to consecrate themselves to a particular fetish, and they arrive at the convent in an hysterical, or even cataleptic, state. There they remain for several months as initiates, leading an existence described by the author in some detail. At the end of this period they are free to return to secular life.—*C. P. Pearson*.

5763. UNSIGNED. *Expédition du R. P. Schumacher des Pères Blancs, chez les Pygmées du Kivu*. [Expedition of the Reverend Father Schumacher of the White Fathers among the pygmies of Kivu.] *Congo*. 2(4) Nov. 1929: 561-579.—A bibliography of the writings of the White Fathers regarding this portion of Africa is first given. This article deals with the origin of the Batwa and contains historical and genealogical material. The author summarizes it as follows: (1) the mysteries of the Mandwa (priests) are of Hamitic origin; (2) the spirit cult does not really arise from the Batwa; there are reasons for believing that it is also of Hamitic origin; (3) the Batwa are not autochthonous in the forests of northeast Ruanda. Their immigration to these places goes back at least three centuries.—*C. P. Pearson*.

## ASIA

(See also Entries 5625-5626, 5687, 6084, 6086, 6799)

5764. EINSTEIN, CARL. *Plastiek uit den Bismarck-Archiepl*. [Plastic art in the Bismarck Archipelago.] *Nederlandsch Indië Oud en Nieuw*. 13(7) Nov. 1928: 209-217.—The natives of the Bismarck Archipelago believe in magic powers and demons. The totemism and the matriarchate are here connected with exogamy. The huts of the men's societies and the ancestral temples are richly decorated with the productions of this plastic art. This symbolic art is only vaguely interpreted. The prevailing form of the ancestral statues of New Guinea is a man with the protecting totem bird. The skull generally is shown in a plastic manner which is an indication of the

skull cult of former times. The masks are the houses of the spirits and their voices are heard in the rustling magical rattles. The inhabitant of the Bismarck Archipelago applies masks and totem animals as ornament of his domestic objects and weapons. This ornament had probably a magic significance. There are various types of masks, which are described by Parkinson, i.e., the Tatanua masks used in pantomimes in the ancestral cult, and the kepong-masks, one of which is here depicted. The kepong mask always shows the bird of the deceased, as well as his totem sign, which is a protection against the terrible snake demon. The outstanding feature of this article is the explanation of the different objects in accordance with the religious conceptions of the inhabitants of the Bismarck-Archipelago. (8 text figures.)—*Hendrik H. Juynboll*.

5765. FILCHNER, W. My central Asian expedition of 1925-1928. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 16 (3) 1929: 298-307.—This journey was undertaken primarily to make an astronomic magnetic survey. While in Tibet the author spent several months in the Kumbum temple. He describes the monastic towns, cloister life, the Butter Feast, the lamas, and some of the customs of the laity. In addition he brought back some moving pictures of the journey.—*C. P. Pearson*.

5766. FINDEISEN, G. ФИНДЕЙЗЕН, Г. Из поездки к кето (енисейским остякам) в 1927-28 г. г. [From a journey to the Ketos (Yenisei-Ostiaks) in 1927-28.] *Северная Азия*. 2(26) 1929: 126-131.—In the introduction, after having touched the question of the origin of the Ketos and the place of their language among other languages of the Siberian natives, the author submits limited material regarding the conceptions and beliefs of the Ketos, the great smith-god Alba, and the hero Khosendenbam. Brief information on Keto households is given.—*G. Vasilevich*.

5767. GOSLINGS, B. M. Het primitiefste der primitieve Indonesische Weefgetouwen. [The most primitive among primitive Indonesian looms.] *Nederlandsch Indië Oud en Nieuw*. 14 Jul. 1929: 85-96; Aug. 1929: 112-125.—In Indonesia there are very primitive looms, e.g., in Borneo and the Little Sunda Isles, but that of the Tenimber Isles, described by Goslings, curator of the Colonial Museum in Amsterdam, is most primitive of all. This article is supplementary to another paper on Tanimbarese weaving by H. Geurtjens in *Tydschr. Batav. Genootschap*, lix 1929-1921, p. 364 af. The weaving or plaiting on the isle of Nisan (Solomons Isles) and the influence of Melanesian weaving on New-Guinea and the spreading of weaving from Melanesia to Indonesia are also discussed in this article. Goslings has made a special study of weaving in Indonesia. (16 illustrations in the text.)—*Hendrik H. Juynboll*.

5768. KREINOVICH, E. A. КРЕЙНОВИЧ, Е. А. Очерк космогонических представлений гилиак о-ва Сахалина. [Cosmogonic conceptions of the Sakhalin Giliaks.] *Этнография*. 7(1) 1929: 78-102.—The author submits new material collected by him in Sakhalin in 1927-28. Thereto belong legends and conceptions of the Giliaks on nature, its structure, and manifestations; on spirits who have anthropomorphic forms and habitate heaven, earth and the underworld; on sexual relations between spirits and animals. Some space is devoted to the conception of the upper and the lower worlds.—*G. Vasilevich*.

5769. LEHMANN-HAUPT, C. F. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Böscha. [Contributions to a knowledge of the Böscha.] *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 7(3-4) 1928: 184-195.—The Böscha are a gypsy tribe of semi-nomadic habits who live in the neighborhood of Erzerum. They have been influenced greatly by their Armenian surroundings, often bear Armenian names, and speak a language which is Armenian in inflection but Indian (Sanskrit-Prakrit) in vocabulary. Much of the article

is concerned with the etymology of Böscha words.—*C. P. Pearson*.

5770. LEKKERKERKER, C. Hide natte rijstbouw op Java door de Hindoes ingevoerd. [Has the wet cultivation of rice in Java been imported by the Hindus?] *Nederlandsche Java-Inst., Mededeeling* #5. Sep. 1929: 1-13.—The author protests against the opinion, long held, even by well-known (non-Dutch) ethnographers, that the cultivation of rice in irrigated fields in Java had been imported by Hindu immigrants. Forty years ago this traditional error was refuted conclusively by Dr. Brandes. The inventive faculty of primitive people is always being underrated by those who have not regularly seen these people at work. The irrigation of the fields existed side by side with the most primitive agriculture. The construction of permanent, irrigated rice fields is much less an attribute of a higher culture than of natural and social conditions.—*C. Lekkerkerker*.

5771. LOON, F. H. G. van. Oer-instinctieve reacties in het normale geestesleven en in de pathologie. [Primary instinctive reactions in normal psychological life and in pathology.] *Mensch en Maatschappij*. 5(6) Nov. 1, 1929: 485-502.—The means of discovering something of the origin and evolution of the psychic qualities of men are: The evolutionary-biological opinion in studying the history of humanity; studying the manifestations of the primary instincts, as these still appear sometimes among primitive people, among children and among the "masses," which consist of individuals of the lower class and in which lower class the instincts which succeed in mastering the individuals still appear on the surface. The author deals with two typical instances of psycho-neuroses among Malays, known as *amok* and *latah*, discussing the same also from a medical point of view. *Amok* patients are in a condition of hallucinative bewilderment in which, driven by mortal fear of an imaginary danger, they flee and make a defensive attack, in which they cut or shoot down every human being that comes in their way, until the *amok*-runner himself is shot down or overpowered. This neurosis appears almost exclusively among males. *Latah* is a peculiar condition of hyper-imitativity among women, under the influence of which after having exclaimed a few words often obscene or at least erotic, they imitate or repeat at once any actions or words that are prompted or shown them, this being coupled with a total loss of their own will-power and in full self-abasement, like being in a hypnotic relationship to the person who made them *latah*. The analogies of these conditions among cultured people are discussed at the end.—*C. Lekkerkerker*.

5772. MONTANDON, GEORGE. Résultats d'une enquête ethnologique chez les Aïnon. [Results of an ethnographic investigation among the Aïnu.] *Proc. Third Pan-Pacific Sci. Cong., Tokyo, Oct. 30-Nov. 11, 1926*. 2 1928: 2291-2297.—The author believes the Aïnu are of Caucasoid ancestry.—*W. D. Wallis*.

5773. RIDDERHOF, W. H. Iets over den Hadj. [Something about the Hadj.] *Communications Nederlandsche Java Inst., Mededeeling* #5. Sep. 1929: 22-29.—On the occasion of the pilgrimage of the Mohammedans of the Dutch East Indies to Mecca, the Mohammedans of the Dutch East Indies discharged their religious duties most faithfully of all the Islamites in the world. In the year 1927, for instance, 55,000 Dutch East Indians took part in this pilgrimage. The author gives an analysis of the frequency of the *hadj* in different years and over the different provinces of the Dutch East Indies. This frequency varies greatly. The greater or lesser strength of the religious feeling and economic conditions in these provinces are the factors that influence it to the greatest extent.—*C. Lekkerkerker*.

5774. UTSURIKAWA, NENOZO. The Aïnu from the standpoint of their decorative art. *Proc. Third*

*Pan-Pacific Sci. Cong., Tokyo, Oct. 30–Nov. 11, 1928.*  
 2 1928: 2323–2331.—Ainu art is fundamentally skeuomorphic, which may be likened to the cord motif, and appears to have developed from the neolithic designs of Japan. It has a closer resemblance to Gilyak art than to that in any other relatively proximate region, although the Bontoc hand tattooing resembles Ainu tattooing.—*W. D. Wallis.*

5775. WESSELSKI, A. *Der Gott ausser Funktion.* [The non-functioning deity.] *Arch. Orientalni.* 1(3) Nov. 1929: 300–311.—In the Asia Minor and Indian mythologies, as well as in the folk tales of other lands, when certain gods, like Death, Love, Fire, etc., cease to function, disorder immediately breaks out on earth. This similarity of motif does not necessarily indicate any connection between the various mythologies, but is accounted for by the similarity of the whole complex. Many cases of the non-functioning deity can be cited, not the least being the case in which the prophet Elijah mocked the prophets of Baal, saying (I. Kings 18, 27): "Cry aloud; for he is a god: either he is musing, or he is gone aside, or he is on a journey, or peradventure he sleepeth and must be awaked."—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

5776. WIRZ, PAUL. *Het oude Nias.* [The old Nias.] *Nederlandsch Indië Oud en Nieuw.* 13(7) Nov. 1928: 162–174 and 197–207.—On the isle of Nias, west of Sumatra (Dutch East Indies), the spirits and gods have a great number of worshippers. In former times every house was in possession of an ancestral statue (*adu nuwu*). A large number of these are depicted in this article. Animal figures are frequently cut out of wood in the shape of a round or oval sheaf and suspended on the house rafters. There are also wooden staves with roughly indicated face and tapering upper end, which represent guardian gods. Generally the purpose of the ancestral spirits is to avert illness or to grant power. They have a human face and a head with projecting horns. Other antiquities are chains of chiefs, cut out of stone, frequently ornamented with conventionalized animal heads. The same heads occur on objects of domestic use, i.e., on bronze oil lamps and on tomb stones, formerly used as urns for the skulls of deceased chiefs. The second part of this article contains an amply illustrated description of the old house in Bawomataluwo. (33 text figures.)—*Hendrik H. Juynboll.*

## OCEANIA

5777. RADCLIFFE-BROWN, A. R. A further note on Ambrym. *Man.* 29(3) Mar. 1929: 50–53.—In Ambrym (Melanesia) there are two concurrent systems of descent in a given tribe, namely, matrilineal and patrilineal. Rivers failed to find both of them because he assumed that both could not exist in the same society. The real issue of speculative social anthropology lies between speculative history and the functional study of ethnographic groups; and these divergent points of view are reflected in both the character and the reported results of field investigations. Rivers' investigations in Ambrym are a case in point. If the functional approach is followed, the field worker has the best index to actual ethnographical data, for the character of a form of social life depends upon how it functions.—*W. D. Wallis.*

5778. SCHAFFER, F. *Betrachtungen über das pazifische Gebiet.* [Some remarks about the Pacific Islands.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 72(1–2) 1929: 81–108.—The first Pacific Island settlers were probably Negroid, Melanesian tribes which subsequently were overpowered and almost completely annihilated by Polynesians coming from south-east Asia. Traces exist in the Negroid characteristics of the insular tribes and in certain Negroid types and customs shown in the monuments of the Easter Islands. The Polynesian migration happened more than 2,000 years ago. Strong wanderlust may have prevented the migrating Polynesians from settling in New Guinea and Australia, both scarcely populated, or they may have taken a more northern route, perhaps by way of the Philippines. The construction of their boats and a food, made from the taro-root, enabled them to undertake long journeys at sea. They lost the culture that they had had in their homeland. Metal, bows, intoxicants, weaving, and pottery were unknown. Where meat was available, in reasonably satisfying quantities, as in the upper parts of New Guinea, cannibalism did not develop. Oceania has a population of 0.88 millions instead of a possible 35, and New Zealand 1.3 million instead of a possible 25 millions. The Hawaiian Islands have demonstrated the potential possibilities of profitable development in these tropical islands. The language, history, and ethnology of Pacific islands are almost entirely unknown. A research linguist needs a profound knowledge of southern and western Asiatic languages. The Pacific states, headed by the Bernice P. Bishop Museum of Honolulu, are cooperating to record the history and the ethnological data of the Pacific Islands.—*Werner Neuse.*

# HISTORY

## ARCHAEOLOGY

### EGYPT

(See also Entry 5790)

5779. DUNBAR, J. H. The Holy Mountain. *Antiquity*. 3 (12) Dec. 1929: 408-413.—Nubia had a history of 2,500 years as an independent power. Napata, the ancient capital, is today the site of the villages of Kareima, Merowe, Nuri, and Kurru. The crowning glory of Napata is Gebel Barkal or Barkal Hill, the Holy Mountain of the ancient Egyptian inscriptions. This mountain and the remains of two huge temples at its eastern end, built by Piankhi and Tirhaka, under whom Nubia's high-water mark was reached, are described. Napata has been continuously occupied down to the present day; and in the temples of Gebel Barkal are to be seen the mud ruins of Christian churches. According to a local tale, candidates for the temple priesthood were obliged to undergo a searching trial by ordeal. Behind the Holy Mountain is a pyramid field, one of the royal cemeteries of Napata. Nuri, Kurru, and Merowe as they appear today are briefly described. The museum at Merowe houses the treasures of the temples of Gebel Barkal and of the cemeteries of Nuri and Kurru. (Short bibliography, and four photographs.)—*D. W. Thomas.*

5780. WINLOCK, H. E. The Egyptian expedition. 1928-1929. The Museum's excavations at Thebes. *Bull. Metropolitan Museum of Art.* (section 2) Nov. 1929: 1-34.—The expedition finished clearing the quarry near Deir el Bahri, in the search for fragments of statues of Hat-shepsut. It is demonstrated that some of the fragments nearly complete statues already in European museums. An enormous Osiride statue has been reconstructed in its place in the north porch of the temple. A number of portrait sphinxes have been assembled. An 18th dynasty tomb discovered just north of the temple proved to be that of Meryet-Amun, daughter of Thut-mose III and wife of Amen-hotep II, who died childless. The two coffins show remarkable workmanship. The rich decorations had been removed by 21st dynasty robbers, who also wrecked a third (outer) coffin. A few years later a daughter of Pay-nudjem was buried hastily in the same tomb. There is a discussion of the title "God's wife." (Illus., ground plan.)—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

### BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 5695, 5790, 5792, 5803, 5809)

5781. GALLING, K. Archaeologischer Jahresbericht. [Annual archaeological report.] *Z. d. Deutschen Palästina Vereins*. 52 (3) 1929: 242-249.—In 1928 Sir Flinders Petrie published his report on his excavations at Gerar. His dating, based on his distinction of six strata, is untenable. Little can be said about the architecture with certainty. The discoveries are discussed under the heads of metals, clay figures and limestone boxes, pottery and inscriptions and seals. The excavations raise anew the question of cultural influences on Palestine from the west—probably there was an influx of western views (over the Philistine coast towns) as early as the 7th century. (Drawings.)—*D. W. Thomas.*

5782. MALLON, A. Les fouilles danoises de Silo. [The Danish excavations at Shiloh.] *Biblica*. 10 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 369-375.—The site of Shiloh was early identified with Khirbet Seitun and that identification is now unanimously accepted. It is ten or twelve miles north of Nablus. The Danish excavations were planned before the war, but actual work was not begun until

1922, when some preliminary soundings were made by Schmidt of Copenhagen. Real digging began in 1926 under the direction of Kjaer, aided by Aage Schmidt and Christensen. The earliest ruins are some caves used for habitation in the Bronze Age; but practically all the archaeological remains go no further back than the 4th and 5th centuries B. C. A very fine collection of coins was found, dating from Ptolemy II, the Hasmonean regime, Herod, Constantine, and some Byzantine emperors, and Saladin. The greatest success was obtained in the work of 1929. This proved the existence of the town in Bronze Age II (2000-1600 B. C.), and demonstrated that the densest population occupied the site about the Iron Age (ca 1200 B. C.). In the period from 900 to 600 B. C. the surviving archaeological remains show a greatly decreased population. The latest excavating disclosed Christian Shiloh. The two outstanding monuments of this age were a church and a chapel.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

5783. PRZEWORSKI, S. Die Lage von Pteria. [The location of Pteria.] *Arch. Orientaln.* 1 (3) Nov. 1929: 312-315.—Following the indications of H. H. von der Osten, who examined and planned the huge post-Hittite settlement on the Kevkenes Dag, the site of Pteria is assigned to this place.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

5784. REES, L. W. B. The Transjordan desert. *Antiquity*. 3 (12) Dec. 1929: 389-407.—This description of the Transjordan desert is from the point of view of an aeroplane pilot. Archaeologically most interesting is the basalt area called the Harrat er Radjil. From the air two very distinct periods can be easily distinguished—the Safailic, which embraces the period of the building of "red" villages and dates from the beginning of our era; and the "kite" period which is very much older and possibly extended over a very long time. The villages consist of one or more cairn-groups and circles in which cattle could be penned. Inscriptions and drawings are to be found on or near almost every large cairn; the inscriptions date the cairns as belonging to the Roman period. They are situated in places near which one would expect to find water, and were possibly erected to guard the Roman roads. The "kite"-shaped walls are found all over the Harrat er Radjil, but nowhere else in Transjordan or Palestine. The gradual evolution of the "kite" as a means of defense for the occupants and their cattle (especially against raids from the direction of Damascus) is described in detail. It is difficult to determine the age of the "kites." Perhaps the most modern type was constructed not later than 2000 B. C. but some appear to belong to a later date. (Maps, drawings and plates, with notes.)—*D. W. Thomas.*

### CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entry 5790)

5785. CURTIUS, L. Sardanapal. *Jahrb. Deutschen Archaeol. Vereins*. 43 (3-4) 1928: 281-297.—A statue found in 1761 at Monte Porzio, now in the Sala della Biga of the Vatican, has cut on the edge of the mantle over the breast "Sardanapalus," in Greek letters. Helbig-Amelung identifies the statue as a bearded Dionysus and thinks that the inscription was made during the Roman empire as a jest. Though this theory has been criticized only by Delbrueck, it is not convincing. Is perhaps the name Sardanapalus a guide to the understanding of the original of which this is but one of the many copies? This question may best be answered by a digression concerning another portrait of a god misinterpreted as a king. The scene on an aryballos of the

end of the 5th century B. C., has been described by Furtwängler as the festival progress of an oriental ruler. In reality, this is a god from Asia Minor depicted as he rides in the circle of his mystae nightly through the streets of Athens. He occurs also on an Athenian lekythos, on an Attic amphora in Vienna, on an early 4th century Attic pelike, and on a gem in Florence. This god must be Sabazius, the new Phrygian redeemer attacked by Aristophanes. There are two evidences of the success of the cult of Sabazius in 4th century Athens: a richly carved throne of which there are two copies, one in Rome, one in Berlin, and a cult statue of Sabazius, a statuette in Leningrad, whose eyes stare into the distance in oriental fashion. Sardanapalus is Sabazius. Behind the womanish king given to all vices, finally burned with his treasures, is a year god. Sardanapalus, Sabazius, Dionysus. Dionysus, the fair youth, was supplanted by Sabazius, whose bearded majestic figure was modeled about 360 B. C. by a great artist on purely Greek lines.—*J. Birdsall.*

5786. VON MERCKLIN, E. *Antiken im Hamburgischen Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe. Mit Beilage 9 und 10 und 204 Abbildungen.* [Description and photographs of acquisitions made by the Hamburg Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe since 1917.] *Archaeolog. Anzeiger.* (3-4) 1928: 273-497.—Objects of the pre-Greek period, vases, terracottas, lamps, objects in metal, stucco, stone, and glass from Greece and Italy.—*J. Birdsall.*

5787. UNSIGNED. *Archäologische Funde in den Jahren 1927-1928. Griechenland und Dodekanes.* [Archaeological discoveries made in Greece and the Dodekanese in 1927-1928.] *Archaeolog. Anzeiger.* (3-4) 1928: 569-635.—*J. Birdsall.*

## OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

5788. BLOK, P. J. *Brittenburgica.* [The Brittenburg.] *Bijdr. v. Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde.* 7 1928: 269-278.—This is a reply to Holwerda in which an old debate of over 25 years ago was reopened. Blok again defends his position that the foundations of a building generally known as the *Brittenburg*, west of Katwijk and at present lying in the sea, are of Roman origin against the argument that they date from the Frankish period. The proof is sought in the representations of articles found in its ruins in the early part of the 16th century and reproduced in a painting of the same century which has recently been discovered to be in the Museum at Cassel. Blok maintains that no one at that time of the Low Countries had the technique to fabricate such exact reproductions of

Roman articles. Holwerda had argued that they were false.—*H. S. Lucas.*

5789. DROOP, J. P., and NEWSTEAD, R. *Excavations at Lancaster, 1928.* *Ann. Archaeol. & Anthropol. (Univ. of Liverpool.)* 16 (3-4) Oct. 1929: 25-36.—A full report of the excavations of the Roman fortifications in the Vicarage field at Lancaster, during the first two weeks of October, 1928.—*E. N. Johnson.*

5790. MÉLIDA, J. R. *Der Schatz von Aliseda.* [The treasure of Aliseda.] *Archaeolog. Anzeiger.* (3-4) 497-510.—A treasure was uncovered at Aliseda near Cáceres in Estremadura in Spain, in 1920, and is now in the National Museum of Archaeology at Madrid. It includes gold jewelry of Iberian, Phoenician, and Carthaginian design and workmanship dating from between the 7th and 6th centuries B. C., rings of Phoenician, Greek, and Egyptian workmanship and a Phoenician copy of an Egyptian glass vase not earlier than the 4th century B. C. Perhaps 206 B. C. when the Carthaginians were driven from their last bulwark at Madrid would give the *terminus ante quem* of the hiding of the treasure. The jewelry must have been brought from the workshop of the orient by Phoenician traders to Phoenician colonies and cities.—*J. Birdsall.*

## OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

5791. STUTTERHEIM, W. F. *The temple ruins of Java.* *Inter-Ocean.* 9 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 685-688.—This jewel of the Dutch colonial empire is studded with the ruins of temples erected in the periods of the Central and Eastern empires, during the middle ages. The oldest ones were connected with the Sivaistic religion and later ones with Buddhism; all were mortuary monuments containing statues of kings in the guise of deities rather than places of actual worship. With the introduction of Christianity in modern times, they fell into decay and were for the most part covered with jungle growth by the opening of the present century, when the Dutch government first made an appropriation enabling archaeologists to carry on excavations. Only six—those of Barabudur, Mendut, Kidal, Panataran, Kalasan, and Lara Jonggrang—have been restored to date, but they have revealed hitherto undreamed of glories of Hindu-Javanese splendor, and a marked renaissance of interest in early Javanese history has resulted. The most striking discovery to date has been the fact that, while Hindu influence on the island lasted for a full thousand years, it was not so strong as has been commonly believed for, from the first, adaptation occurred and the final forms rapidly developing were Japanese rather than Hindu in their essential details.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

## THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

### GENERAL

5792. RICKARD, T. A. *Iron in antiquity.* *Canad. Mining J.* 50 Oct. 25, 1929: 1015-1016.—Montelius states that iron was rare in Egypt even in the 18th dynasty (1580-1350 B. C.). Petrie advances this date to 1200 B. C. Archaeologists assume, however, that iron was made in Egypt as early as 3500 B. C. The metal was not known in Europe until 1000 B. C. In China, the earliest use of iron recorded is 722 B. C. In India, the earliest mention of iron is made during the period from 1200 to 1000 B. C. In Egypt, iron does not appear frequently until the 22nd to 25th dynasty, that is 718 to 945 B. C. The smelting of iron from hematite is comparatively simple as compared to the making of bronze. This accounts for the rapid development of iron production in ancient times after metallurgy was discovered. Iron making originated not in Egypt, but in the Cau-

casus, where the Assyrians obtained their metals. The Hittites brought iron into Syria from Armenia and Cappadocia. The Philistines introduced it into Palestine. The first production of iron appears to be linked with the Anatolian area; the use of it with the extension of Hittite power in Syria after 1400 B. C. The general adoption of the use of iron was probably associated with the disintegration of the Hittite empire.—*Arnold Hoffman.*

## HISTORY OF SCIENCE

5793. WESTON, ARTHUR H. *Some aspects of ancient scientific thought.* *Classical J.* 25 (2) Nov. 1929: 102-118.—Summarizes the manifestations of scientific spirit and method among the Greeks.—*Donald McFayden.*

## HISTORY OF ART

5794. COUISSIN, PAUL. Emanuel Löwy: Die Anfänge des Triumphbogens. [Emanuel Löwy: The origins of the arch of triumph.] *Rev. de Philol. de Litt. et d'Hist. Anciennes*. 3 (2) 1929: 190-194.—Löwy emphasizes the transformation made in the style of Roman monuments by the use of Pergamene models in the arch of Fabius and that of Domitius. He goes somewhat too far in denying originality to Roman triumphal monuments and in limiting the origins of existing arches to these two models, but with proper reservations his work is of great value.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

5795. CRABITÈS, PIERRE. Coptic art and the Cairo Coptic Museum. *Catholic World*. 129 (771) Jun. 1929: 275-283.—An account of the great work of Marcus Simaika Pasha in the preservation of Coptic art and ancient Coptic churches.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

5796. DEL GRANDE, C. Musica enarmonica nell'antica Grecia. ["Enarmonic" music in ancient Greece.] *Riv. Musicale Italiana*. 36 (3-4) 1929: 533-547.—A fragment of the comic poet Pherecrates throws considerable light on the new movement in Greek music of the late 5th century B. C.; begun by Phrynis and continued by Timotheus, it attempted to transfer flute technique (quarter tones, etc.) to the lyre, while the scale of the instrument was enlarged to several octaves. Timotheus was at first supported only by Euripides and accused by Aristophanes and other comedians of ruining the sacred tradition of Greek music; although the new music was still only melody, and primarily vocal, it was an adequate instrument for the expression of human passion, and the recently discovered fragment of a setting of Euripides' *Orestes* is of a high order of merit. The development was reversed when the Christian church found the older and simpler technique adequate for its purposes.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

5797. GISMONDI, ITALO. La sala del "Planetario" nelle terme diocleziane. [The "planetary hall" in the baths of Diocletian.] *Architettura e Arti Decorative*. 6 (9) May 1929: 385-394.—The restoration undertaken on account of the recent installation of a planetary in one of the halls of the baths of Diocletian, separate from the main block, has drawn attention to the architectural features of the structure in question; it is a notable early case of a ribbed vault, and has the interesting device of easing the transition to the vault by tiles scattered over it.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

5798. LIPPOLD, G. Poulsen: Porträtstudien in norditalienischen Provinz-Museen. [Poulsen: Por-

trait studies in north Italian provincial museums.] *Gnomon*. 5 (12) Dec. 1929: 660-664.—An added interest is given to this publication of much formerly inaccessible material for the study of Roman portraits and their relation to Hellenic sculpture by the strong local tradition clearly demonstrable in many cases. The Greek pieces in the study are of less importance and are far less numerous than the Roman, which represent all periods.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

5799. PICARD, CH. Chronique de la sculpture Étrusco-Latine, 2. [Chronicle of Etruscan-Latin sculpture.] *Rev. d. Études Latines*. 7 (2) Apr.-Sep. 1929: 199-221.—A bibliographical article covering material appearing during the past year.—*E. N. Johnson.*

## EGYPT

(See also Entries 5779-5780, 5804, 5841, 5863)

5800. DAWSON, W. R. A bibliography of works relating to mummification in Egypt with excerpts, epitomes, critical and biographical notes. *Mém. présentés à l'Inst. d'Égypte*. 13 1929: pp. 49.—There are 160 entries in the list. Less accessible writings are allotted much greater space than recent and easily procurable books and articles. Biographical notes are confined to certain of the older writers. Works relating to the mummification of animals are excluded.—*Harry W. Cartwright.*

5801. LEXA, F. Dieu et les dieux dans l'enseignement d'Amenemopet. [God and the gods in the teachings of Amenemopet.] *Arch. Orientaln.* 1 (3) Nov. 1929: 263-270.—The author of the Teachings of Amenemopet adhered to a religious conception which was a sort of compromise between solar monotheism and polytheism, although he did not express that idea as directly as did Ani, and although his gods had more individuality than did those of Ani.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

5802. MERCER, SAMUEL A. B. Études sur les origines de la religion de l'Égypte. [Studies on the origins of the religion of Egypt.] *J. Soc. Oriental Research*. 13 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 1-100.—The inhabitants of Egypt represented four races and four religions: worshippers of Seth, worshippers of Horus (from Arabia), worshippers of Osiris (from Syria), and worshippers of Re (from the isles of the Mediterranean). The cult of these four gods, the development of their mythologies, and the rivalries of their priests, have had a great deal of influence upon Egyptian history.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

## BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 5783, 5792, 5819, 5822)

5803. BARTON, GEORGE A. Whence came the Sumerians? *J. Amer. Oriental Soc.* 49 (3) Sep. 1929: 263-268.—The Sumerians were in Babylonia before the dawn of history. They were a highly cultured, agricultural people when they entered the country. It is now clear that they represented a civilization distinct from and independent of that of Elam; they spoke an agglutinative language quite distinct from that of Elam; they made a type of pottery quite distinct from that found at Susa, and they were the authors of a pictographic system of writing that was clearly not of Elamite origin. There is much to be said for the theory that the Sumerians entered Babylonia from the south, by the Persian Gulf, and that they came from a warm country, as is indicated by their dress. An Indian origin is not probable since there is little identity with the writing on the seals from Harappa

and Mohenjo-daro in Sind on the Indus. A plausible theory would be that they originated in Oman in eastern Arabia. The skeletal material presented by Buxton from Kish and Keith from Ur is not decisive as we have no check from written records. The most probable theory is that they were descended from dolichocephalic men of palaeolithic time, who had survived in some mountain fastness far from the Hamitic-Semitic center, and had developed an entirely different language. The very early tablets from Jemdet Nasr near Kish are not Sumerian as Langdon believes.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

5804. CONDAMIN, ALBERT. Bulletin des religions Babylonienne et Assyrienne. [Bulletin of the Babylonian and Assyrian religions.] *Rech. de Sci. Religieuse*. 18 (4) Aug. 1928: 360-377.—A list of the historical documents of Assyria; the tablets of Drehem,

Djokha, Larsa, and Kerkouk; and the historical documents of Egypt, Babylonia, and Ethiopia.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

**5805. CRUEILHIER, P.** *Recueil de lois Assyriennes.* [Collection of Assyrian laws.] *Museon.* 42 (1-2) 1929: 1-32; (3-4) 1929: 129-156.—An annotated translation of the Assyrian laws, a detailed study of these laws, and a comparison with the Code of Hammurabi and the codes of Israel.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

**5806. DOUGHERTY, RAYMOND P.** *The Babylonian principle of suretyship as administered by temple law.* *Amer. J. Semitic Languages & Lit.* 46 (2) Jan. 1930: 73-103.—The study of a selected number of newly published cuneiform inscriptions of the neo-Babylonian and Persian periods (texts from the temple archives of Erech and Sippar) shows that the application of the principle of suretyship in the administration of temple affairs in southern Mesopotamia in the 6th century B.C. was in accordance with the strictest requirements of Babylonian law. Conservation of property rights was regarded as fundamental in an ordered society. From the time of Hammurabi to the neo-Babylonian and Persian periods legal protection of the most scrupulous type standardized the transference of possessions from one owner to another. Pledge-giving in order to assure the payment of debts was common. Elasticity in the application of the law is exhibited, showing that the law, although inexorable in its basic demands, was nevertheless adaptable to the needs of practical justice.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

**5807. FABRICIUS, KNUD.** *The Hittite system of land tenure in the second millennium, B.C.* [šahhan and luzzi]. *Acta Orientalia.* 7 (4) 1929: 275-292.—The Hittite code, written in Babylonian cuneiform on clay tablets found in 1906 by H. Winckler in the ancient royal archives at Boghaz-Kevi in eastern Asia Minor, is undated. Hrozný dates it ca. 1390-1310, Zimmern, 100 years later, while Cuq notes that the law refers only to the mother country Hatti on the Halys and the allied states Pala (on the east) and Luja (or Arwaza) in western Cilicia. The Hittite laws are admired for their humane tendency as contrasted with the laws of the Semites. Eighteen so-called laws in English translation are given as the basis of the Hittite land tenure embraced in the discussion. It appears that there were two main categories of land in the state, viz., the land belonging to the city, and the land belonging to the palace. According to statute unoccupied KV-land reverted to the city, and unoccupied ILKV-land reverted to the palace. Only a part of the municipal land was KV-land. City land might belong either to the ordinary citizen or to a KV-man. "Whole fields" were charged with a burden luzzi. The KV-man and the citizen even if he owns "part of a field," or "much field" is charged with doing luzzi. This is the central point in these statutes. The KV-man is rendered "weapon-man," "implement-man," evidently some public service, more than soldier or warrior. The ILKV-man was probably a vassal whose duty was of a private nature and touched the crown-lands, and his burden is called "šahhan." The ILKV-man does šahhan, not only for a fief, but also for a KV-field, which he accepts. On the contrary, a KV-man does military service for an ILKV-field, and the ILKV-man is exempt from luzzi for the KV-field he takes over. The original national differences between the various classes of the population has disappeared. Protohatti and Hittites are equal, weapon-men and vassals do not belong to different nationalities. The duties of "šahhan" and "luzzi" have included even the latest immigrants, the Manda and Shala warriors. The royal domain must be regarded as a relic of the Hittite conquest, and the king has the right to seize the land of the people for "royal grants."

But the king's power is restricted by the popular assembly "tuliash," which is both a council and a court. Another relic is the exemption from public burdens retained by the priests and the most important class of the industrials, the weavers. Several features of the Hittite code remind one of those of neighboring peoples and countries, whence no doubt intellectual loans were made. The most remarkable feature of the Hittite code is the "matriculation" in "whole fields;" that is, in order to be liable to "royal service," a man must own a certain quantity of land.—*Ira M. Price.*

**5808. FRIEDRICH, J.** *Die hethitischen Bruchstücke des Gilgames-Epos.* [Hittite fragments of the Gilgamesh epic.] *Z. f. Assyriologie.* 39 (1-3) Oct. 1929: 1-82.—A considerable number of fragments of the well known Babylonian epic of Gilgamesh are preserved in Hittite translation. Owing to their fragmentary character, they are difficult to translate, but they add considerable new information and fill gaps in the Babylonian original.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

**5809. GÖTZE, A.** *Zur Kelishin-Stele.* [The Kelishin stele.] *Z. f. Assyriologie.* 39 (1-3) Oct. 1929: 99-128.—The Kelishin stele is bilingual, Assyrian and Haldian, the language of early Armenia. Although somewhat broken, the two texts restore each other and permit a better knowledge of the Haldian language. The stele was erected by the Haldian king Ishpuinush and his son Menuash at Musasir, an important site northeast of Assyria.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

**5810. HROZNÝ, B.** *Hethiter und Griechen.* [Hittites and Greeks.] *Arch. Orientalni.* 1 (3) Nov. 1929: 323-343.—The much discussed Ahhiya and Ahhiyava of the Hittite documents is Achaea, not, however, in Greece but in Asia Minor. The site is the ancient Achaea on the island of Rhodes, founded by sons of Helios, whose own sons later founded Ialysos, where Mycenaean wares have been found in excavation. The site of Achaea is still called by the natives "ancient Rhodes." This implies that the Achaeans had been long enough on the Greek mainland to build up a sea power. Perhaps the Achaeans were already on Rhodes about 1400 B.C., for Tudhalias III was on good terms with Akagamunas, great-grandfather of Antaravas; Tudhalias also conquered the king of Assuva, perhaps Assos in the Troad. Here we also place the reference to the death of the king of Danuna, (Greek Danaoi) in the Amarna letters. In the time of Mursilis II, 1340 B.C., Antaravas (Greek Andreus) was king in Achaea and Lazpas (Greek Lesbos), which was perhaps taken for him by the revolted Hittite general Piyamaradus. A vassal state of Achaea was Mellavanda in south Caria, whose chief city was Milyas or more probably Miletus, where late Mycenaean pottery has been found. At the beginning of the reign of Mursilis, Millavanda revolted against Achaea but was subdued by the generals of Mursilis. Hursanassa (Greek Chersonesus) in Caria was possessed by the Hittites; its Greek name implies it was formerly Achaeian. Later Antaravas made his brother Tavagalavas (improbably identified with the Greek Eteocles) king of Mellavanda, who invaded the Lukka lands, Lycia and Lycaonia, and Yalanda, Carian Alinda. Tavagalavas then promised allegiance to the Hittite but did not carry it out. There were conflicts between Achaea and the Hittites over Vilusa or Elausa on the island of Cyprus. Achaea also attempted to take away Assuva or Assos from the Hittites. Under Muvattallis, 1300 B.C., Vilusa had a king, Alaksandus or Alexander, a Greek. In a treaty with Amurru, Achaea was given an equal position with Egypt, Babylonia, and Assyria, but later struck out. This was under Tudhalias IV, 1240 B.C., and when he invaded the land of the Seha stream, Pisidia and Pamphylia, the king of Achaea was their ally. Attarsiyas of Achaea drove Madduvattas, a Hittite vassal, from

his land in South Lydia and North Caria, but he was reinstated by the Hittite king. Later Attarsiyas again attacked Madduvattas, but was driven back. In the last years of Tudhalias and the first of Arnuvandas IV, 1230, Attarsiyas attacked Alasiya or Cyprus. Immediately after this comes the appearance of Achaeans in the records of the Egyptian Merneptah and Ramses III. Perhaps at this time the kingdom of Achaea on the island of Rhodes came to an end. [See Abstract 5815.]—A. T. Olmstead.

5811. HROZNÝ, B. L'invasion des Indo-Européens en Asie Mineure vers 2000 av. J. C. [The invasion of Indo-Europeans in Asia Minor ca. 2000 B.C.] *Arch. Orientální*. 1(3) Nov. 1929: 273-299.—A Hittite historical inscription, the oldest known, casts a flood of light on early Asia Minor. The true Hittites, non-Indo-European, probably came from the Caucasus, in the fourth millennium B.C. The Luites, the first wave of the Indo-Europeans, and closely related to the Indo-European "Hittites," came about 2500 B.C., and settled Luya or Arzava in the south of the peninsula. Meanwhile, an Assyrian trading colony had settled at Kanes in Cappadocia. This last was expelled about 2000 B.C. by the Indo-European "Hittites," whose first capital was Nesas, one of the classical Nyssas, from which came the name of their language, *nasili*. They came from the Indo-European border, and therefore their language was already mixed and their names non-Indo-European. They seem to have lost this site and then founded Kussara, the Kurshaura attacked by the Babylonian Naram Sin, the classical Garsaura, the present Ak Serai, or perhaps the famous ruin Gaur Kalesy. Its king Pithanas retook Nesas not long after 2000 B.C. His son Anittas, author of the inscription, Piyustis, king of Hattusas formed a coalition against him, including Zalpas, perhaps Zoropasus. Anittas captured its king Huzziyas, and finally took Hattusas which he utterly destroyed. He also subjugated the vassal states of Salativaras (classical Savatra), of Harkivnas (modern Urgub), and Purushanda (classical Caesarea). Tlabarnas, reputed founder of the Hittite empire, was also king of Kussara; his grandson, Mursilis I, 1880 B.C., destroyed the First Dynasty of Babylon and made Hattusas, the present Boghaz Köi, the capital of the empire. Perhaps to Hantilis I, (18th century B.C.) belongs credit for the earliest known Indo-European poetry, which calls upon the mother and son to bring the war garments of Nesas. The poem has regular meter and a refrain.—A. T. Olmstead.

5812. HROZNÝ, B. Weiteres zu den Ländern Churri und Mitanni: Das Land Maiteni. [More on the lands Churri and Mitanni: the land Maiteni.] *Arch. Orientální*. 1(2) Jun. 1929: 252-253.—The discovery of Saushshatar, king of Maiteni, on a tablet from Kerkuk, shows that Mitanni ruled Assyria and Arrapha. Saushshatar is the earliest Aryan ruler of Mitanni. The name Maiteni is to be connected with the Maiotis Sea, the Gulf of Azov, formerly it may have been the name of the Black Sea itself. If the Aryans of Mitanni came from the Black Sea, they may have used its name for themselves.—A. T. Olmstead.

5813. MERIGGI, P. Die hethitische Hieroglyphenschrift. [Hittite hieroglyphics.] *Z. f. Assyriologie*. 39(1-3) Oct. 1929: 165-212.—A discussion of the signs employed in the later "Hittite" pictographs and an attempt to define their meaning.—A. T. Olmstead.

5814. NEHRING, A. Kleinasiatische Forschungen, 1, 1. *Gnomon*. 5(10) Oct. 1929: 582-589.—This review of the newly launched magazine selects the chief articles of interest in the first number.—Mary Wilkins Holt.

5815. SALAČ, A. Griechen und Hethiter. [Greeks and Hittites.] *Arch. Orientální*. 1(3) Nov. 1929: 344-349.—The work of Hrozný just cited fits well the Iliad

and Odyssey. Further evidence is cited for the Mycenaean settlements on Rhodes. For Hrozný's identification of Valivanda with Blaundos, there is given a brief description of the recently investigated site of that city. However, Valivanda may be Alabanda. The Achaeans did not come from the north but from the west into Asia Minor. Achaeans had been in touch with Crete and the Minoan culture since 1600 B.C. Nevertheless, their culture was not Cretan. Their conquest of Crete about 1400 B.C. fits with the picture of their conquests about the same time in the Aegean and in Asia Minor. [See Abstract 5810.]—A. T. Olmstead.

5816. SCHAUMBERGER, J. B. Die Chronologie der Hammurabi-Zeit nach neueren Forschungen. [The chronology of the Hammurabi period according to recent investigations.] *Biblica*. 10(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 332-362.—In the light of more recent investigations, the whole problem of early chronology is reviewed, with full bibliography. The later Babylonian and Assyrian chronological statements disagree with one another and can often be proved wrong. Allowing for the secular acceleration of the sun, the Egyptian Sothic period is not 1460 but 1456 years. Since the end of the last known Sothic period is 140-143 A.D., it began 1317-1314 B.C. The Alexandrian astronomer Theon mentions an era "from Menophris." This means that the Sothic period coincided with a royal accession. Menophris is not Merneptah but Seti I Merneptah, and the date assigned him (1313-1292) by Breasted is correct. The Sothic date of Amenhotep I, year 9, makes his reign 1551-1539, the new moon dates of Thutmose III, years 23-24, give his reign 1504-1450, which agrees with a Sothic date. The Sothic date for Sesostri III, year 7, gives his reign 1881-1844, and the twelfth dynasty is 1994-1782. Since scarabs of this dynasty are found in Palestine with objects of the first dynasty of Babylon, they must be contemporary. Much study has been given to the tablet presenting the observations of Venus from the reign of Ammizaduga. Of the different dates suggested for the reign of Ammizaduga, that of Fotheringham and Schoch, 1921-1900 B.C., fits best the Venus observations, the time of the date and barley harvests as collected from the business records, the large percentage of thirty day months, and the proved use of intercalated months. The first dynasty would then begin 2169 B.C. A reference to an eclipse of the moon on 14 Adar in an astrological work, where it is connected with the downfall of the third dynasty of Ur can be fixed to Mar. 8-9, 2283. This dynasty then reigned 2392-2283 B.C., with the Larsa dynasty slightly overlapping at the end. An eclipse of the moon on 14 Duzu is connected with the fall of Gutium, Aug. 9, 2384. This dynasty was contemporary with that of Agade and of Ur.—A. T. Olmstead.

5817. STEPHENS, FERRIS J. Did the early Semites of Asia Minor use the alphabet? *J. Amer. Oriental Soc.* 49(2) Jun. 1929: 122-127.—On the basis of a large number of Cappadocian tablets from the latter half of the 3rd millennium B.C., Stephens adduces certain facts as proof of the existence at this time of a primitive North Semitic alphabet. One element of proof is the fact that in these tablets a sign consisting of a short upright wedge is used as a word-divider, marking off each word by itself. Such usage occurs also on the Moabite Stone, in the Siloam inscription, in the Zeujili inscriptions, in Cyprus inscriptions, in our Punic inscriptions, and in the Aliram inscription at Byblos; also in some Aramaic inscriptions of 7th century B.C. scratched on clay. Now this usage is most easily accounted for as due to the influence of a known alphabetic script. A second fact pointing in the same direction is that the Cappadocians use the word *sibru* in their cuneiform documents. Several passages are

cited to show that *sibru* means *scribi*, and it is probable that he wrote upon parchment. Three other facts are: (1) the shortness of the Cappadocian syllabary, which has only 115 signs—being familiar with alphabetic writing they reduced the number of their signs as much as possible; (2) the absence of double consonants from their vocabulary—the early alphabetic writing never doubled consonants; (3) the slant of the Cappadocian signs, which are not perpendicular as in other cuneiform but slope towards the right like writing. Their personal names likewise have a very

strong West-Semitic character.—*J. M. Powis Smith*.  
**5818. TSERETHELI, M. von.** *Die neuen haldischen Inschriften König Sardurs von Urartu. Ein Beitrag zur Entzifferung des Haldischen.* [The new Haldian inscriptions of King Sardur of Urartu. A contribution to the decipherment of the Haldian.] *Sitzungsber. d. Heidelberger Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (5) 1927-1928: pp. 84.—Translation and discussion of the new annals of Sardur of Urartu or Haldia, in early Armenia. (See Abstract 1: 9698).—*A. T. Olmstead*.

## PALESTINE

(See also Entries 5775, 5781, 5805)

**5819. ALT, D. A.** *Das System der assyrischen Provinzen auf dem Boden des Reiches Israel.* [The system of Assyrian provinces in Israel.] *Z. d. Deutschen Palästina-Vereins*. 52 (3) 1929: 220-242.—Forrer's views on the problems connected with the incorporation of Israel within the provincial system of Assyria in 733 and 722, which Jirku opposed in the preceding volume of this journal, are in the main vindicated. The sources are evaluated anew, and the reconstruction of the whole system of Assyrian provinces in Israel which Forrer has presented is elaborated.—*D. W. Thomas*.

**5820. BEVAN, EDWYN.** *Josephus. Quart. Rev.* 252 (501) Jul. 1929: 85-100.—This is a study of Josephus based on two books, one by Naber (1895), the other by R. Laqueur (1920). Laqueur's book represents a protest against the ruling source-criticism and an attempt to get at the man behind the sources. Not all contradictions prove diversity of authorship,—men's opinion sometimes change with changing circumstances. Josephus, in 64 A.D., when he was 26 years of age, was sent on a mission to Rome and there with two other priests on a mission to Galilee to persuade the militant Zealots to lay down their arms. They refused to do so, but Josephus arranged a system of blackmail, by which the Zealots received cash and the Galilean cities obtained peace. He later became leader of the Zealots in their rebellion against Rome. He was finally captured (67 A.D.) by Rome and taken before Vespasian, to whom he predicted that he would become emperor of Rome. This came about in 69 A.D., and Josephus was in high favor. He then went to Rome, and wrote his *Bellum Judaicum*, in Aramaic. This was in order that it might be read by the tribes in the east who were meditating revolt and needed to know the power of Roman arms. Upon Domitian's accession to the throne, Josephus fell from favor and took up work with a book publisher named Epaphroditus. For him he wrote his *Jewish Archaeology* in twenty books finishing in 93-94 A.D. Whereas the *Bellum* had been written to please Rome, the *Archaeology* was governed by a wholly different motive. He wrote as he felt and in part at least to please the Jews. In 100 A.D. a rival arose who threatened to deprive Josephus of his standing in the literary world and made serious charges against him which he could not well escape. He was no longer a protégé of the court and he had lost the support of his own people. So he turned to the Christians. To that end he inserted the famous passage in the 18th book of his *Archaeology* regarding Jesus. The passage is thus genuine, though written for a purpose and so subject to suspicion as to its real worth.—*J. M. Powis Smith*.

**5821. BÖHL, F. TH. M.** *Das Menschenopfer bei den alten Sumerern.* [Human sacrifice among the ancient Sumerians.] *Verslag. v. h. Zesde Congres v. h. Oostersch Genootschap in Nederland*. 3 Apr. 5, 1929: 20-22.—A brief report of the speech of Böhl which

discusses the famous grave-discoveries with human sacrifices from Ur which were excavated in recent years. A grave, like that of Sub-ad, is not that of a reigning princess, but reveals a ritual marriage of the invisible deity with a human bride of God, a sacrificial feast, which was a great honor, but at the same time indicated death. The woman, who had rested in the arms of the deity was not permitted to remain alive with her retinue. Her death at the same time denoted the fertilization of the fields.—*J. C. Lamster*.

**5822. GROENMAN, A. W.** *Die Zahl 24 bei den Juden in Altertum.* [The significance of the number 24 among the early Hebrews.] *Acta Orientalia*. 7 (4) 1929: 241-274.—This article points out the frequency of the use of the number 24 in the Old Testament and in early Jewish literature; it occurs 18 times. The origin of the usage is then traced back to Babylonian and Persian astronomical influence.—*J. M. Powis Smith*.

**5823. HÄNSLER, H.** *Die biblische Chronologie des 8 Jahrhunderts v. Chr.* [Biblical chronology of the 8th century B.C.] *Biblica*. 10 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 257-274.—The reign of Hezekiah furnishes the problem of 8th century chronology. Samaria fell in 721 B.C. and Jerusalem's temple was destroyed in 586 B.C. This is a period of 135 years. This is the time given in the list of the kings from the 6th year of Hezekiah to the end of Zedekiah's reign. Consequently Hezekiah began to reign in 727 B.C. This agrees with II Kings 18:2, 10. But according to II Kings 18:13 the siege of Jerusalem by Sennacherib began in the 14th year of Hezekiah which would be 714/13 B.C. However, Sargon's reign lasted until 705 B.C. Hence Sennacherib could not have been king in 714/13. Furthermore, the siege of Sennacherib is clearly dated 701 B.C. by Assyrian documents. The prophecy, Isa. 14:28, is dated in the year that Ahaz died and it chides Israel for rejoicing that the staff of the hated oppressor was broken and declares that a new oppressor will arise to take his place. The only ruler whose death could have been alluded to and whose death coincided with the date was Tiglath-pileser III who died in 727 B.C., the year of the death of Ahaz, according to II Kings 18:2, 10. The year of the embassy sent by Merodach-baladan was 714 B.C., for according to II Kings 20:6 Hezekiah lived 15 years after his wonderful recovery. The narrative relating the events of 714 B.C. has been editorially misplaced.—*J. M. Powis Smith*.

**5824. HOELSCHER, G.** *Problèmes de la littérature apocalyptique juive.* [Problems in the apocalyptic literature of Judaism.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 9 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 101-114.—Apocalypticism is not an unbroken development of Jewish legalism and ritualism as commonly maintained. Nor is it a continuation of prophecy. It represents the rise of a new faith, a faith in the immediate approach of a new supernatural age and in a future life for individuals. The style of apocalyptic literature is new; it is pseudon-

ymous and it employs methods of presentation wholly unknown to prophecy. These forms are of alien origin, largely Persian. The apocalyptic writings must be carefully analyzed and their various compound parts must be definitely dated in order that they may be fully understood. The pre-Jewish stage of these stories must be investigated, for many of them are of Babylonian and Iranian origin. They show unmistakable marks of pagan influence. The apocalypses show evidence that their writers were learned and cultured men, thoroughly at home in the lore of their times. But the apocalyptic writers were not sages; they were a new school or sect in Judaism. They set themselves with the masses against the modernistic Jews of the 3rd century B.C., and through them the hope of a personal resurrection permeated the masses. The canonization of Daniel also had much to do with the spread of this idea. The apocalyptist school had nothing to do with the Pharisees, though they held some ideas in common. The Pharisaic school sprang up in the Hasmonean period, accepting the belief in a future life from the apocalyptic teachers, but keeping their national hopes and returning to the pure Jewish tradition. It passed on in the Herodian age, dropping all national and political hopes and limiting itself to the eschatology of the canonical prophets, and after 70 A.D. it became still more conservative and branded all others as heretics. In Babylonian Judaism the development was quite otherwise. The eschatology of the Talmud is strictly supernatural. This was largely due to the fact that in Babylonia Judaism underwent the influence of the old Babylonian-Iranian mythology—the original source of all apocalyptic wisdom.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

5825. LUND, N. W. The presence of chiasmus in the Old Testament. *Amer. J. Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 46(2) Jan. 1930: 104-126.—Various examples are offered to show how the principle of chiasmus, when judiciously employed, may under certain favorable conditions be productive of results. Other poetic forms in Hebrew literature have been studied and their principles have been put to good use in the study of the Hebrew text. The principle of chiasmus may thus become a critical tool by means of which new problems may be raised in passages which have not hitherto been under any suspicion of corruption.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

5826. MÖHLE, A. La versione latina di Ester secondi i LXX. [The Latin version of the Book of

Esther according to the Septuagint.] *Gnomon.* 5(10) Oct. 1929: 565-569.—In the *Annals* of the Faculty of Letters of the Royal University of Cagliari for 1928, B. R. Motzo has undertaken the study of some details of the known manuscripts of the book of Esther, making comparisons with the Septuagint and the Vulgate. Möhle for the most part disagrees with the interpretations of Motzo and doubts his scientific accuracy and critical discernment.—*Mary Wilkins Holt.*

5827. MOWINCKEL, S. À quel moment le culte de Yahvé à Jérusalem est-il officiellement devenu un culte sans images. [When did the cult of Yahweh at Jerusalem officially become a cult without images.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 9(3) May-Jun. 1929: 197-216.—The ephod of early Israel was probably the image of a bull, and perhaps the image of Yahweh in the ark had the same form. Yahweh is called the *abbir yisrael*, "the bull of Israel." The image of the Asherah in the temple was probably thought of as representing the wife of Yahweh, even as Ashurah in Baalism was the wife of Baal. The ephod of Gideon and that of Micah were certainly images of Yahweh; this ancient usage prepared the way for bull- or calf-worship in northern Israel. The first image attacked by representatives of progress was certainly the bull-image. Images of gold and silver came only later. The nomads had no images in human shape; these came in with the progress of civilization in Canaan. From whom or from what group did opposition to images arise? Not the early prophets, for ecstatic and orgiastic prophecy was of Canaanite origin. The first representatives of the nomadic ideal in Israel were the Levitical priests of Yahweh at Kadesh and in South Palestine, the two regions having been in constant communication. The first document to give evidence of hostility toward bull-worship and molten images was J. The Yahweh text represents the attitude of the temple priesthood on this subject. If it be urged that the ark of Yahweh continued until the exile and that it contained a bull-image which does not argue for Levitical opposition to such worship, it is very probable that the original ark with its contents was captured in the invasion of Palestine by Shishak in 926 B.C. and that a new ark was constructed to take its place. In this new ark, there would be no bull-image of Yahweh. We may therefore date the cessation of image-worship in Judah from Shishak's campaign in the last quarter of the 10th century B.C.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

## CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 5785, 5793, 5796, 5810, 5815, 5848, 5854, 5878, 5884-5885)

5828. CAVAINAC, E. Miltiade et Thucydide. [Miltiades and Thucydides.] *Rev. de Philol. de Litt. et d'Hist. Anciennes.* 3(3) 1929: 281-285.—A study of Herodotus' account of the connection of Miltiades with the expedition of Darius in Scythia leads to the conclusion that while temporarily forced out Miltiades had ingratiated himself with the Thracian king Olorus, whose daughter Hegesipyle he is known to have married, and that by the help of Olorus he regained his holdings in the reaction against Persia when Thrace was cut off from the Empire by the Ionian revolt. The mines of the historian Thucydides, the great-grandson of Miltiades, were a part of this property, recovered after Cimon's victories. It seems probable that in addition to his descent from Miltiades through his father Olorus, Thucydides the historian was also descended from him through his mother Hegesipyle, if, as appears, she was the offspring of a marriage of a daughter of Miltiades with Thucydides, son of Melesias.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

5829. EGERMANN, F. Gomperz, Platons Selbstbiographie. [Gomperz, Plato's autobiography.] *Gnomon.* 5(11) Nov. 1929: 629-633.—The seventh letter of Plato, here translated for the use of the general reader, can scarcely be called autobiography, or even biography. It prepares the way for the eighth letter, which more fully satisfies Dion's request for advice on the rebuilding of Syracusan politics. Gomperz rightly uses its contents as evidence against the development theory of Plato's work.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

5830. FERRI, S. Frammento inscritto di Rhegium. [Inscribed fragment from Rhegium.] *Riv. di Filol.* 57(3) Sep. 1929: 388-389.—Fragment of a Greek inscription from the early empire similar to IG, XIV, 617 ff.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

5831. GUARDUCCI, MARGHERITA. Iscrizione sepolcrale di Aptera. [A funerary inscription from Aptera.] *Riv. di Filol.* 57(3) Sep. 1929: 378-382.—A pagan funerary inscription (Greek) from Aptera

in Crete from the 3rd or 4th century A.D.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

**5832. HOFFMANN, E. John Burnet, Platonism.** *Gnomon.* 5(12) Dec. 1929: 641-648.—The formation of the Academy is to be set in 388/387 with the publication of the *Gorgias*, and not some years later, as Burnet held without indicating the reasons for his opinion. While emphasizing the appearance of Plato as a dramatic historian in the earlier dialogues, Burnet overlooked the importance of the relationship of Plato to comedy, a question which needs further investigation. The two chief errors in the book are the misunderstanding in regard to the philosophical side of the Socrates-experience in Plato's development, and the unity of the earlier and later stages in his philosophy. The two problems are closely united, for in Plato's eyes Socrates was the very embodiment of the participation in the Idea.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

**5833. KERN, OTTO.** *Pfister, Die griechische und römische Religion.* [Pfister, Greek and Roman religion.] *Gnomon.* 5(11) Nov. 1929: 633-634.—Pfister's book is an excellent introduction to the subject, following present tendencies in emphasizing especially the later Hellenic and the Hellenistic stages of religion.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

**5834. MATHIEU, GEORGES.** *Notes sur Athènes à la veille de la guerre lamiaque.* [Notes on Athens on the eve of the Lamian war.] *Rev. de Philol. de Litt. et d'Hist. Anciennes.* 3(2) 1929: 159-183.—The ephebic inscription found at Oropus, giving the names of magistrates crowned by the ephebes of the tribe Leontis, together with the fragmentary speech in the Hiebeh Papyri, which may reasonably be taken as giving the sentiments of Leosthenes, afford an opportunity for a closer study of the careers of Leosthenes and his fellows. The inscription seems to require the assumption that Philocles was acquitted of the charges brought against him in the Harpalus affair. In this case the inscription may be referred to the end of August, 323 B.C., more than two months after the death of Alexander, which gives additional interest to the grouping in it, as crowned by the ephebes, of Leosthenes, Philocles, and a cousin of Demosthenes, indicating a reconciliation between groups divided by the Harpalus affair. Leosthenes had apparently been given special charge as strategus of the territory, of the mercenaries brought by Harpalus. The recall of Demosthenes must have followed soon after this inscription, restoring the national Athenian party in less than eight months after the break. A study of the ephebes in the list shows at least 34 out of 63 for whom not even a hypothetical connection can be established with any known Athenian (no large proportion, considering that ephebe service was compulsory, and that we know comparatively few individuals). A study is made of changing numbers in the demes according to the ephebes and bouleutai furnished, showing that the tribe Leontis had decreased since the 5th century in more demes than those that showed an increase and that the latter were chiefly in the mining district.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

**5835. MOMIGLIANO, ARNALDO.** *Le cause della spedizione di Sicilia.* [The causes of the Sicilian expedition.] *Riv. di Filol.* 57(3) Sep. 1929: 371-377.—The Sicilian expedition can be understood only by taking into account the Athenian policy after the battle of Mantinea. The peace of Nicias and the alliance with Sparta had been concluded with the idea that it would deprive the Peloponnesian League of its *raison d'être*, since Sparta no longer remained the natural protector against Athenian aggression. The policy of Nicias could not possibly result in loyal cooperation. Sparta sought support in Boeotia, and Athens retaliated by a treaty with Argos. By the aid of the latter, she hoped to strike at Sparta and so in 418 permitted Athenian participation at Mantinea, but the troops sent were so few

that in case of failure, Sparta should not feel excessively provoked. At Mantinea, the policy of Nicias suffered as much of a set-back as that of Alcibiades. Both were now convinced that Athens would not profit from a direct attack on Sparta and probably was too weak to make such an attack. For several years they cooperated in restoring Athenian prestige and power by increasing her authority in Greece and by extending the empire. The affair of Melos served the first purpose, the expedition to Sicily was to serve the second. Thucydides represents Nicias as opposed to the expedition, but the fact remains that he accepted the project and acted as commander. What the Athenians aimed at was not the interests of the empire as such but the interests of Athens. There did not exist at the time any idea of national unity as opposed to local independence.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

**5836. NOIVILLE, JEAN.** *Les Indes de Bacchus et d'Héracles.* [The India of Bacchus and Heracles.] *Rev. de Philol. de Litt. et d'Hist. Anciennes.* 3(3) 1929: 245-269.—The difficulties involved, and felt by Strabo and other ancient authorities as well as by modern critics, in the legend of the conquest of India by Bacchus and Heracles as precursors of Alexander, may be solved by application to this legend of the principle long recognized in other cases, that with the extension of Greek geographical knowledge, the half-mythical people of the borders of the fully known land tended to recede farther and farther. So the Caucasus and Indies of this tradition moved east from the Ponto-Caspian district and the Scythian plain between the time of the formation of the legend and the actual conquests of Alexander in the east. On this basis alone can the abrupt transition in the wordy poem of Nonnus, covering the journey from Syria to India in ten verses with no mention of tribes conquered in the intervening territory, be explained. Abundant evidence proves the former use of the terms *Indian* and *Sindian*, and the tradition of a king *Indus*, in Asia Minor.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

**5837. ROBERT, LOUIS.** *Études d'épigraphie Grecque.* [Studies in Greek epigraphy.] *Rev. de Philol. de Litt. et d'Hist. Anciennes.* 3(2) 1929: 122-158.—These inscriptions, largely from Asia Minor and the islands, are chiefly connected with agonistic honors and dedications and with local magistracies.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

**5838. SCHRÖDER, BRUNO.** *Bieber, Griechische Kleidung.* [Bieber, Greek garments.] *Gnomon.* 5(11) Nov. 1929: 635-636.—By photographs of actual models, as well as by the text, the author shows clearly the difference between the natural appearance of Greek garments and the artistic stylizing to which we are accustomed in ancient representations. Further information on this point is promised in a later volume.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

**5839. SEURE, GEORGES.** *Inscriptions ignorées du littoral balkanique de l'Euxin.* [Unnoticed inscriptions from the Balkan shore of the Black Sea.] *Rev. de Philol. de Litt. et d'Hist. Anciennes.* 3(2) 1929: 97-121.—These inscriptions published in two Bulgarian scientific collections have been scarcely known outside of Bulgaria. As reprinted here, with additions and corrections to the original commentaries of Karl Chkorpil, they comprise indigenous proper names, epitaphs and dedicatory inscriptions, and a series giving names and epithets of the Cavalier God.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

**5840. SINCLAIR, T. A.** *Hésiode, ed. Mazon.* [Mazon's edition of Hesiod.] *Gnomon.* 5(11) Nov. 1929: 619-628.—Mazon's work in establishing the unity of the *Works and Days* fitted him for the task of editing the Budé edition of Hesiod. The epic fragments are to be printed in a later volume. The chapter on the text is oversimplified. Mazon fails to account adequately for his choice of manuscripts for collation. His arguments for accepting the proemium of the *Theogony* as genuine

are on the whole convincing; those on the *Titanomachy*, parts of which he would reject, are less valid. The translation into French prose is admirable.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

**5841. TARN, W. W. Queen Ptolemais and Apama.** *Classical Quart.* 23 (3-4) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 138-141.—We may infer from an inscription that Ptolemy I married a descendant of the Pharaohs after September, 323 B. C., or early the next year. He had a daughter, Ptolemais, by her. This marriage represents a natural attempt to establish himself as the legitimate successor of the ancient line he was replacing.—Seleucus I's Iranian wife, Apama, it may be inferred from the rarity of the name and a parallel case in the same family, was the daughter of Artaxerxes II. Seleucus alone of the Greeks married to Asiatics at Susa by Alexander's orders kept his wife. His good faith must represent an attempt like Ptolemy's to legalize his dynasty. The reference of

Antiochus I to the benevolence of his "forebears" toward the Ionian cities, and the fact that the Parthian kings later likewise traced their descent to the comparatively obscure Artaxerxes II, support this hypothesis.—*Robert L. Stroock.*

**5842. ZUCCANTE, GUISEPPE. Aristofane e Platone.** [Aristophanes and Plato.] *Rendiconti Istituto Lombardo di Sci. e Lett.* 62 (11-15) 1929: 376-388.—Analysis of the documents confirms the theory that the *Thesmophoriasuzae* of Aristophanes is meant as a satire and criticism of the communistic and other theories of Republic V; personal friendship and the regulation against direct satire in comedy would account for the absence of Plato's name. Probably Aristophanes knew the theories as taught and discussed; the present form of Republic V suggests that it was written to meet some such criticism.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

## ROME

(See also Entries 5760, 5794, 5797-5799, 5820, 5833, 5872, 5877, 5880, 6695)

**5843. BLANCHET, ADRIEN. L'amputation de la main.** [The amputation of the hand.] *Acad. d. Inscriptions & Belles-Lettres. C. R.* Jul.-Sep. 1929: 253-256.—The amputation of the hand as a penalty for false-coining occurs in Frankish, Visigothic, and Anglo-Saxon law, whence the writer in 1890 had deduced that the penalty was of Germanic rather than Roman origin. He now finds that this penalty was in fact known even to the Romans, appearing in a law of Majorian and going back as early as the time of Galba. In the 5th century it was inflicted on usurpers who had presumed to issue coinage. As a general penalty unconnected with false coining, it has an ancient history in the orient; as a preliminary to the death penalty it survived in France until 1670 in cases of parricide, fratricide, and the murder of husbands by wives. It is impossible to determine where it first occurred in the ancient world.—*Theodore F. T. Plucknett.*

**5844. D'HEROUVILLE, P. Zootechnie Virgilienne: Le choix d'un bélier.** [Virgilian animal lore: the choice of a ram.] *Rev. de Philol. de Litt. et d'Hist. Anciennes.* 3 (4) 1929: 358-363.—Virgil has been much criticized for his advice (*Georgics* III, 384-390) to reject a ram with a black tongue if you wish lambs with pure white fleece. Both ancient authorities not customarily cited in this connection, and recent authorities as well, however, support this theory.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

**5845. FRACCARO, PLINIO. K. J. Beloch, Römische Geschichte bis zum Beginn der punischen Kriege.** [K. J. Beloch, Roman history to the beginning of the Punic wars.] *Riv. di Filol.* 56 (4) Dec. 1928: 551-569; 57 (2) Jun. 1929: 267-276.—In both sections of his review, Fraccaro considers Beloch's work point by point and frequently takes issue with him.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

**5846. GELZER, M. Carcopino, Autour des Gracques. Études critiques.** [Carcopino, Concerning the Gracchi: Critical studies.] *Gnomon.* 5 (12) Dec. 1929: 648-660.—Carcopino emphasizes the thesis that Appian is the indispensable source for the period of the Gracchi and that his account is entirely independent of Plutarch's. A difficulty in his support of the more logical sequence of Appian's account in preference to the more inconsequential version of Plutarch is that political developments in times of revolutionary crises are not always strictly logical in themselves. Detailed criticism is given of the individual problems of the period discussed in Carcopino's book, which is held valuable not only for the materials included, but also for the reopening by it of discussion on points still needing further research.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

**5847. HEROLD, A. FERDINAND. Crébillon, Ta-**

**cite et l'Arménie.** [Crébillon, Tacitus and Armenia.] *Rev. d. Études Arméniennes.* 9 (1) 1929: 55-59.—*E. N. Johnson.*

**5848. KAERST, J. Scipio Aemilianus, die Stoa und der Prinzipat.** [Scipio Aemilianus, the Stoa and the principate.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 5 (6) 1929: 653-675.—Combination, or compromise, is the common factor of the three elements of Kaerst's title. Scipio Aemilianus embodied a combination of Roman character and Greek thought. The Stoa, as developed by the Scipionic circle was a combination of Greek universal ideas and Roman universal (political) realities. The principate was a compromise between Hellenistic divine kingship and Roman constitutional magistracy. The author outlines the changes in Stoic doctrine brought about by the attacks of utilitarians and the influence of Platonic thought. Introduced by Panaetius into Rome, it was practical and dealt with actualities. Its task was to guide and to correct the Roman world-state, diverting it from a selfish, destructive, and exploiting course to a path of unified, constructive, and humanitarian world-statehood. The machinery was to be a mixed (essentially aristocratic) polity. The ideal was a cultural unity, based on equity and on human equality. Most difficult of all problems was the reconciliation of the Hellenistic monarchical idea and the Roman insistence upon magistracy. Faintly shadowed in the person of Scipio Africanus Major, the ideal was given greater definiteness by the members of the Scipionic circle (compare Cicero's moderator, or *rector rei publicae*). After many failures by his predecessors, the compromise was finally effected by Augustus in the principate.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

**5849. KONSTANTINOPOL'SKIĬ, M. КОНСТАНТИНОПОЛЬСКИЙ, М. Мифраизм, как соперник христианства.** [Mithraism as a rival of Christianity.] *Наукові Записки Катедри Історії Європейської Культури (Kharkov).* 3 1929: 35-61.—Rejecting the customary explanations and reasons for the growth and decay of Mithraism in the Roman empire (Reville, Sal. Reinach, Fr. Cumont, and others), the author proves that the rise and success of Mithraism in its struggle with Christianity was due to the originality of the former as a sharply dualistic religion. This success of Mithraism brought it under the obligation of still broader opportunism and adaptability in relation to other rites; but just these elements which connected it with the religion of nature were the cause of its downfall; it could not resist Christianity which brought a supernaturalism, rigorism (exclusiveness, contempt of paganism), and history instead of mythology.—*E. Kagarov.*

5850. LEVI, MARIO ATTILIO. A proposito della "lex repetundarum" delle tavole del Bembo. [Concerning the "lex repetundarum" of the tablets of Bembo.] *Riv. di Filol.* 57(3) Sep. 1929: 383-387.—The document in question is the so-called *lex Acilia*. Between lines 25 and 26 there is a lacuna of 142 lettres. Mommsen's restoration contains only 113 lettres. Thus there would be room here for an additional short phrase concerning the choice of members of the *quaestio*. There is reason for accepting the theory that the document is identical with the so-called *lex Sempronia iudiciaria*. An examination of the literary sources shows two tendencies, one which says that the judicial power was shared by knights and senators, and one which speaks of the control of the courts by the knights in such a manner as to seem to exclude senators. It is possible that the correct solution is that senators served on the juries but were in a minority. The number 30 is suggested. In the lacuna mentioned above there would be room for a clause providing for the inclusion of these senators.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

5851. LEVI, PAUL. Die Verschwörung des Catilina. [The conspiracy of Catiline.] *Nord u. Süd.* 52(9) Sep. 1929: 783-806.—In contrast to the pseudo-democracy of Rome at his time, the party of Catiline was an organized political party in the modern sense. A detailed study of the actions of Cicero shows them as a long drawn out effort to maintain the position of the group in power by charging Catiline with revolutionary designs; false accusations led to Catiline's making the fatal mistake of leaving Rome, and the blunders of his friends gave the excuse for their execution. When finally driven to fight, Catiline died nobly, a great contrast to Cicero.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

5852. McDONALD, WILLIAM. The tribunate of Cornelius. *Classical Quart.* 23(3-4) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 196-208.—Despite the victory of Crassus and Pompey in 71 b. c. by force of arms, in the succeeding years the Popular party was unable to win any important election against the highly organized Senatorial party, which was controlled by a clique of five men, until Cornelius gained the tribunate in 67 b. c. With the opposition lodged in the other offices, his attempt at reform produced a stormy year. The question of bribery was the occasion and center of the agitation, for the conservatives maintained themselves chiefly through its use. The order of events may be tentatively arranged from the sources. Cornelius framed a law specially adapted to curbing the senatorial organization for corruption. Two attempts to suspend a hindering constitutional provision and to introduce a law which would kill the efficacy of that of Cornelius explain the turbulence. To prevent the Senate from taking the action it contemplated, he had proposed a law that only through the people could a constitutional provision be suspended, but he was blocked by the Senatorial tribune, Globulus. The result was an impasse until a compromise effected a great modification of Cornelius's second drastic proposal, but the maintenance of his law against bribery remained practically intact. This was a substantial victory for the Popular party. The aftermath, however, shows that it was still too weak to conquer through extremists. The next year it attempted to bribe its way to the consulate, but both its candidates were convicted by their own law. The debacle resulted in the so-called first Catilinarian conspiracy, in which both Crassus and Caesar were probably deeply involved. Both parties were leading the republic to destruction.—*Robert L. Stroock.*

5853. MARTIN, J. Cicero, vol. IV ed. Klotz, Scholl; vol. V ed. Klotz. *Gnomon.* 5(11) Nov. 1929: 610-619.—These two volumes of the orations of Cicero in the Teubner edition make full use of the work of Clark and Peterson on the manuscript tradition with some necessary corrections, and provide a fuller critical

apparatus than the Oxford edition of these scholars. Typographical errors are unfortunately abundant. A critical summary of the manuscript tradition for the different orations is given in Martin's review.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

5854. PIGANIOL, A. Notes d'histoire Pompéienne. [Notes concerning Pompeian history.] *Rev. d. Études Latines.* 7(2) Apr.-Sep. 1929: 184-193.—Pompeii grew out of two centers: the original bourgade (Region VIII), whose occupation may be put back as early as the 8th century, and the little camp to the north (Region VI), which may be an Etruscan foundation of the 6th century set up to watch the original settlement. During the 6th century the Greeks appeared at the mouth of the Sarno and their architects built an Aphrodision, or perhaps a temple to Minerva, outside the gates of the earliest center. The Samnite invasion of the end of the 5th century fused the original burg, the Etruscan camp, and the Greek temple into the large Oscan city.—*E. N. Johnson.*

5855. REITZENSTEIN, R. Cicero vol. I ed. Marx, Stroebel. *Gnomon.* 5(11) Nov. 1929: 604-610.—The first volume of the new Teubner edition of Cicero's works, contains Marx's edition of the *Rhetorica ad Herennium* and Stroebel's of Cicero's *De Inventione*. The former is a valuable condensation of Marx's *editio maior* of the same work emphasizing the younger manuscript tradition more strongly, and giving a very useful brief commentary which might well serve as a model for minor editions. Stroebel's text of *De Inventione* shows insufficient study of the *J* and *i* groups of manuscripts but gives careful collations of the *M* group.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

5856. SALVATORELLI, LUIGI. K. Stade, Der Politiker Diokletian und die letzte grosse Christenverfolgung. [K. Stade, Diocletian and the last great persecution of the Christians.] *Riv. di Filol.* 57(3) Sep. 1929: 408-416.—A review of the dissertation of a student of Gelzer. The work is highly praised as a bibliographical aid to the study of the period, but the reviewer disagrees with the main thesis of the author, namely that the policy of Diocletian in general and his religious policy in particular was conservative and Roman rather than Hellenistic and Oriental. Stade gives particular attention to Diocletian's legislation, but the reviewer points out that the correct interpretation of this activity is not yet sufficiently clear. The reviewer also criticizes the theory that the religious policy of Diocletian consisted primarily in the restoration of the traditional religion. His policy was rather to develop the imperial religion by combining ancient Roman and new Oriental elements. Nor was the persecution of 303 the logical result of Diocletian's general policy. In the policy of the emperors towards Christianity, there were two tendencies: the one, Roman and conservative, was more hostile, the other, absolutistic and Orientalizing, was more tolerant and even friendly. But even the representatives of the latter tendency, such as Aurelian and Diocletian, must have felt how much still kept Empire and Christianity apart. Hence the persecution.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

5857. URCH, ERWIN J. Procedure in the courts of the Roman provincial governors. *Classical J.* 25(2) Nov. 1929: 93-101.—A useful summary of the procedure of the Roman provincial courts and of the law which they administered, as distinguished from the procedure and the law in use at Rome itself, based chiefly upon the Verrine Orations.—*Donald McFayden.*

5858. ZEILLER, J. L'apparition du mot "Romania" chez les écrivains latins. [The appearance of the word "Romania" in Latin writers.] *Rev. d. Études Latines.* 7(2) Apr.-Sep. 1929: 194-198.—The word "Romania," found as early as ca. 330 in the *Consularia Constantinopolitana*, and in at least eight more texts before 432, is always used to set off the Roman world

as distinct from the threatening German one. Its meaning is much more than *orbis Romanus* or even *imperium Romanum*. It has reference to the whole complex of Roman civilization. Its nearest modern equivalent is perhaps *Deutschum*.—E. N. Johnson.

5859. ZEILLER, J. Sur les cultes de Cybèle et de Mithra, à propos de quelques inscriptions de Dalmatie. [On the worship of Cybele and of Mithra, with reference to certain Dalmatian inscriptions.] *Rev. Archéol.* 28

Nov.-Dec. 1928: 209-219.—Four inscriptions found in Dalmatia in honor of Magna Mater speak of the *cognatio* or mystical family of devotees. The taurobolium of Mithra worship may have been originally a sacrifice to Anahita = Magna Mater = Venus Caelestis, early brought into association with the worship of Mithra. The worship of Cybele (Magna Mater) seems to have formed a feminine counterpart of the worship of Mithra in which only males took official part.—B. W. Bacon.

## OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entry 5843)

5860. GUTENBRUNNER, S. Die rheinischen Germanen im Altertum. [The Rhenish Germans in antiquity.] *Teuthonista*. 5 (4) Jul. 1929: 277-286.—A criticism of a similarly named article by Richard Huss in *Teuthonista* for Oct. 1928, pp. 85 ff.—E. N. Johnson.

5861. JACOBSON, HERMANN. Altgermanisches. I. Germanen in den Alpen. [On German antiquity. I. Germanic peoples in the Alps.] *Z. f. Deutsches Altertum u. Deutsche Lit.* 66 (4) Dec. 10, 1929: 217-246.—Although Germanic people played an important role in the Alps as early as 200 B. C., philological evidence disproves the recent contention by some scholars that they were there much earlier.—A. B. Benson.

5862. KRAUSE, WOLFGANG. Das Runendenkmal von Kårstad. [The runic monument of Kårstad.] *Z. f. Deutsches Altertum u. Deutsche Lit.* 66 (4) Dec. 10, 1929: 247-256.—The age and contents of the carvings and runic inscriptions recently discovered on the same rock in Kårstad, Norway, show them to be of considerable importance. Found on an almost inaccessible, perpendicular wall near a body of water, the inscriptions are surprisingly well preserved. The carvings, consisting of forms of ships, the symbols of mundane fertility, indicate an early Vanir-cult. Evidently runes were used in the service of that cult. The monument may date from the early part of the third century A. D. A critical study of it by Magnus Olsen and Haakon Shetelig is found in *Bergens Museums Årsbok* (Yearbook) for 1929.—A. B. Benson.

## OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 5792, 5836, 5843, 5847, 5960, 6083)

5863. CHATLEY, HERBERT. Did ancient Chinese culture come from Egypt? *J. North-China Branch Royal Asiatic Soc.* 60 1929: 79-83.—According to the "diffusion" theory all ancient cultures originated in Egypt. The arguments supporting this hypothesis in the case of China are based on certain anthropological similarities, resemblances in tradition and in the worship of death, the identity of certain ideographs, and the expertness of both countries in irrigation. Impartial investigation, however, so undermines these arguments for a direct transmission of culture as to make evidence against such a connection very strong, while if there was ever any common origin it must have occurred at such a remote epoch that no data are available.—H. W. Hering.

5864. CREEL, H. G. Mo Tse. *Open Court*. 43 (882) Nov. 1929: 696-703.—Philosophical thinkers in every land tend to emphasize their differences from one another. This is supremely the case in the history of Chinese thought. Thus there has grown up a legend that the doctrines of Mo Tse (470-391 B. C.) are antithetic to orthodox Chinese philosophy, or Sinism. Thoroughly trained in formal Confucian ethics, he was yet opposed by the orthodox of his time, and has been largely neglected since. The fight on Mo Tse centered about his doctrine of "universal love." But is this really antago-

nistic to the teachings of Confucius? Does it remove the sanction of "the will of Heaven," undermine filial piety, do away with loyalty to rulers, condemn the punishment of evil-doers? To these questions the answer is "no"; judged by these criteria, Mo Tse is fundamentally in accord with the orthodox school. Again Mo Tse's "pragmatism" has been held to be quite different from the Confucian standard in ethics; but a more careful study shows that he and all genuinely Sinist philosophers agree in making human welfare the measure of value. Apparent differences were in the specific applications of this principle, as, for instance, the three years' inaction in mourning.—W. H. Stuart.

5865. FRANCKE, A. H. Notes on Khotan and Ladakh. *Indian Antiquary*. 58 (729) Jun. 1929: 108-112; (731) Aug. 1929: 147-153.—Francke presents herein a series of notes supplementary to Sir Aurel Stein's works on Khotan and Ladakh. He gives whatever information can be gleaned from Tibetan sources upon the ancient history of these regions.—G. Bobrinskoy.

5866. HROZNÝ, B. Die Länder Churri und Mitanni und die ältesten Inder. [Churri and Mitanni and the ancient Indians.] *Arch. Orientalní*. 1 (2) Jun. 1929: 91-110.—The Hittite inscriptions on Boghazköi have shown us that during the 2nd millennium B. C., besides the Hittites and Assyrians, a very important role was played in north-western Mesopotamia by the Churri and Mitanni. The Churri and Mitanni appear to be connected very closely with the oldest Aryans and Indians. These Indo-Europeans of the Churri-Mitanni realms evidently belong to the Satem-group. The geographical location of the land of the Churri, heretofore sought in Armenia, must now be considered as practically identical or at any rate coterminous with that of the Mitanni in northern Mesopotamia. Nevertheless Ed. Meyer's proposal to regard the existence of an independent kingdom of the Churri as doubtful, cannot be accepted. The names of several predecessors of the famous king Tušratta of Mitanni are now established. These are Sutarna I, his father, his grandfather Artatama I, and finally his greatgrandfather Sausatar. The capital of the Mitanni Vašuganni (perhaps the Indian vasu-jani) is probably to be sought on the site of the present-day Rās el'Ain. There are reasons to believe that the name Churri originally was applied to the non-Aryan population of the lands Churri-Mitanni. The Mitanni were the Aryan invaders. Later the ethnological distinction of the names was lost. The article is accompanied by a map and two photographs.—G. Bobrinskoy.

5867. LESNÝ, V. The representation of Zarathushtra based on misunderstanding. *Arch. Orientalní*. 1 (2) Jun. 1929: 251-252.—The MSS portraits of Zarathushtra have no real basis while modern portraits are idealized representations of a figure on the Takht-i-Bostan sculptures. In the *J. Asiatic Soc. of Bengal*, N. S. 22, (38): 391-409, Sir J. C. Coyajee expresses the belief that this figure is not Zarathushtra but the angel Bahram. The author is inclined to agree with him.—N. C. Debevoise.

5868. STEIN, O. The coronation of Candragupta Maurya. *Arch. Orientalní*. 1 (3) Nov. 1929: 354-371.—

An analysis of the available sources dealing with the coronation of Candragupta Maurya. The contention of Jyotirmoy Sen, who argues in favor of accepting the year 325 B.C. as the year of the coronation, is rejected.—*G. Bobrinsky.*

5869. WINTERNITZ, M. Gotama the Buddha, what do we know of him and his teaching? *Arch. Orientaln.* 1 (2) Jun. 1929: 235-246.—In spite of the numerous books that have been written on Buddha during the last fifty years, very little that is authentic

and historical is known concerning Gotama the Buddha. Mrs. Rhys Davids has now published a book which, if its conclusions were accepted, would overthrow almost everything that we have hitherto held to be the original teaching of Buddha. This book *Gotama the Man* is daring and revolutionary. In writing it Mrs. Rhys Davids probably has gone too far and has made Gotama say too much of what she wishes him to say. Nevertheless it is a highly suggestive and stimulating book.—*G. Bobrinsky.*

## EARLY CHRISTIANITY

(See also Entries 5820, 5849, 5856)

5870. ALLEN, GEOFFREY. The Jewish contribution to Christianity. *Modern Churchman.* 18 (6-8) Sep.-Nov. 1928: 391-413.—*G. T. Oborn.*

5871. BAUR, P. Wann ist der hl. Chrysostomus geboren? [When was St. Chrysostom born?] *Z. f. Katholische Theol.* 52 (3) 1928: 401-406.—This article collates the known source material relating to the subject, and after presenting in detail the points of agreement and disagreement of other writers with Palladius, offers reasons for fixing upon the year 354, the date generally accepted from Palladius' statements.—*B. J. Holcomb.*

5872. CASE, SHIRLEY JACKSON. Popular competitors of early Christianity. *J. Religion.* 10 (1) Jan. 1930: 55-73.—A survey of syncretism in the earlier Roman empire: interfusion of races and nationalities with mutual tolerance in religion except for Judaism and Christianity; new impetus to the quests for healing and immortality; effects on art, literature, and government; in philosophy a reaction from logic and rationalism to mysticism; levelling social results.—*B. W. Bacon.*

5873. CASPER, E. Historische Probleme der älteren Papstgeschichte. [Historical problems in the early history of the papacy.] *Hist. Z.* 139 (2) 1928: 229-241.—Historians of the papacy should not leave the study of the earlier popes to the theologians and to the students of canon law. The recent work of Edward Schwarz on the church policy of Constantine is a brilliant example of what the secular historian can do in this field.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

5874. DEISSMANN, ADOLF. The historical value of the New Testament. *Lutheran Church Quart.* 2 (3) Jul. 1929: 257-270.—The foundations of our historical knowledge of early Christianity seem unassailable. In the field of synoptic study the single sayings of Jesus have had their own separate history in oral and written tradition, and the task of criticism is to ascertain which of these texts appears to be primary, a method which Deissmann calls "synoptic eclecticism," a phrase borrowed from Weiss. The synoptic gospels contain abundant genuine reminiscences of Jesus, which, while they are not sufficient to form a biography, give us what is more important, namely, the main outlines of his character. The fact that our earliest tradition of Jesus, the synoptic tradition, often divides into two or three branches, is an important argument for its authenticity. For behind the synoptic sayings is a creative personality. The historical value of Paul's letters is especially high, because of the fact that they are unliterary texts, that is, they grew out of a definite local situation and were designed to meet particular needs.—*W. L. Braden.*

5875. FARGUES, PAUL. La vie sociale et morale des chrétiens au Ier siècle. [Moral and social life of Christians in the first century.] *Christianisme Soc.* (5) 1929: 675-680.—Purity of customs, asceticism, practice of social virtues, the bringing together of classes (in spite of the maintenance of a hierarchy) characterized the Christian society in the first century. Little by little the Christian churches became hostile to imperial pow-

er, and then they tended to create their own judicial institutions, a state within state.—*G. L. Duprat.*

5876. FASCHER, E. Zur Witserschaft des Paulus und der Auslegung von I Cor. 7. [Paul's widowerhood and the interpretation of I Cor. 7.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* (2) 1929: 62-69.—*Ralph Marcus.*

5877. FAWKES, ALFRED. The Roman contribution to Christianity. *Modern Churchman.* 18 (6-8) Sep.-Nov. 1928: 430-443.—The Roman contribution to Christianity is seen in the development of the Roman church. Its note of authority and its political organization are survivals of the Roman conception of universal sovereignty. The world-empire of the Romans was the model for the world-church. The history of the Roman commonwealth is paralleled by that of the Roman church. In each we see a body of men, strong rather than intelligent or spiritual minded, indifferent to ideas, bent on material ends, prudent, tenacious, masterful, rising first to prominence then to domination, and founding a world organization. The development and effect of these Latin ideas on the Catholic church is also discussed.—*G. T. Oborn.*

5878. JULLIAN, CAMILLE. Les premiers temps de la littérature chrétienne. [Early Christian literature.] *Rev. de Paris.* 36 Dec. 15, 1929: 770-788.—The influence of Greek writers on the evolution of western thought during the first centuries of the Christian era.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

5879. LEBRETON, JULES. Bulletin d'histoire des origines chrétiennes. [Bulletin of the history of Christian origins.] *Recherches de Sci. Relig.* 18 (4) 1928: 422-454.—*J. T. McNeill.*

5880. PORTER, W. S. The evangelization of Spain. *Theology.* 17 (97) Jul. 1928: 17-27.—The nature of early Christianity in Spain is conjectural, but the best modern work on the primitive Spanish church has been done by Leclercq, Ferotin, and Duchesne. Since Spain was of such great importance without doubt it was evangelized early, perhaps by St. James the son of Zebedee, although the earliest traditions attribute the evangelization of Spain to the Septem Nuncii, Torquatus and his companions, who came with apostolic authority. The latter tradition is probably historic, and the mission may have taken place even before the Neronian persecution. There is no positive evidence of any Spanish martyrdoms before 259 A. D. It is the Council of Elvira which marks the end of the missionary and formative period of the Spanish church. There is every reason to suppose that the pioneers of the gospel in Spain came from Rome.—*John S. Higgins.*

5881. SCOTT, ERNEST F. The supernatural in early Christianity. *J. Religion.* 10 (1) Jan. 1930: 94-106.—A reasoned review of Case's *Experience with the Supernatural in Early Christian Times*. The "experience" referred to is the historical fact of a "feeling for" the supernatural which was interpreted and sublimated by Christianity as the ancient myths were sublimated by the later Stoicism. Only as thus sublimated did Christianity avail itself of the feeling. Thus Paul in

Eph.-Col. describes the work of Christ "mythologically" as he does also the nature of the world. Such personification of the cosmic powers with which humanity must contend is only a mode of speech. It does not alter the fact. The essential message of the Gospel is concerned with this conflict.—*B. W. Bacon.*

5882. STRASSER, ERNST. *Der Begriff des Heidentums.* [The concept of paganism.] *Neue Kirchl. Z.* 39 (12) 1928: 855-877.—*W. Pauck.*

5883. TILL, W. *Ein fayyumisches Acta-Fragment. [A fragment of The Acts in Fayyumic.]* *Museön.* 42 (3-4) 1929: 193-196.—Although the fragment is small, it is deemed worthy of publication because of the fact that it is in the Fayyumic or middle-Egyptian dialect in which we still have comparatively little literature. The fragment contains, on the recto, Acts 16: 6-9; on the verso, Acts 16: 13-14. (Text and translation.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

5884. TOLLINTON, R. B. *The Hellenic contribution to Christianity.* *Modern Churchman.* 18 (6-8) Sep.-Nov. 1928: 414-429.—In the life and teaching of Jesus there was no Hellenic influence but it entered into Christianity as soon as the apostles went from Galilee to Antioch. The Hellenic element is found in the terminology and ideas of many of the principal books of the New Testament and in the Gnostic movement. Hellenic philosophy changed the aspect of Christianity: interest shifted from conduct to belief; Christianity became philosophical and intellectual. The assent of mind rather than manner of life became the test of a Christian; in a choice between intelligence and enthusiasm the former came to be preferred. Hellenic influence also tended to make Christianity abstract, universal, theoretical, systematic—a tendency disparaging to historical interest. Greek thought opposed to fanaticism and

disorderliness tempered the Christian religion with sanity.—*G. T. Oborn.*

5885. WEBB, C. C. J. *The significance of the historical element for religion.* *Modern Churchman.* 18 (6-8) Sep.-Nov. 1928: 335-344.—The historical element in primitive or "tribal" religion is to be found in "mythology." In the political type of religion, the apotheosis of the common spirit of the social group constitutes its historical element. Sometimes this is represented by a divinely descended and endowed king. In the philosophical and mystical types of religion the historical element is not so apparent. But these religions are always conditioned to a considerable extent by the historical circumstances of the individual. The historical element is most prominent in the "founded" religions such as Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity. It is strongest and most influential in Christianity.—*G. T. Oborn.*

5886. WILLOUGHBY, H. R. *Makhtūṭah qadimah li-al-injil.* [An old manuscript of the New Testament.] *Al-Kulliyah.* 16 (1) Nov. 1929: 9-14.—This manuscript recently added to the collection of the University of Chicago through the generosity of Mrs. McCormick, includes all the books of the New Testament with the exception of Revelation. A comparison with the famous copy in the Bibliothèque Nationale (Paris) shows that the two copies were made by the same hand from the royal copy in Constantinople during the 13th century. Emperor Michael VIII ordered this copy made and presented it to Louis IX in 1269. The copy was found in an old bookstore in Paris. It is richly illustrated and constitutes one of the most valuable finds in the field of Byzantine gospels. (Illustrations.)—*Philip K. Hitti.*

## THE WORLD 383 TO 1648

### HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entry 5938)

5887. KARPINSKI, LOUIS C. *The Italian arithmetic and algebra of Master Jacob of Florence, 1307.* *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 11 (2-3) Apr.-Sep. 1929: 170-177.—MS Lat. 4826 in the Vatican Library preserves a work, dated 1307, by Master Jacob of Florence which deals with numeration, multiplication and division of integers and fractions, algebraic problems, measurements of areas, and square root. The six types of quadratic equations given by Al Khowarizmi are found, together with 14 further types of equations. Mathematically the treatise shows little advance over Leonard of Pisa (c. 1200), but it is of interest for its problems, which relate to exchange, interest, partnership, and other practical matters. They are of the type found in other Italian writers, but not yet current in Europe outside of Italy.—*Lida Brandt.*

5888. MEYERHOF, MAX. *L'oeuvre médicale de Maimonide.* [The medical work of Maimonides.] *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 11 (2-3) Apr.-Sep. 1929: 136-155.—Maimonides, better known as a philosopher and theologian than as a physician, was born in Cordova (1135) and after a youth of wandering in religious exile settled in Egypt about 1165 and soon thereafter began the practice of medicine. He gained a position of high honor for his scientific attainments among both Jews and Arabs and became physician to the sultan and other officials. At the same time he held the chief religious office in the Jewish community at Cairo. Overwork from the double strain led to his death in 1204. The following authentic medical works, all originally written in Arabic, are extant: (1) *Ex-*

*tracts from Galen;* (2) *Commentary on the Aphorisms of Hippocrates;* (3) *The Aphorisms of Moses;* (4) *On Hemorrhoides;* (5) *On Sexual Intercourse;* (6) *Treatise on Asthma;* (7) *On Poisons and Their Antidotes;* (8) *On Rules of Hygiene;* (9) *On the Explanation of Symptoms.* (Manuscripts, editions, and translations are listed.) His works on hygiene are superior to any others of the period and had a great influence among Arabs and Jews, and after being translated into Latin also in Europe from the 13th to the 16th centuries.—*Lida Brandt.*

5889. WALSH, JAMES J. *Early pharmaceuticals in America.* *Medical Life.* 36 (10) Oct. 1929: 508-520.—In 1570 in Mexico Francisco Bravo published four monographs, *Opera Medicinalia*, the first book on medicine printed in America. Three copies are known to exist. The monographs are on *Typhus Fever;* *Critical Days in Disease;* *Venesection for Pleurisy;* and *Sarsaparilla.* Bravo quotes Hippocrates and Galen and takes issue with the latter. Bravo considered sarsaparilla a tonic, but with some unknown deeper effect. Sailing with Columbus on his second voyage Dr. Chanca, royal physician to Ferdinand and Isabella and professor at Salamanca came to America. His interest was to study the climate and diseases of the country for the protection of Spaniards coming to it. Also it was supposed that the land was China, where much was to be learned about medicine. A resumé of Chanca's report, the first work on medical subjects connected with America, was published by Dr. Fernandez Ybarra in *Janus* and in the *Journal of the American Medical Association.* Chanca gave us the first set of definite observations we have on the flora, fauna, ethnology, and anthropology of America. The Indians had some knowledge of drugs. They used

cinchona, from which quinine is derived, cascara, and tobacco. The second medical book published in America was Father Farfan's work on anatomy and medicine published in 1579.—*Emily Hickman.*

## HISTORY OF ART

5890. BESSON, MAURICE. *La représentation de l'Amérique dans les tapisseries anciennes. [The portrayal of America in old tapestries.] Rev. Hist. d. Antilles.* 1 (2) May 1929: 45-50.—Based on an article by James H. Hyde, appearing in a recent issue of the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*. New world motifs were very popular in early modern times.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

5891. BLESSUM, BEN. Medieval churches of Norway. *Amer. Scandinavian Rev.* 17 (11) Nov. 1929: 654-665.—The ancient *stavkirke* of Norway (erroneously designated as stave church in English where timber church would be a better term) may not have had its origins, as Dietrichson thought, in Irish or Anglo-Saxon models. On the contrary structures like the Anglo-Saxon church at Greenstead, Essex, embody a style that may have had its origins in Norway and

not in the British Isles. After a closer description of the *stavkirke's* structural features it is suggested that the style is autochthonous and that its prototype was the Norse pagan temple or *hov*. Certainly decorative features like the gaping dragons on the roof-ridges are pagan in spirit and not Christian; while the interlacing band-and-serpent motif of the Volsung myth takes the place of the Christian saints on more than one elaborately carved church portal and choir stall. The writer suggests that the *stavkirke* in a large measure is the parent of the medieval Gothic church, and that an unbroken connection leads from the pagan Norse *hov*, through the *stavkirke*, to the later Gothic cathedral. The last transition may have taken place in Normandy.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

5892. NIKOL'SKAYA, E. НИКОЛЬСКАЯ, Е. К. изучению армянской миниатюрной живописи. [*Armenian miniature painting.*] Записки Катедрі Історії Європейської Культури (*Kharkov*). 3 1929: 425-431.—An analysis of composition, technique and style of illustrating miniatures and ornamental motives in the Armenian Gospel of the 11th century in the Echmiadzin Library, No. 283. (Two tables.)—*E. Kagarov.*

## CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 5877, 5910 5913, 5915, 5923-5924, 5933, 5946, 5948, 5975, 5977, 5981, 6695)

5893. BAKHTINE, W. Observations sur un missal de Saint-Nicaise de Reims, conservé à la Bibliothèque de Leningrad. [Observations on a missal of Saint-Nicaise of Rheims, kept at the Leningrad Library.] *Acad. d. Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. C. R. Oct.-Dec.* 1928: 362-368.—A small illustrated 13th century volume found in Leningrad proves to be related to the illustrated Credo made for the lay Sire de Joinville in the middle of the 13th century, and should offer valuable evidence for the iconographic reconstruction of the earlier volume of which but one copy is known.—*Elizabeth M. Lynskey.*

5894. BAUER, KARL. Milieu und Persönlichkeit in der Reformationsgeschichte. [Milieu and personality in the history of the Reformation.] *Z. f. Systemat. Theol.* 5 (3) 1928: 403-425.—Historical movements must be understood as resulting from an interchange between a productive personality and his environment. This theory is, in this article, illustrated in Luther, Zwingli, the Anabaptists, and Calvin, none of whom would have been what they were without their given place and tendency of activity.—*W. Pauck.*

5895. DURENGUES, A. Le Protestantisme en Agenais. L'invasion Huguenote. [Protestantism in Agenais. The Huguenot invasion.] *Rev. d. Questions Hist.* 57 (4) Oct. 1, 1929: 331-372.—A record of the rise and progress of the Protestant invasion of Agenais, containing copious illustration of Huguenot iconoclasm, church-burning, and other acts of violence. Frequent reference is made to Beza's *Histoire Ecclésiastique* to show the connection of this "invasion" with Geneva.—*Q. Breen.*

5896. HICKS, LEO. John Cornelius; an Irish martyr. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 18 (72) Dec. 1929: 537-555.—John Cornelius (1554-1594) was born in England of Irish parents. He early showed unusual aptitude for study and after considerable help from friends, was admitted to Oxford. His career at the university was cut short by his Catholicism—he was expelled by Royal Commissioners for popery. He finished his education at Rheims, France, took holy orders, and returned to England. There he lived with some Catholic friends and devoted all his untiring

effort to preaching and performing other services. His great gift for oratory was effective in winning converts. His work at first was not apprehended by the public ministers and officials, but in time certain defections from the Protestant ranks and the invigorated spirit of the Catholics called the serious attention of officials to Lady Arundel and the other Catholic friends with whom Cornelius lived, although no special suspicion was centered upon him. However, through the treason of a servant who had a grievance against him he was made known to the government officials and arrested. In the trial he readily admitted the charge that he was a priest, but he always maintained his loyalty to England and to the Queen. He was hanged, along with two others, one of whom was a thief whom he had converted.—*H. M. Dudley.*

5897. KRAELING, C. H. The origin and antiquity of the Mandeans. *J. Amer. Oriental Soc.* 49 (3) Sep. 1929: 195-218.—The sect now known as the Mandeans was first noticed by Jesuit missionaries late in the 16th century, but it was not the object of serious study until three centuries later. The issue which has arisen concerning the sect may be stated as follows: "Have we in the religious tradition and thought of the Mandaic sect the key to the origin and development of the conception of redemption as it found expression in nascent Christianity and in Hellenistic syncretism?" For the solution of this problem we have the books of the Mandeans as published by Lidzbarski, the incantation bowls, and a few lead amulets. Antipathy between Christian and Mandaean arose in the period between the arrival of the Jesuit missions and the last years of the 16th century. The sect existed before the Hegirah at least as far back as the 6th century. Certain of the Mandaean doctrines refer back to ideas which flourished in the 2d and 3d centuries of the Christian era. The Mandeans probably originated in Palestine as their religious tradition, epigraphy, and the use of north and west Semite forms and names suggests. While John the Baptist was not the founder, there was some connection with the movement which he started. We may, therefore, go only so far as to say that the sect had first century affinities. The article includes a bibliography which brings up to date the one pre-

viciously published by the author in the *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 46: 49-55.—*N. C. Debevoise.*

5898. LACOMBE, GEORGE. An unpublished document on the Great Interdict (1207-1213). *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 15 (4) Jan. 1930: 408-420.—The text, with some notes, of the *Sermo Magistri Stephani Archiepiscopi ad populum*, beginning *In Deo speravit cor meum*. This sermon is contained in a Clairvaux MS, now 862 of the Library of Troyes.—*F. A. Mullin.*

5899. LANDGRAF, ARTHUR. Kindertaufe und Glaube in der Früscholastik. [Infant baptism and faith in early scholasticism.] *Gregorianum.* 9(3) 1928: 337-372; (4) 1928: 497-543.—I. Positive treatment of the problem. The theological sources of the problem of the conjunction of faith and baptism in the case of children are here investigated. The scriptural passages are examined in the light of modern commentators. The earliest efforts toward a speculative solution of the problem are found in Augustine. Conflicts against heretics who denied the validity of the baptism of children promoted the evolution of the argument from scripture. Earlier authors attempted to demonstrate the presence of faith, later authors on the contrary argued for the non-necessity of faith on the part of the children, the faith of another being held to be sufficient. II. Speculative treatment of the problem. A knowledge of "infused virtues" offers a way of solution. Faith is regarded as an effect of baptism in children, who are said to possess faith *in habitu*, if not *in usu*. Certain difficulties appeared in this connection in the scholastic interpretation of Augustine. With few exceptions the theologians recognize the impossibility of the justification of a child without baptism, and reject the view that according to the New Testament they are justified by the faith of their parents alone. The articles are amply documented.—*J. T. McNeill.*

5900. NYGREN, ANDRES. Der Begriff des Guten nach evangelischer und Katholischer Anschauung. [The concept of "good" according to evangelical and Catholic views.] *Z. f. Systemat. Theol.* 5(4) 1928: 608-642.—The Reformation was not only a religious, but also an ethical revolution. There is a distinct difference between the Catholic and the Protestant concept of what is good. "Good" can be a relative value (in so far as it concerns purpose, satisfaction) or it can be an absolute value (in so far as an object is seen in its total relation with other things of interest to a subject). The first is the Catholic, the second the Protestant point of view. The difference is illustrated in Augustine, Thomas Aquinas, and Luther.—*W. Pauck.*

5901. O'GORMAN, JOHN J. The Franciscans in Mexico in the sixteenth century. *Ecclesiastical Rev.* 81(3) Sep. 1929: 244-269.—It is not generally known that Father Juan Perez, the Superior of the monastery of La Rabida, who was largely responsible for gaining Queen Isabella's support for Columbus' first voyage of discovery was a Franciscan, or that Isabella and Columbus were Franciscan tertiaries. Of the early Catholic orders that worked for the conversion of the Indians in the Spanish colonies in America, the Franciscans were by far the most important and the most fruitful of the Franciscan missions was that in New Spain. The first Franciscans to arrive were three Flemish members of the order, who came immediately after the Holy See (1522) had authorized the conversion of the natives in the Indies. Two years later 12 Spanish Franciscans arrived, known as the twelve Apostles of Mexico, and to their work is credited the conversion of one million souls. The first bishop of Mexico, Juan de Zumárrago (appointed 1528), was a Franciscan, characterized as "the ideal shepherd of the flock." Twelve years after the arrival of the first Spanish missionaries (1534), several mil-

lions of Indians had been baptized, an example of "mass conversion" rare in the history of the Catholic church. These first converts represented the semi-civilized Indians of Mexico; the conversion of the northern tribes was in process for more than a hundred years. By the middle of the 16th century there were 380 Franciscans in Mexico and by the end of that century they numbered more than a thousand. Of great importance was the educational work carried on by the order, and much of what we know of the Indian languages and customs is due to their painstaking efforts.—*W. W. Sweet.*

5902. PELSTER, F. Beiträge zur Chronologie der Quodlibeta des hl. Thomas von Aquin. II, III. Die Quodlibeta 7 und 8 und 9. [Studies on the chronology of the Quodlibeta of St. Thomas Aquinas. Quodlibeta 7, 8, and 9.] *Gregorianum.* 10(1) Mar. 1929: 52-71. (3) Sep. 1929: 387-403.

5903. PELSTER, FRANZ. Richard von Knapwell O. P. Seine Quaestiones disputatae und sein Quodlibet. [Richard of Knapwell; his Quaestiones disputatae and his Quodlibet.] *Z. f. Katholische Theol.* 52(4) 1928: 473-491.—Discussion of the literature on Knapwell, and the extant manuscripts. A table of contents for both the works mentioned in the title is given. A section on the dates of his life and writings follows. The works referred to were apparently written shortly before 1285.—*J. T. McNeill.*

5904. SMYTH, P. G. The three Saint Patricks. *Catholic World.* 127(761) Aug. 1928: 538-546.—Patrick I, who is to be identified with Palladius, was born in Southern France. He was consecrated by Pope Celestine and sent as missionary to the Irish. The pope gave him the title of patricius or primate of the new province. Hence in the Book of Armagh Palladius is referred to as "Patricius Primus." Being expelled from Ireland he labored among the Picts. He died in the year 431. Patrick II or Maen was born about the year 372 in the southern part of Wales, attended a famous college there, was captured by pirates along with other scholars and sold into slavery. Landing on the shores of France he was ransomed by a Christian and remained with St. Martin of Tours to whom he was related, and who gave him the tonsure. In 429 he went with St. Germain of Auxerre to Britain to combat heresy. Later he returned to the British Isles, this time to Ireland, where he succeeded in converting the children of King Laeghaire. Maen died in the year 465. Patrick III, or Succath, was born in the year 410 on the River Clyde in Scotland. Before he became a Christian and when he was about 16 years of age he was captured, taken to Ireland and enslaved. He escaped and returned to Scotland. Here he was ordained and went back to Ireland where he became a disciple of Patrick II (Maen) in 440. In 455 he was made a bishop in Britain or Armorica. He died in the year 493.—*W. L. Braden.*

5905. DE TERVARENT, GUY. Légendes et reliques. Le cas des onze mille vierges. [Legends and relics. The eleven thousand virgins.] *Moyen Âge.* 30(1) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 17-35.—This is a study in the growth and amplification of a legend. De Tervarent first summarizes the earliest form of the legend of the martyrdom at Cologne of Ursula and her companions. In 1106 an old Roman cemetery was unearthed at Cologne. Popular opinion accepted the theory that this was the burial ground of the martyred virgins, and a brisk trade in relics developed. Names were invented and assigned to the relics to enhance their value. The inevitable discovery of masculine remains was accounted for by inventing a whole train of bishops, princes, and kings as companions of the virgins on their fateful journey. Certain undoubtedly authentic inscriptions were discovered in the cemetery, notably that of Eutherius, for 25 years a Christian. Legend proceeded to identify him as the anonymous fiancé of

Ursula. But how explain the finding of his remains at Cologne, when legend had left him in England? And how extend his three years of adherence to Christianity to the 25 years of the inscription? The pious abbot who had come into possession of the relics of Euthierus appealed to St. Elizabeth, who in turn consulted an angel. The resulting explanation of the discrepancies satisfied public opinion.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

5906. ZEPF, M. *Zur Chronologie der antidonatistischen Schriften Augustins.* [The chronology of Augustine's anti-Donatist writings.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* (2) 1929: 46-61.—Wundt in several articles appearing in the *Zeitsch. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* has attempted to revise the chronology of Augustine's anti-Donatist writings established by the Maurists in their edition of the *Vita S. Augusti*. In particular Wundt dates the *Enarrationes in Ps. 36*, three sermons delivered by Augustine at the Council of Carthage, in

401; whereas references to certain terms used by Primianus, the Donatist bishop of Carthage in 403, show that Augustine could not have delivered these sermons before that year. Wundt is also mistaken in believing that the *Enarrationes* are Augustine's apologetic answer to Donatist attacks, and that the *Confessiones* are a continuation of this apologetic. The Donatist attacks were directed not against Augustine personally, but against the church. Wundt also errs in fixing 401 as the year in which Augustine changed in his attitude toward state regulation of religious belief, and instead of being hostile to state interference, came to approve. No such complete reversal of opinion occurred. Augustine always believed that the state had a right to use forceful measures against the heretics, but he distinguished his personal attitude from that of the state, and held that belief cannot be compelled.—*Ralph Marcus.*

## EASTERN EUROPE

### SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entry 5892)

5907. PEKAŘ, JOSEF. Svatý Václav. [Saint Wenceslas.] *Český Časopis Historický.* 35(2) Jun. 1929: 237-278.—In the year 1929, the millenary of the Czech national saint Prince Wenceslas was celebrated. On this occasion there appeared a great number of pamphlets and articles, mostly of polemical character. The importance of the saint in the history of the Czech nation and the value of his personality became the subject of party differences. Pekař's article gives a very original picture of primitive Czech culture in the 10th century, and of the ways in which this culture was subject to influences from abroad. The personality of Prince Wenceslas is placed here against this background; the relations of Bohemia to Saxony and Bavaria as well as to the East are explained; and the most important documents—the legends—are critically reviewed. Pekař, unlike many other historians, does not picture the young prince above all as a clever politician and statesman who adjusted the relations of Bohemia to the German empire; he stresses the cultural and religious element of Wenceslas' personality as an important phenomenon of the intellectual development of that age. Pekař places the invasion of King Henry of Saxony into Bohemia after the murder of Wenceslas and connects these two facts. In the last chapter, he deals with the cult of Saint Wenceslas and its relation to Czech patriotism; he also discusses Saint Wenceslas' relation to the Hussite movement, the Counter-Reformation, and to the modern revival of the Czech nation.—*J. Susta.*

5908. POZEZDZECKI, RENAUD. Les ambassades moscovites en Pologne. [The Muscovite embassies in Poland.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplomat.* 43(3) Jul.-Sep.

1929: 312-349.—As the two countries differed fundamentally in culture and in social and political organization questions of form and of ceremony in diplomatic relations were often the causes of embarrassment and misunderstanding between Muscovy and Poland from the time of Ivan or John III to that of Alexius. Muscovite embassies to Poland usually were very large and in their insistence upon the observance of oriental customs in form and ceremony occasioned sensations and embarrassments even when the relations between the two countries were otherwise quite cordial. This was true early in the 17th century when a mission from Moscow was arranging details in Poland for the marriage of the false Dimitri to a Polish princess and when for a moment prospects appeared promising for the triumph of Polish influence throughout Muscovy. At the time of Alexius, after a period of irregular diplomatic relations, ministers resident were exchanged by Muscovy and Poland and a regular postal service was projected between Moscow and Warsaw, but friction and distrust occasioned the breaking off of relations between the two governments again soon after the death of Alexius (1677).—*F. S. Rodkey.*

5909. ROSE, WILLIAM J. Skarga, preacher and prophet. *Poland.* 10(11) Nov. 1929: 719-723.—Piotr Skarga, S. J., most eminent of Polish preachers, called "tyrant of souls," first Rector of Wilno University (+1612) prolific writer, champion of the faith in face of Reformation influences, ruthless castigatör of social and spiritual evils of the gentry, advocated *absolutum dominium* as the ideal form of government. A social worker of tireless energy, one of the promoters of the "union" of 1596 which created the Uniate church, he was a master of Polish prose: witness his *Sermons to the Diet*. For the best account see Abbé Berg, *Pierre Skarga* (Paris, 1916).—*William J. Rose.*

## WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

(See also Entries 5705, 5707, 5709, 5739, 5843)

### EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 5788, 5843, 5891, 5904, 5913)

5910. TESSIER, GEORGE. Les derniers travaux de M. Levillain sur l'abbaye de Saint-Denis à l'époque mérovingienne. [The recent work of M. Levillain on the abbey of St. Denis during the Merovingian period.] *Moyen Âge.* 30(1) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 36-77.—An extended review of a series of articles by Levillain appearing in the *Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes* (1921-1926) and now in book form. I. A critical survey

of the narrative sources. II. Did Dagobert found the monastery? (1) No translation of the relics from the old church to the new took place in 626. (2) April 22 is not the date of translation, but the date of discovery of the relics; the confusion is due to Hincmar. (3) Dagobert did not construct a new church, but adorned an old one. (4) Dagobert did not found the monastery of St. Denis. Is the whole tale an invention of Hincmar? The *Inventio* was addressed to Louis the Pious in 835 to gain his clemency for the participants in Lothair's revolt, especially Hilduin, and also to gain

his friendship and stimulate his liberality toward the church and monastery of St. Denis. Hincmar was also anxious to furnish "historical evidence" of the long standing imperial right to intervene in the affairs of the monastery. What was then the early status of St. Denis? Possibly at an early date certain pious individuals settled about the saint's tomb, vowing themselves to the service of the saint; a hamlet developed, having neither founder nor foundation date. By 625 St. Denis had an abbot; in the 7th century this did not imply a monastic foundation, but was used to designate a secular clerk entrusted with the administration of a basilica. The group lived an ascetic life without any formal vow, somewhat after the fashion of the group about St. Martin at Tours. *Ca.* 560 Queen Bathilda caused the introduction of monastic discipline; the independence of the secular clergy gave rise to the disputes at the beginning of the 9th century. III. To encourage the monks to accede to the new arrangement, Bathilda confirmed their privileges and granted them certain immunities. Three characters of Dagobert concerning these immunities are forgeries of the 9th century and later. MS Latin 326 of the Bibliothèque Nationale contains the oldest cartulary of St. Denis. Of 14 documents relating to immunities 12 are forgeries, interpolations, or authentic documents confirming forgeries. The second part of the MS Latin 326 is a collection of canons very similar to a Roman collection of the same period. The St. Denis collection was compiled to adapt the Roman collection to the defense of the monastery in a suit at Rome in 1065 relative to the jurisdiction of the bishop of Paris over the abbey of St. Denis.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

## FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 5887, 5905, 6012, 6884)

5911. BAXTER, J. H. *Varia.* *Bull. du Cange.* 4(3) 1928: 114-118.—Examples are given of proverbs not listed in Otto's *Sprichwörter*, quotations from the Fathers illustrating the stages between the first conception of a sinful deed and its fulfilment in action, examples of the description of the twelve apostles as the twelve hours, or months, and passages to show the important place taken in medieval education by careful training of the memory.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

5912. BROWE, PETER. *Die angebliche Vergiftung Kaiser Heinrichs VII.* [The alleged poisoning of Emperor Henry VII.] *Hist. Jahr.* 49(3) 1929: 479-488.—An illness which had weakened the emperor for some time suddenly became acute, and Henry VII died after a few days, Aug. 24, the physicians being unable to assign his death to any definite cause. Remarkably soon the rumor spread in Italy, in all parts of Germany, in France, Spain, and England, that the emperor's confessor and friend, the Dominican friar Bernardino de Montepulciano, had mixed poison with the wine which was given to Henry VII after receiving communion. The tale did enormous harm to the Dominican order. But it was absolutely unfounded. Friar Bernardino remained the confidant of the family of the deceased. The Florentines, the most ardent adherents of the emperor, solemnly declared his innocence. The bishop of Strassburg, who had conversed on this subject with both the emperor's mother and his son (King John of Bohemia) had a solemn denial of the charge read from all the pulpits of his diocese. Two centuries later Ulrich von Hutten saw fit to revive the baseless accusation.—*F. S. Betten.*

5913. D'OLWER, LLUIS NICOLAU. *Les glossaires de Ripoll.* [The glossaries of Ripoll.] *Bull. du Cange.* 4(3) 1928: 104-113; (4) 137-152.—Manuscript 74 of Ripoll, written in the 10th century, is one of the most interesting for a study of the education

of the monastic schools of the Spanish March. In addition to texts of Isidore and Bede, with treatises on music and grammar, it contains some 7,000 glosses. The glossaries contained in this and in MS 59 of the 10th to the 11th centuries are described and glosses quoted from those hitherto unpublished, with a special study of the last and shortest of the glossaries in MS 74.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

5914. DOUGLAS, D. C. Some early surveys from the Abbey of Abingdon. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44(176) Oct. 1929: 618-625.—Some important material, containing surveys taken in the early Norman period, but omitted from the printed text of the Abingdon Chronicle (ed. Stevenson, Rolls Series), is here noticed and, in part, reproduced. These surveys complete, so far as the Abbey of Abingdon is concerned, an important series, covering the critical period of English feudalism (1066-1166). They demonstrate the stability at Abingdon during that period of the arrangements made by the Conqueror. The belief that the Domesday record was kept in the treasury at the castle of Winchester and is the document referred to by the *Liber de thesaurio* of the Faritus charter, and the *Rotulum Winton* of the Evesham Chronicle, is substantiated. The surveys in question are examples of a class of documents emanating from religious houses, bearing a close relation to the Domesday survey, but not duplicating its completed form. These documents raise the question of the participation of the religious houses in the taking of the Great Survey, and of the use they made of its data.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

5915. DUHR, BERNARD. *Der letzte Grossmeister des Templerordens.* [The last grandmaster of the Knights Templars.] *Stimmen d. Zeit.* 118 1929: 182-195.—That the Order of the Templars as such was innocent when it was suppressed, without condemnation, by Pope Clement V, is now granted by all responsible historians. But what about the guilt of Jacques de Molay, the grandmaster? Until the very eve of his sudden arrest by Philip IV of France he was known as a brave and upright knight, who had fought valiantly against the Turks. When raised to this high position he took good care of the discipline in the order, and was highly esteemed, and consulted in important matters, by both Boniface VIII and Clement V. It is certain that he made incriminating confessions. The king's partisans maintained he had never been tortured. But documents have come to light showing that all his confessions had been made on the rack. On one occasion Molay had a chance to show publicly the horrible condition of his tortured body and to deny all the confessions made by himself and other Templars. His demand to be put before the pope was never granted. When the final verdict, perpetual imprisonment, was pronounced in March, 1314, he again solemnly recanted. A few hours later he was burned at the stake by the order of Philip IV, without any new ecclesiastical or royal trial. Jacques de Molay was the victim of the king's unscrupulous tyranny.—*Francis S. Betten.*

5916. KENYON, RUTH. *The just price in the mediaeval economy.* *Stockholm.* (2) 1929: 134-143.—The just price is a Christian concept not fully developed until the 12th and 13th centuries. The theory found expression in the price regulations of the merchant guilds and municipalities. These regulations were usually enforced by the municipal government. The attempt was made not only to fix the price of certain articles, such as bread, but to prevent the cornering of raw materials. The more complete application of the theory was in the regulations of the craft guilds. Both wages and selling prices were sometimes regulated. The 14th century, the new era of capital and labor, saw the development of the problem of the relation of the just price to the wage earner. The theory of the just price was applicable when the situation was local and

immediate, but inadequate in the later day of the expansion of finance and trade.—*G. T. Oborn.*

5917. MOZLEY, JOHN HENRY. On the text of the *Speculum Stultorum*. *Speculum*. 4(4) Oct. 1929: 430-442.—A consideration of the manuscripts of Nigel Wireker's poem, including several unknown to Thomas Wright who edited this work in the *Rolls Series*.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

5918. SAYOUS, A.-E. Le commerce de Marseille avec la Syrie au milieu du XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. [Marseilles trade with Syria in the middle of the 13th century.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 95 Oct.-Dec. 1929: 391-408.—Sayous takes his data from notarial archives concerning the first ship to sail from Marseilles for Syria in the spring of 1248. Over 100 capitalists, most of them far from rich, placed their money or their goods upon this ship in care of merchants who received careful instruction regarding their employment. The same merchant frequently had dealings with several capitalists, the merchant receiving generally one-fourth the profits of the business. In a few cases capitalist and merchant combined their resources in a common enterprise. A tendency is noticeable for the merchants to establish themselves in Syria and for regular commission business to grow up. Whereas Marseilles was earlier sending to the Levant large quantities of money to settle her balance of trade, by the middle of the 13th century the demand for western goods had increased there, especially because of the presence of many Europeans. Most of the goods sent were woollens and linens brought to the *entrepôt* of Marseilles from all over France, especially from the fairs of Champagne. This normal movement of goods was supplemented by the expedition of money, though such expeditions tended to give way to merchants' engagements to pay abroad a certain sum of money of the country of destination, thus combining an exchange operation with the commercial operation by which it was to be accomplished.—*Paul D. Evans.*

5919. TANSILL, C. C. Early plans for world peace. *Hist. Outlook*. 20(7) Nov. 1929: 321-324.—An analysis of the plans of Pierre Du Bois (1306) and Emeric Crusé (1623) reveals the extent to which the peace program of today as expressed in the Kellogg peace plan is but the adaptation of medieval formulae. Du Bois advocates a league of nations with France as the dominant member, but limited in membership to the Roman Catholic nations. War was to be outlawed and a form of world court established. Pains and penalties of a temporal nature were to be enforced against belligerent princes and the pope was to be supreme arbitrator in disputes among the members. Crusé proposed to establish universal peace by a league of sovereigns, but unlike Du Bois, his organization was to be universal in scope including such rulers as the sultan of the Turks, the kings of Persia, China, Japan, and Morocco. Although a Frenchman, no special place was sought for France. The world court was to be composed of ambassadors of these nations. In the main the plan proposed was similar to that suggested three centuries earlier. One of Crusé's provisions bears a close resemblance to Article 11 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.—*D. C. Knowlton.*

## LATER MIDDLE AND EARLY MODERN AGES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 5602, 5634, 5650, 5843, 5895-5896, 5919, 5958, 6018, 6069, 6712, 6828)

5920. BARBOUR, VIOLET. Dutch and English merchant shipping in the seventeenth century. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 2(2) Jan. 1930: 261-290.—English merchants, encouraged to build ships with fighting qualities, made little distinction between merchantmen and

middle class warships. Dutch flyboats, built for carrying capacity, drove English shipping out of trades where commodities were bulky. Baltic timber was imported into England, for the short length of home-grown oak was suitable only for small ships. High interest increased English costs. Efficient organization of yards, cheap raw materials, efficient labor, machinery, and the use of pine gave Holland cheap vessels. English ships were stouter, but the Dutch more buoyant. The Dutch flute was a long, light cargo hold requiring few sailors. Economy of operation came from cheap capital and small crews, who were well paid, skillful, and cleanly. Dutch rates were  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  below the English. Dutch shipping was widely used, even in England under the Navigation Acts. But these and the plantation trade kept English yards active.—*Clarence P. Gould.*

5921. BARBOUR, VIOLET. Marine risks and insurance in the seventeenth century. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 1(4) Aug. 1929: 561-596.—Trade suffered heavily in the Middle Ages from shipwreck, pirates, wars, and insecurity in foreign ports. Convoy and heavy armed ships were used for countering hazards but were costly or restrictive. The utility of insurance was early recognized. Merchants and ship-owners distributed their investments in several bottoms and bore losses mutually. Insurance by merchants of ventures not their own developed as a by-product of mercantile enterprise, and by the 16th century called forth interference by rulers to eradicate abuses. Regulation frequently proved antiquated or restrictive, though insurance courts were not without success. Projects for establishing chartered insurance companies were considered. In Amsterdam, insurance was more highly developed and reliable than elsewhere. There was generally much fraud, and in times of peace insurance was not common. In the 17th century war was an active and costly instructor in insurance. At the end of the century, insurance was still in the hands of merchants; though the technique for the calculation of risks and premium rates was poor, the fundamental problems had been solved. The 18th century was to see the appearance of large insurance companies and the association of underwriters known as the Lloyd's.—*Henrietta Larson.*

5922. BEARDWOOD, ALICE. Alien merchants and the English crown in the later fourteenth century. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 2(2) Jan. 1930: 229-260.—The Bardi and Tidemann were the leading foreign financiers of Edward III. The settlement with the Bardi (documents printed in full) shows greater payments than heretofore thought. The murder of Nigel was not the reason for Tidemann's leaving England. The oft-quoted figures for imports and exports of 28 Edward III were taken from documents dating from Elizabeth. These agree with the customs accounts, but are useless, because large classifications of goods do not appear on the original accounts. Under Edward III aliens paid three times as much duty on wool as natives. On cloth the Hansards paid only the duties in the *Carta Mercatoria*; other aliens paid those of 1347. On wine all paid the prise. A subsidy after 1371 began the later tonnage. On general merchandise aliens paid, but not natives. Aliens, like the English, accepted the subsidies voted in parliament.—*Clarence P. Gould.*

5923. BEUZART, P. La Réforme dans les environs de Lille, spécialement à Armentières, en 1566, d'après un document inédit. [The Reformation in the vicinity of Lille, especially at Armentières, in 1566, according to an unpublished document.] *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français*. 78(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 42-60.—The document upon which P. Beuzart bases his interpretation is printed at the conclusion of his article. The rebellion at Armentières was important because it issued in the creation of Holland. The

revolt at Armentières against Philip II of Spain in December, was a vain attempt of the people near Lille to secure both religious and political freedom. It was unsuccessful due to inexperienced and undisciplined troops. Many of the leaders fled or were executed. They were not brigands, or highwaymen, as so often pictured, but people of rank—aldermen, clerks, lawyers—as shown by this document.—*G. T. Oborn.*

5924. BROWN, W. E. Considerations on the trial of John Ogilvie. *Irish Ecclesiastical Rec.* 33 (736) Apr. 1929: 347-357; (737) May 1929: 491-499; (738) Jun. 1929: 615-620.—John Ogilvie was found guilty of treason and executed at Glasgow Cross because (1) he "refused to answer to divers interrogatories"; and (2) he "professedly avouched the Pope of Rome's jurisdiction." There was no just cause against Ogilvie, for his refusal to answer the interrogatories and his assertion of papal jurisdiction were encumbent upon him as a loyal Catholic. Neither on the part of the judges, nor on the part of Ogilvie, does there seem to be anything lacking to bring his case within the limits of martyrdom laid down by Benedict XIV in his great work: *De servorum dei beatificatione et beatorum canonizatione*.—*John J. O'Connor.*

5925. CHANTÉRAC, BERTRAND de. Odet de Foix, vicomte de Lautrec. *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 57 (3) Jul. 1, 1929: 8-50.—Handicapped by inadequate supplies of money and provisions, Lautrec lost Milan. This reverse so chagrined Francis I that Lautrec was not immediately restored to favor. The menace of a Spanish attack on Navarre led by the Prince of Orange caused Lautrec to be placed at the head of the French troops and he repelled the Spaniards at Bayonne in 1523. The recent treason of the Constable Bourbon led Francis to apprehend an uprising in Languedoc and so Lautrec appeared there as lieutenant-general in 1524. Following the king's return from his Spanish captivity after the defeat at Pavia, he (Francis) expressed his appreciation of his general's zeal during his absence. Lautrec was then appointed captain-general of the league which Francis organized to fight Charles in Italy. Meeting with initial successes at Alexandria, Pavia, and elsewhere, Lautrec proceeded south and invested Naples. When the fall of the city seemed imminent, the desertion of Andrea Doria, the privations of the army, the lack of money and supplies, and the death of Lautrec, ruined the French expedition and the venture collapsed. The news of Lautrec's death and the failure of the expedition was received with great emotion in France. [See Abstract No. 4044.]—*Frederick E. Graham.*

5926. CLEMENT, N. H. Nature and the country in sixteenth and seventeenth century French poetry. *Publ. Mod. Lang. Assn.* 44 (4) Dec. 1929: 1005-1047.—In recounting the reappearance of the "feeling for nature" displayed in some of the 16th century French poetry, the author traces the development from three main sources: the old French courtly poetry, the classics, and the poetry of the Italian Renaissance. Following Ronsard the "feeling for nature" died out and was not reborn in French poetry until the period of Rousseau and the romantics. French poetry in the 16th and 17th centuries reveals only a rudimentary appreciation of nature, the country was regarded as a refuge, and no attempt was made to seek solace and sympathy in nature.—*Frederick E. Graham.*

5927. DAVIS, CHANDLER. An English sixteenth century defence plan. *Military Engin.* 21 (120) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 492-496.—An undocumented account of the plan of Sir Henry Knyvett for the organization of English military defense in 1596.—*S. M. Scott.*

5928. ESPINAS, G. Note sur "la charta sans date" accordée par Philippe d'Alsace à la ville de Saint-Omer. [Note on "the charter without date" granted by Philip of Alsace to the town of St. Omer.]

*Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 8 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 540-546.—A note at the end of a 16th century copy of this charter may throw some light upon its date and history. (Note reproduced.)—*P. S. Fritz.*

5929. HRUBÝ, FRANTIŠEK. Ladislav Velen ze Žerotína vůdce bělohorského odboje na Moravě a český emigrant. [Ladislav Velen of Jerotin, leader of the Moravian rebellion against the Habsburgs, and Czech emigrant.] *Český Časopis Historický.* 34 (1-3) Mar.-Dec. 1928: 1-55, 279-324, 489-547.—Ladislav Velen of Jerotin (Zerotin) played a great role in political history as a Moravian aristocrat of the Counter Reformation. The first chapter contains interesting passages about Jerotin's studies in Vienna, Strassburg, Basel, and Heidelberg with valuable details about the schools of those cities. As a member of the Unity of Czech Brethren, Velen of Jerotin was in intimate touch with the Calvinistic movement. He stayed some time in Geneva and corresponded with J. J. Grynæus and Theodor Beza. From Italy he brought back an interest in Renaissance art and comfort. As a proprietor of large estates he could afford, after his return to Moravia, to indulge in these interests; and Hrubý paints a vivid picture of the cultural atmosphere of his castles. The rebellion of the Czech Estates against the Habsburgs in 1618 brought Jerotin into the foreground of political life. Moravia at first refused to join the rebellion, owing not only to the strong influence of the Catholic leaders, such as Cardinal Dietrichstein of Olomouc, but also to the moderate character of the statesmen of the Protestant party, such as the well-known Charles of Jerotin, the uncle of Ladislav. It was due mainly to the personal work of Ladislav of Jerotin that the Moravians at last stood up against the Habsburgs. As the provincial governor of Moravia he placed himself at the head of the struggle and from this moment until 1623 his biography becomes the mirror that reflects the whole history of Moravia of his time. Hrubý here introduces many new facts, not only about the period ending with the victory of Ferdinand II over the Czech rebellion (November, 1620, on the White Mountain), but also about the history of small battles that took place the following years in Moravia. The importance of these battles must be judged in close connection with the attempts of Frederick of Westphalia to carry on the war against the Emperor in Germany, and also with the attacks of Duke Gabor Bethlen of Transylvania on the Habsburg power from the East. To Hrubý's study it is due that the place of Moravia in this connection is shown in a new light. Not until 1623 did Velen of Jerotin give up the useless attempts to organize defense in his native country and go abroad in order to continue there the fight with the Habsburgs.—*J. Susta.*

5930. HAMILTON, EARL J. American treasure and the rise of capitalism (1500-1700). *Economica.* (27) Nov. 1929: 338-357.—Though many other forces contributed to the rise of modern capitalism, the East Indian trade and American treasure in the 16th and 17th centuries were the principal factors in its development. The vast influx of gold and silver from American mines sent prices rapidly upward. Wages and rents lagged behind. As a result European capitalists, especially English, French, and Dutch, made huge profits from their enterprises at home. Meanwhile the East Indian trade, supported in part by precious metals originating in America, brought in immense profits. All this supplied an incentive for the feverish pursuit of capitalistic enterprise. Business in England, France, and the Low Countries, where the results were particularly remarkable, was taking on a genuinely capitalistic appearance. Similar progress toward capitalism did not occur in Portugal and Spain because of

a dearth of competent business leaders able to take advantage of the situation and because, in Andalusia at least, wages did not lag so far behind prices. Moreover the easy wealth from the colonies sapped Spanish energy.—*Paul D. Evans.*

5931. HAWARD, WINIFRED I. Gilbert Debenham: a medieval rascal in real life. *History*. 13 (52) Jan. 1929: 300-314.—Gilbert Debenham, d. 1481, was lord of the manor of Little Wenham, in Suffolk, member of parliament, commissioner various, steward of the Duke of Norfolk, extortioner, evader of the customs, browbeater of the bailiffs of Ipswich and Colchester, whose borough courts he used against his private enemies and for increasing his own capital, and fighter for the Duke of Norfolk in the York-Lancastrian struggles. The one person who dared to defy him openly was a woman.—*E. N. Johnson.*

5932. HOLTZMANN, W. Die englische Heirat Pfalzgraf Ludwigs III. [The English marriage of the Elector Palatine Ludwig III.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Ober-rheins*. 43 (1) 1929: 1-38.—Close relations have united the two reigning houses of England and the Palatinate since the 14th century. A year after the dethronement of Richard II, Rupert III was raised to the imperial dignity of Germany. The marriage of Rupert's son Ludwig with Blanche of England seems to have been proposed by the father of the princess, Henry IV. He was interested in an alliance with the enemy of the deposed emperor Wenceslas, whose sister had been the first wife of Richard II. For the Elector Palatine the marriage was only a speculation in English money; the dowry was to be 40,000 nobles, the first installment of which was paid at the surrender of the bride at Cologne in 1402. Henry never succeeded in getting Rupert's help against France and, in spite of constant demands, the dowry never was fully paid. Blanche was ten years old when she was married. She died before she gave birth to a second child on May 21, 1409. Besides the printed literature the author made use of a manuscript in the British Museum, *Cott. Vitellius C XI*, from which he reproduced seven of the most important documents.—*G. Meeuseffy.*

5933. HULL, ROBERT R. The great, white soul of the Middle Ages. *Catholic World*. 128 (765) Dec. 1928: 306-316.—Gilles de Rais (1404-1440) was the son of Guy de Montmorency-Laval. At an early age he was adopted into the family of Baron de Rais and became their heir. He was given every advantage of wealth and position. In 1415 his adopted father died and his adopted mother soon married again, whereupon young Gilles became the ward of his grandfather, Jean de Craon. To increase the family wealth further the grandfather arranged a marriage of Gilles to a wealthy heiress, Catherine of Brittany. One daughter was born of the union, but there was no love between parents, or between parents and daughter. The wife fled and the daughter was confined in the castle dungeon. In 1425 de Rais appeared at the court of the weak king of France, Charles VII, and was rewarded by being appointed Marshall of France in return for his financial assistance. France was engaged in unsuccessful war with England at this time and the king was nearly bankrupt. The Maid of Orleans appeared; de Rais was chosen to assist her and was with her in her campaigns and at her execution. Gilles was reckless in his hospitality and after a few years his fortune was gone. To recoup it he tried magic, and on the advice of a sorcerer, practiced revolting crimes, violating and murdering little children, youths, and maidens. Officials suspected after a time what he was doing, but refused to intervene. The church (the great, white soul), however, excommunicated him and turned him over to the secular arm. Upon his repentance he was received back into the church. He was hanged for his crimes.—*W. L. Braden.*

5934. KIKTEV, A. КИКТЕВ, А. К вопросу о происхождении крестьянской войны в Германии. [The origin of the Peasant War in Germany.] *Наукові Записки Катедри Історії Європейської Культури (Kharkov)*. 3 1929: 87-104.—The origin of the Peasant War in Germany is found not in ecclesiastical-religious conditions of the Reformation period, nor in political conditions, nor in the growth of slavery and feudal tolls, but in the economic conditions of the peasantry in the 15th century: in the contradiction between the development of individual peasant farms in the direction of bourgeois production and the feudal forms of agrarian control. This caused a sharp decline in the condition of agriculture and the resultant crisis revolutionized the spirit of the peasants. The well-to-do peasantry which arose in the villages was the advance-guard in the struggle with feudalism.—*E. Kagarov.*

5935. McDONALD, EDITH WILLOUGHBY. A pinch of snuff. *Stone & Webster J.* 45 (5) Nov. 1929: 203-209.—Two sailors who accompanied Columbus in 1492 returned from an exploration of Cuba reporting the practice of smoking among the natives. Roman Pane, the friar who accompanied Columbus on his second voyage of 1494, gives an account of snuff-taking which seems to be our earliest record. Gradually snuff was introduced into Europe. Although originally recommended for medicinal purposes it soon became a popular luxury in France, Spain, and Italy during the early part of the 17th century. Expensive snuff boxes were quite common at court and the snuff came to be highly scented. In 1750 a snuff factory, probably the oldest in this country, was started by Thomas Larkin in the parish of Byfield in Massachusetts. This factory is still in operation. Modern snuff is in considerable demand—some 41,000,000 pounds being sold annually in the United States. Pure snuff, commonly called Scotch snuff, is made of tobacco ground as fine as face powder. Salt snuff contains a mixture of tobacco and salt.—*Harold M. Dudley.*

5936. MENDEL, B., and QUICKE, F. Les relations politiques entre l'empereur et le roi de France de 1355 à 1356. [Political relations between the emperor and the king of France, 1355-1356.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 8 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 469-512.—Four documents regarding these relations have been a source of confusion to historians. The documents as listed are: (1) King John II renewed alliance made during his minority with Charles IV, May, 1355; (2) Charles IV concluded alliance with King John, Aug. 26, 1355; (3) king of France refused to ratify, Oct.-Nov. 1355; (4) ratification of the alliance signed by Charles IV, Dec. 28, 1356. Mendl in a critical study of the documents concluded that one document has been erroneously dated by editors. Instead of May, 1355, it should be May, 1356. Quicke supports this conclusion by an analysis of the diplomatic relations of the period. (The first three of these documents are appended in full.)—*P. S. Fritz.*

5937. POLLARD, A. F. Tudor gleanings—2. Wolsey and the great seal. *Bull. Inst. Hist. Research*. 7 (20) Nov. 1929: 85-97.—It has been supposed that Ralph de Neville (d. 1244) was the last chancellor to be appointed for life. There exist, however, in the library of the Duke of Westminster letters patent appointing Wolsey chancellor *durante vita sua* (1515). It was exceptional for a chancellor to be appointed otherwise than by actual transference of the great seal; there is no entry of these letters in the rolls or files of chancery; it is thus possible that Wolsey may have himself manufactured them without authority. Yet there is mention of his having been chancellor for life in some nearly contemporary writings. The letters "look like an attempt to put back the chancellorship to the medieval position." Wolsey, however, seems to have kept their existence a secret, though in 1529, when

called upon to surrender the seal, he did plead his life tenure and only after much dispute did he finally give up the seal, and, unlike Neville, the office and emoluments with it. The "attempt" was therefore a failure.—*S. M. Scott.*

5938. ROBO, E. *The Black Death in the Hundred of Farnham.* *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44 (176) Oct. 1929: 560-572.—The history of the Black Death can be written only as intensive studies are made of local records. Such a study of the Hundred of Farnham, coincident with the bishop of Winchester's manor of the same name, is here attempted, to cover the time of the pestilence, which began in the autumn of 1348 and continued for two and a half years. Mortality is indicated by entries of holdings vacant through the plague (*defectus per pestilentiam*) and by the fines at succession. The accounts of the bishop's reeve show trends in prices, production, and labor costs. The mortality among tenants seems to have been, first year (1348-49), 185; second year, 101; third year, 58, a total of 344 tenants. Estimating that three dependants died for each tenant, the total mortality must have been 1,376. This indicates a mortality of not more than one half, but more than one third of the total population of the Hundred. There was a decided shortage of labor, but not so acute a shortage as was caused by the Great War. In the first year prices fell sharply because of a market glutted with goods, but rose again. Wages rose, but fell off again during the third year (1350-51) due perhaps to the Statute of Labourers. Tenants were found for all but the worst holdings. There was no disruption of the manorial system, and no change from labor to money services. The influence of the Black Death over the rise of wages during the second half of the 14th century has been exaggerated. The permanent increase at a later date was probably due to other economic causes, and would have taken place in any case.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

5939. ROCART, EUG. *Un cartographe du XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle, Jacques de Surhon.* [Jacques de Surhon, a cartographer of the 16th century.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 8 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 513-522.—Jacques de Surhon, though claimed by France, was a Belgian. He is known by his three maps of Artois, Hainault, and Luxemburg, remarkable for their conscientious execution and mathematical precision.—*P. S. Fritz.*

5940. ROGERS, J. G. *Bacon and Coke: a contrast in the law career.* *Rocky Mountain Law Rev.* 1 (1) Dec. 1928: 30-34.—*E. A. Beecroft.*

5941. ROSSI, VITTORIO. *Il Rinascimento.* [The Renaissance.] *Nuova Antologia.* 268 (1384) Nov. 16, 1929: 137-150.—From about the year 1000 Europe had experienced an increasingly vigorous and many-sided life. In Italy especially, the consciousness of a desire to live this life fully produced humanism. Basing their ideas upon those of the last previous group which had done this, the humanists turned to the Roman classics. In language this commenced the study of classical philology. Ciceronian Latin was too dead to be revived successfully. Form, not content, became all important with the classicists. Phantasy made all things classical seem worth while, but history condemned the humanists to live in a later age. The Renaissance was a great spiritual crisis in which men tried to reconcile humanistic ideas with contemporary arrangements.—*J. C. Russell.*

5942. SÉE, HENRI. *Le commerce en France au XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle.* [Commerce in France in the 16th century.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 1 (4) Oct. 15, 1929: 551-561.—The author points to the commercial development of 16th century France as a field for further research. Our present knowledge is only fragmentary, partly because of the difficult character of the source materials. In the field of internal transportation and communication little advance had been made over the

previous century, but trade had progressed despite this handicap. Our information on French foreign trade is somewhat less inadequate than that on the domestic, especially material on explorations and expeditions to the New World. Commerce with Italy had declined since the Middle Ages, but with Spain, Switzerland, Germany, the Low Countries, and England it was prospering. Trade relations with the Levant also developed as a consequence of the commercial treaty between Francis I and the Sultan. Another characteristic of the century was the decline of the fairs and the creation of a more permanent commercial mechanism. It is important also to observe the rise of protectionist policy, which seems to have enjoyed the cordial support of the estates-general.—*David E. Owen.*

5943. STRIEDER, JACOB. *Origin and evolution of early European capitalism.* *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 2 (1) Nov. 1929: 1-19.—The foundations of modern capitalism were laid in the commercial activity extending from the Crusades to the close of the Italian Renaissance. The aggressive individualism of the Renaissance encouraged the rise of rich merchants in Italy, where conditions were especially favorable to trade. Italy became a school of commerce for the rest of Europe, and contributed a money and credit system. The Italian merchants traded widely and became leaders in European finance. They influenced the development of banking in Italy and had extensive financial relations with the popes and kings. Their leadership passed in the 15th century to the South German capitalists. These also had extensive relations with the church and the empire, and participated in Spanish and Portuguese trade and colonial projects. The German capitalists secured mining monopolies and introduced capitalistic organization into South German mining, wherein appeared many elements of modern business, such as the proletariat, capitalistic organization of industry, and the financial captains of industry.—*Henrietta Larson.*

5944. SCHERILLO, MICHELE. *Una gran dama del Rinascimento: Elisabetta Gonzaga, duchessa di Urbino.* [A great woman of the Renaissance: Elisabetta Gonzaga, duchess of Urbino.] *Nuova Antologia.* 261 (1353) Aug. 1, 1928: 273-293.—*E. M. Pastore.*

5945. VAN DIJK, J. H. *Bedriegd Delft.* [Concerning Delft.] *Bijdr. v. Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde.* 6 1928: 177-198.—The attitude of the people and officials of Delft toward the revolt against Spain in 1572, 1573, and 1574 is here traced for the first time. The governors were quite reluctant to take a stand, knowing the possible consequences, while the populace early showed sympathy for the national cause. Yet a policy of neutrality was maintained until July, 1572. It was inspired by fear of the Spanish soldiery who could cut off their economic connections with the sea at Delfshaven and by the horror of the excesses of the Beggars. When the former abandoned their positions on the Meuse, the people of Delft, fearing the people of Rotterdam, who had already broken with the Spaniards and who viewed with jealousy their connection with the Meuse at Delfshaven, assumed a bolder attitude, and Spanish sympathizers now left the town. Then followed the negotiations for the reception of the Prince of Orange, regulation of the status of Catholics, and efforts to bring the town into a state of defense. There was a good deal of reluctance to admit the soldiers of the Prince, which was done in July, 1573. The author sketches the efforts of the townsmen to aid in relieving Haarlem in 1573 and Leiden in 1574.—*H. S. Lucas.*

5946. WALSH, GERALD G. *Cardinal Pole and the problem of Christian unity.* *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 15 (4) Jan. 1930: 389-407.—This deals with Pole's attempt to stave off the English break with Rome and

when he failed in that, to reunite the two.—*F. A. Mullin.*

5947. WALSH, JAMES J. Spain, a pioneer in modern social science. *Catholic World*. 127 (761) Aug. 1928: 513-520.—Spain, contrary to common supposition, was a pioneer in social service, especially in the care for the insane and the education of deaf-mutes. In her "Golden Century" (1550-1650) Spain was great not only in art, literature, learning, commerce and wealth, but also in her care for the unfortunate. One of the great names in this work is Jacob Rodriguez Pereira (1715-1780).—*W. L. Braden.*

5948. WHITING, MARY BRADFORD. Richard Corbet, bishop of Oxford, 1628-1632. *Natl. Rev.* (562) Dec. 1929: 596-607.—The appeal which Richard Corbet made in 1631 for funds to restore parts of St Paul's

Cathedral was couched in characteristically forceful language. Corbet had maintained as an Oxford don a reputation for wit, buffoonery, and conviviality which the responsibility of a bishopric did nothing to alter. Though his "quaint" and "ingenious" sermons did not make him a theologian, he was a man of "confident opinions" sparing the Puritans neither in his actions nor in his verse. Most of his poems are satirical and vigorous rather than graceful; a few have delicate sentiment and "great charm."—*W. H. Coates.*

5949. WITTROCK, GEORG. Die Schlacht bei Lützen (1632). [The battle of Luetzen.] *Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 25 (1) Oct. 1929: 45-55.—A discussion of the sources which must be taken into consideration for an historical appreciation of the course of the battle of Luetzen.—*W. Pauck.*

## FAR EAST

(See also Entries 5960, 6083)

5950. EDGAR, J. HUSTON. Did Manichaeism influence Lamaism? *J. North-China Branch, Royal Asiatic Soc.* 60 1929: 115-119.—That Tibetans, during the formative period of Lamaism, had social contact with Manichaeists is beyond doubt. Examination of Tibetan theology and social organization lead one to suspect a strong influence of Manichaeism, especially in the constant ascribing of Light to the Buddhas (since conflict between light and dark was a central doctrine of Mani), and in the unique place accorded to the Lamas, together with their hierarchical organization.—*H. W. Hering.*

5951. GORIS, R. The middle ages of Java. *Inter-Ocean.* 9 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 591-596.—Very little is known about the medieval period of Javanese history, which in reality constitutes a golden age in the colony's past. The natives have had no interest in the matter and our knowledge of today is based on the investigations of a few Europeans, chiefly Dutchmen, carried on within the present century. The paucity of written records has proved a great handicap. Not one document has been preserved, but two literary works of considerable value have been found. The first of these is a paean in honor of King Ayam Wuruk, greatest of the Madjapahit's rulers, reigning ca. 1350, penned by his poet laureate, and the other a chronicle of the kings of Tumapel and Madjapahit, written at the close of the middle ages. Certain Chinese works of travel, arising out of commercial relations between the Celestial Kingdom and Malaysia, likewise contain information which will be of great service if the place names can ever be definitely identified. There are, however, a considerable number of inscriptions on stone and bronze, dating as far back as 732, and the hundreds of temple ruins offer a great field for the archaeologist. It is now evident that there were three distinct periods of Javanese history in medieval times. The first, ending ca. 400, was that in which there were many native rulers. These welcomed refugee Hindu princes and merchants, expelled from India. In the second, central Java gradually gained dominance and in 732, King Sandjaya established his supremacy over the island. The aliens were meanwhile mixing with the indigenous Malays. Buddhism now became the religion of the court, but Sivaism that of the people. The third period dates from about 900 and was marked by the passing of political dominance to East Java under Cri Dharmodaya Mahacambhu. This was a brilliant era. The great builder, King Daksa, now studied the island with temples, Hindu literature and philosophy took a strong hold on the islanders, the classic Javanese

poem, *Arjuna-Wiwaha*, was composed under the patronage of King Airlangga, and cultural contact was established with Bali.—*Lovell Joseph Ragatz.*

5952. HUDSON, ELFRIDA. Stranger than fiction. *China J.* 11 (6) Dec. 1929: 273-277.—The death of Koa Tsung of the T'ang Dynasty in 683 marked the beginning of a period of petticoat rule in China. Empress Wu was the regent but was not content with limited power and declared herself to be the "Son of Heaven" and the founder of a new dynasty of Chow. For twenty years she kept in confinement the prince and princess of Lu-ling and their gifted daughter Princess Ngan-loo. Upon the restoration of the prince as Chung Tsung, Empress Wu retired gracefully, but the ministers of the empire were dismayed to find the former princess of Lu-ling and her daughter usurping the prerogatives of the throne and holding the seals of office. A famous girl genius was installed as the secretary of state. The consequence of this domination by women was the rebellion of one of the Li family, the later Ming Huang. But petticoat influence continued with the famous court beauty Yang Kuei-fei as the favorite concubine of Emperor Ming.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

5953. MASON, ISAAC. The Mohammedans of China. When and how they first came. *J. North-China Branch, Royal Asiatic Soc.* 60 1929: 42-78.—Little is actually known about the origin of Mohammedanism in China. According to certain traditions, the Moslems entered the country overland by the north-west route; others say they came by sea to Canton, and point as evidence to the famous early mosque there. While both traditions refer to the apostle Sa'd Wakkas as being the pioneer sent by Mohammed, a careful check-up shows that both, as they are known at present, are chronologically impossible, while certain colorful details point to comparatively late origins. The earliest stone monument relating to Moslems in China is the Si-an-fu tablet, dated 742 A.D.; internal evidence against its genuineness, however, is so strong that it must be regarded as a forgery. Early Chinese histories make little mention of Mohammedans, but a well-authenticated manuscript written by early Western travellers to China gives further details, significantly omitting all mention of Sa'd Wakkas. According to verifiable accounts Mohammedans were first officially known in China in 651 A.D., but whether they came by land or by sea is unknown. And it was certainly the middle of the 8th century before they came to China in any numbers, and stayed as settlers.—*H. W. Hering.*

## THE WORLD 1648 TO 1920

## GENERAL

(See also Entry 5587)

5954. DAICHES, SALIS. The Jewish student in the nineteenth century. *Reflex.* 5(5) Dec. 1929: 25-31.—Up to the 19th century the Jews studied only the Bible, the Talmud, and Rabbinic literature. There was a strong taboo on the study of secular, non-Jewish subjects. In the 19th century many young Jews turned against this conservative, religious education, despite the opposition of the Jewish community, and made their way into secondary schools and universities and devoted themselves to the study of the sciences and philosophy. In the post-Mendelssohnian period the number of apostates among the Jewish educated youth in Germany, Austria, France, Russia and Great Britain was very large. The contempt of the Jewish student for historic Judaism changed to interest and reverence, however, with the advent, of the new Jewish learning of S. R. Hirsh, Zunz, Frankel, Graetz, and others. The complete isolation and social ostracism due to anti-semitism of Jewish students in all European universities, and the influx into these universities of an Eastern European element that hailed directly from the *Yeshiboth* (schools for the study of the Talmud), greatly furthered this change. By the end of the 19th century, the Jewish student was able to build up a new *Weltanschauung* and effect an adjustment of Judaism to European culture.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

5955. PĚSKA, ZDENĚK. The historical development of the international protection of minorities before the World War. *Zahraněční Politika.* 8 1929: 1168-1182.—The author follows the idea of the protection of minorities as it developed on one hand from the conflict of the various Christian confessions, and on the other hand from the conflict of Christianity with the Asiatic religions. He divides the protection of minorities into three groups: at first only members of a simple carefully specified sect were protected; then the protection was limited to a certain area; thirdly, a treaty was usually signed between two belligerent states and there was consequently no international guarantee. Later, for instance at the Congress of Berlin in 1878, the first and third cases disappeared, i.e., the protection comprised all religions and was guaranteed collectively by the Great Powers. There remained, however, the second case, when protecting treaties do not bind all states, but only those not trusted, like the then newly created Balkan states, Turkey, and China. Even then, however, there was a growing tendency towards the general protection of minorities. (Article in Czech.)—*Josef Fischer.*

5956. RIVKIND, YITZCHOK. נישל [Nitzl, Christmas Eve.] *Zukunft.* 34(12) Dec. 1929: 840-843.—*Nitzl*, the Jewish term for Christmas eve, is derived etymologically from the Latin *natale domini* or *dies natalis*, also possibly from the German *Nidel-nacht*. Two customs became especially associated with this night: (1) the cessation of all study, and (2) the particular indulgence in card playing and other amusements considered improper upon other occasions. The first of these customs was strongly assailed by leading rabbis at various times but could not be eradicated. It most probably arose because during the middle ages the Jews were especially subject to attacks on this night and hence as a policy of safety did not go out of their homes. The second custom came not as an attempt to deride and make light of the Christian holiday, but rather as an imitation of the practices of their Gentile neighbors. Moreover, with the cessation of business during this season, the Jews found more free time to

devote to diversions. Both of these customs were utilized by their enemies as pretexts for inciting the populace and the authorities against the Jews and were the direct causes of special *nitzl* regulations for the Jewish communities in many parts of Europe.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

## HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entry 6013)

5957. ADAMS, A. ELIZABETH. Lazzaro Spallanzani. *Sci. Monthly.* 29(6) Dec. 1929: 529-537.—Lazzaro Spallanzani (1729-1799) was educated at the Jesuit College at Reggio, later at Bologna, and was influenced by his cousin scientist, Laura Bassi. He was first a professor of logic, metaphysics, and Greek at Reggio, then of physics at Modena, about which time he became a priest, and for 30 years professor at Pavia where he founded the Natural History Museum. Among his writings were *Natural History of Animals and Vegetables* and a six volume set of travels. He was a magnetic, assertive man, scathing in his criticism, and successful as a teacher, aided by his fund of knowledge and his love of experimentation. Much of his work still stands because of his zeal in gathering facts and in describing them with precision. He has been said even to have "established the modern standard" in science. His studies were on regeneration, digestion, respiration, and reproduction in zoology though he also worked in physics, chemistry, and geology.—*Emily Hickman.*

## HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entry 5645)

5958. CLOUZET, H. La porcelaine dure. [History of vitreous porcelain.] *Rev. de l'Art.* 56(310) Nov. 1929: 193-202.—Porcelain was first imported from the Orient in the 15th century. Imitation was undertaken in Italy at the end of the 16th century and in France, at Orleans, from about 1670 on, using "soft paste" and light firing. True porcelain was not made in Europe before the beginning of the 18th century, when kaolin was discovered in Saxony and the kilns of Meissen and Vienna were founded. It was not made in France until 1769, when suitable clay was discovered at St. Yrieix. Changes in the style of decoration rapidly followed the development of the true vitreous porcelain.—*D. V. Thompson, Jr.*

5959. DACIER, ÉMILE. Gabriel de Saint Aubin and Sebastien Mercier. *Rev. de l'Art.* 56(310) Nov. 1929: 179-192.—Both St. Aubin and Mercier have left us sets of drawings of 18th century Parisian life. They had much in common and that they were actually acquainted with each other is shown by the fact that Charles-André Mercier, the brother of Sebastien, engraved three vignettes by Saint Aubin for the *Lettre de Dulis* published in 1767 by Sebastien; and further by the demonstration of the fact that a painting known as *The Arrest*, by Saint Aubin, now in the possession of M. Henri Delacroix, was actually meant to illustrate a play called *The Deserter*, written by S. Mercier and published in 1770.—*D. V. Thompson, Jr.*

5960. WEGELIN, C. A. Chinesische Muziek. [Chinese music.] *China.* Jul. 1929: 129-143; Oct. 1929: 217-231.—Music has been known in China from the oldest times. According to Chinese tradition, Emperor Fu Hsi (2852 B.C.) discovered music, but only in the reign of the famous Emperor Huang Ti (2697 B.C.) did music assume its characteristic form. The Chinese conceive of music as the essence of harmony between

heaven, earth, and man. It rests on two fundamental principles: (1) the heavenly—that is, the spiritual, immortal; (2), the earthly—that is, the substance, the form. The author then surveys the history of music in China. Musical instruments represent the material principles in order to bring out the spiritual principles, the heavenly harmony. For that reason they are constructed from the eight natural products of nature which correspond to the Pa Kua, the eight trigrams of Yi King, the eight points of the compass, the eight seasons, etc. In conclusion the author deals with

Chinese compositions from the origin of Chinese folk-song, Confucius' admonition to write down and keep the texts of music, the flourishing period of Chinese poetry, the origin of Chinese music drama (ca. 600 A.D.), the great peace symphony of Emperor T'ai Tsung (627-650 A.D.), and the famous hymn of Confucius. The author divides music into ritual—used in temples and with rites and ceremonies—and popular music, that is, such as used in theatres, at weddings, in street and dance music, and so on.—*J. C. Lamster.*

## CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 5599, 5990, 6001, 6007, 6010-6011, 6013, 6018, 6039, 6087-6088, 6107)

5961. d'ALÈS, ADHÉMAR. *Bulletin de théologie historique.* [Bulletin of historical theology.] *Rech. de Sci. Relig.* 18 (5) Oct. 1928: 503-551.—*J. T. McNeill.*

5962. d'ALÈS, ADHÉMAR. *La fin d'une mystification.* [The solution of a mystery.] *Études: Rev. Catholique.* 201 (21) Nov. 5, 1929: 272-276.—Explanation of the authorship of modernist articles published in 1906-7 under assumed names in the *Revue d'Histoire et de Littérature Religieuses.* The evidence points to the complicity of the Abbé Turmel, if not his sole responsibility for the articles.—*J. T. McNeill.*

5963. d'ALÈS, ADHÉMAR. *Le dictionnaire apolo-gétique de la foi catholique.* [The apologetic dictionary of the Catholic faith.] *Études: Rev. Catholique.* 198 (3) Feb. 5, 1929: 257-283.—The object of the *Apologetic Dictionary of the Catholic Faith* is to give to the open-minded reader proofs of the Catholic faith, together with answers to objections of every nature. The preface claims that four keynotes are characteristic of the *Dictionary*—orthodoxy, impartiality, scientific attitude, and charity. The various articles classify readily under doctrine, history, art, and science. The work has been in preparation for more than twenty years.—*C. H. Harrison.*

5964. ALTHAUS, PAUL. *Mission und Religions-geschichte.* [Missions and the history of religions.] *Z. f. Systemat. Theol.* 5 (3) 1928: 550-590; (4) 1928: 722-736.—The study of the history of religions and the philosophy of religion resulting from it have undermined a meaningful missionary impulse. If it can be shown that a relativistic, subjectivist philosophy of religion does not do justice to a positive Christian faith, it must become the task of the Christian theologian to review the history of religions from his point of view. Thus the missionary enterprise would anew be justified.—*W. Pauck.*

5965. BARADA, JEAN. *Visite du pape Pie VII à la maison-mère des Filles de Saint-Vincent-de-Paul à Paris.* [A visit of Pope Pius VII to the mother-house of the Daughters of St. Vincent de Paul at Paris.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 18 (89) Aug. 1929: 104-108.—Barada communicates a letter describing a visit of Pius VII to the motherhouse of the Daughters of St. Vincent de Paul, made on Dec. 23, 1804, when he was in Paris for the coronation. "When the carriages left . . . the street was so filled with people that they could scarcely proceed, especially that of the Holy Father, for everyone pressed forward at that moment more than ever, in order [to have] the pleasure of seeing him and receiving his benediction." Barada adds in a note, "In order to understand how eager the populace seemed [to receive] the benedictions of the Holy Father and how desirous of welcoming him, one should read the police reports and the newspapers, especially the contemporary *Moniteur*."—*Erik Achorn.*

5966. BRUNEAU, JOSEPH. *Cardinal Gasquet and the revision of the Vulgate.* *Catholic World.* 129

(772) Jul. 1929: 422-428.—Pius X confided the work of the revision of the Vulgate to Dom Gasquet. Dom Gasquet died last April—but the Benedictine order did not die. He had stated that the object of the revision was to determine as accurately as possible the text of St. Jerome's translation of the 4th century. Each successive age has given rise to revisions and corrections; errors have resulted. A vast quantity of preliminary work had to be done. Codices had to be gathered throughout Europe; over 50,000 photographs were made. These had to be collated and compared with the Clementine Vulgate—a process of years. In 1919 the work of preparing the text was taken in hand. The book of Genesis is the only volume published as yet. It contains over 1,000 changes—many of them unimportant.—*C. H. Harrison.*

5967. BURKITT, F. C. *The importance of the historical element in Christianity.* *Modern Church-man.* 18 (6-8) Sep.-Nov. 1928: 345-359.—*J. T. McNeill.*

5968. CARREYRE, F. *Le concile d'Embrun (1727-1728).* [The council of Embrun.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 57 (1) Jan. 1929: 47-106.—A careful and detailed description of the causes, the course, and the results of the council of Embrun.—*W. Pauck.*

5969. COULTON, G. G. *Roman canon law and the English church.* *Theology.* 18 (104) Feb. 1929: 94-100.—The present Anglican crisis necessitates an accurate knowledge of canon law. The aim has been to discredit Maitland's theory of the attitude of the English church towards Roman canon law in the Middle Ages. Stubbs held that the Church of England adopted an independent attitude towards Roman canon law and that the latter could not overrule Anglican customs, while Maitland takes the opposite view. The *Ecclesia Anglicana* never asserted her independence from Roman canon law at any time between the Conquest and the Reformation. The laws of the English church were like by-laws and so subject to Roman law, which latter always made allowance for local customs.—*John S. Higgins.*

5970. DIECKMANN, H. *De essentia inspirationis quid concilium Vaticanum definierit et docuerit.* [The definitions and teachings of the Vatican Council on the essence of inspiration.] *Gregorianum.* 10 (1) Mar. 1929: 72-84.—*W. Pauck.*

5971. DUHR, JOSEPH. *Bulletin d'histoire ec-clésiastique.* [Bulletin of church history.] *Rech. de Sci. Relig.* 18 (6) Dec. 1928: 621-643.—*J. T. McNeill.*

5972. EATON, MARION GOODWIN. *The Vatican library.* *Stone & Webster J.* 45 (5) Nov. 1929: 607-614.—New electrical equipment has been installed in the Vatican library providing for a more efficient stack lighting system and a modern device whereby manuscripts may better be preserved by being kept moist in the steam heated air of winter and dry in the damp heat of a Roman summer. The moisture creating

device installed under the leadership of Pope Pius XI prevents the cracking and breaking of manuscripts. The old catalogue, so difficult and toilsome to use, is gradually being replaced by a new one in which tiers of drawers of printed Library of Congress cards give much better service. Careful workmen are employed to repair and patch up the ancient and priceless manuscripts of the library.—*Harold M. Dudley.*

5973. FEINE, PAUL. *Die Hauptströmungen in der neutestamentlichen Forschung der letzten fünfzig Jahre.* [The chief tendencies in New Testament research during the last fifty years.] *Z. f. Systemat. Theol.* 5 (4) 1928: 595-607.—This last lecture of Feine before his retirement from the professorship of New Testament at the University of Halle reviews his contributions in the light of the changing trends of New Testament research.—*W. Pauck.*

5974. FUNK, PHILIPP. *Die geistige Gestalt Johann Adam Möhlers.* [The spiritual stature of Johann Adam Möhler.] *Hochland.* 27 (2) 1929-30: 97-110.—*Max Saville.*

5975. LEBRETON, JULES. *D'une prétendue tradition secrète.* [An alleged secret tradition.] *Rech. de Sci. Relig.* 18 (6) Dec. 1928: 594-614.—The writer here develops his previously expressed view that for Fénelon, the Gnostic of Clement of Alexandria's *Stromata* is the "passive man" of the modern Spirituals, and the *gnosis*, which is the spirituality of the passive man, is founded on a secret tradition. Fénelon's unpublished treatise, *The Gnostic of Clement of Alexandria*, is quoted to show his view that the Savior gave to his disciples a secret and *viva voce* explanation of the profoundest meaning of the Scripture. Fénelon finds aid also in Pseudo-Dionysius and in Cassian. Is he justified in the use of these authorities? The writer of Pseudo-Dionysius is really an unnamed 6th century writer, lately identified by P. Stiglmayr with Severus of Antioch. Opinion on his identity with Dionysius the Areopagite was divided in the 17th century. Fénelon called him an author of a remote age. He affirmed while Bossuet denied that the secret traditions of which the Pseudo-Dionysius speaks concerned the life of prayer of the "perfect." The texts award the decision to Bossuet. As to the *Stromata*, it is vain to look in this work for the passive man of the Spirituals. The authority of Cassian also vanishes upon investigation. Fénelon's description of passive prayer is not that of Cassian. Fénelon has vainly attempted a synthesis which is imaginary. Bossuet combatted his view of the secret tradition as dangerous to the church and a refuge of heretics. Fénelon in 1695 repudiated his former teaching on the subject as a snare to the faithful and an occasion of heresy and delusion.—*J. T. McNeill.*

5976. NITOE, I. *The penetration of the life and thought of Japan by Christianity.* *Japan Christian Quart.* 4 (4) Oct. 1929: 299-306.—By Christian influence is here meant especially the ethical teaching of Jesus and his precepts, for so-called Christian influence must not be identified with Western influence. Fundamentally, it works most effectively through personality. It has made itself felt in Japan, not only directly through organized channels, such as the church, mission schools, philanthropic institutions, and the Christian press; but also through indirect, powerful agencies, foremost among which stands the reading of English literature, including the Bible. Christian social customs and culture are being increasingly adopted, while in politics the socialism taught by leaders of the labor and proletarian parties is strongly tinged with Christian teaching. Although these ideas are strongly influencing Japanese thought through the direct agencies, there is still great need for development along the lines of union work, increased social work, better Christian literature, and particularly in raising the qualifications and training of religious workers.—*H. W. Hering.*

5977. PANNIER, JACQUES. *La Bibliothèque Vaticane—l'une des plus anciennes et l'une des plus modernes du monde.* [The Vatican library—one of the most ancient and most modern of the world.] *Foi et Vie.* (15) Sep. 1, 1929: 855-863.—The manuscripts collected by the popes prior to the 14th century were scattered by wars. The actual collection for the present library was begun by the Avignon popes. In the time of Sixtus IV (1471-1484) the first printed books appeared in the Vatican. It was about this time that a building was erected for the library and a librarian appointed. The library has been moved and reorganized several times; most completely during the present period. A modern system of classification has been adopted and a special electrical device to control humidity and temperature has been installed to preserve the 60,000 manuscripts. These are catalogued in 170 volumes and kept in fireproof storerooms. The books in the library number about 500,000.—*G. T. Oborn.*

5978. PATRIS, B. COMBES DE. *Le Saint-Siège et la politique romaine.* [The Holy See and Roman policy.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 95 Jul.-Sep. 1929: 313-322.—A review of the second edition (1929) of Pernot's book, *Le Saint-Siège; L'Eglise Catholique et la Politique Mondiale.* The author does not bring his discussion of the Roman Question down to date, but adds a summary of the diplomacy of the first quarter of the 20th century. The political diplomacy of Leo XIII had alarmed Italians. The unexpected participation of Pius X in international affairs was based on his concept of sovereign religious authority. It tended to estrange peoples, and left the papacy isolated, little able to assume the role of arbiter in war. Benedict XV, a diplomat of career, might have been expected to play the part of observer, but instead disappointed the Allies by his policy of peace at any cost, aimed to support Austria. After the War, the sole policy for the church lay in its accommodation to the new world born of war. This it accomplished in a new and fruitful period of expansion. Pernot does not thoroughly discuss the present situation between France and the papacy. It would seem that France has fared badly in comparison with Italy.—*Elizabeth M. Lynskey.*

5979. SENFF, MAX. *Die Philosophie des Descartes und Spinoza und ihrer Beziehung zur Gottesidee.* [The philosophy of Descartes and Spinoza in relation to the idea of God.] *Neue Kirchl. Z.* 39 (10) 1928: 740-756; (11) 1928: 783-795.—The religious philosophies of Descartes and especially of Spinoza are described as mathematical, monistic systems of rationalism. Modern religious thought, in so far as it is monistic and pantheistic, is historically related to them.—*W. Pauck.*

5980. SIMPSON, W. J. SPARROW. *Bossuet's interest in the Church of England.* *Amer. Church Monthly.* 26 (1) Jul. 1929: 43-50.—Bossuet's *Exposition of Catholic Doctrine* in English translation (1672) was answered by the then preacher of Gray's Inn who was later to be archbishop Wake. Bossuet was turned against the English church by Burnet's *Reformation*, but the writings of the Benedictine Renaudot on the subject rendered him more favorable to Anglicanism. He admitted that the Anglican Articles taught the Real Presence, and saw that the Anglicans rejected the Roman mass on the ground that it was not primitive. He favored restoration of the chalice to the laity as a means of attracting Anglicans. He also favored recognition of the validity of Anglican orders. He warmly admired Bishop Bull's work on the divinity of Christ, and did not live to read the bishop's repudiation of his suggestion of the identity of the church of Rome with the Catholic church. The relations of the church of England with the Gallican church were more friendly at the time of Bossuet than at most periods.—*J. T. McNeill.*

5981. TOOMEY, J. A. The renaissance of Scholasticism. *Catholic World*. 127 (760) Jul. 1928: 422–432.—“This is the Easter Morn of Scholasticism.” In the 19th century, Liberatore, an Italian Jesuit, revived Scholasticism which since the 13th century had been submerged, not for want of ideas, but for lack of men of calibre who could accurately appraise the social, political, and scientific conditions of the times. At the present time the best trained minds are turning to the great systems of the Middle Ages.—*W. L. Braden*.

5982. VAN VOLLENHOVEN, D. H. TH. De afscheiding in de Residentie in het midden der 19e eeuw. [The separatist movement in the middle of the 19th century.] *Bijdr. v. Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde*. 6 1928: 95–112, 265–296; 7 1928: 113–

123.—The writer sketches the separatist movement in the old national Reformed church in the Dutch kingdom during the 19th century. It proceeded from the religious individualism which characterizes the fourth decade, and, being subjective in character, developed a great variety of factional groups. The leaders discussed include such names as H. de Cock, H. P. Scholte, J. van Golverdinge, S. van Velzen, A. Brummelkamp, J. van der Spek, J. Doffers, A. C. van Raalte, A. van den Oever, Fs. Boers Czn., and others. The author traces the dogmatic development and the psychological peculiarities of each group. It should be noted that many of these groups emigrated to America.—*H. S. Lucas*.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 5908, 5955, 5994, 6000, 6004, 6057, 6076, 6091, 6110, 7000, 7016, 7022, 7042)

5983. PERSINGER, C. E. Internationalism in the 60's. *Hist. Outlook*. 20 (7) Nov. 1929: 324–327.—Three movements having their origin in continental Europe represent the efforts of this period to bring about a greater degree of international cooperation. These were (1) a proposal by France and England for cooperation with the United States in the adoption of an international code of merchant marine signals; (2) the invitation to the United States to participate in the preparation and adoption of a sanitary or Red Cross treaty providing for the improvement of the sanitary service of armies in the field; (3) the movement to secure uniformity of weights, measurements, and coinage which culminated in the joint exposition-conference-congress in Paris in 1867. National inertia, interests, and prejudices prevented the carrying out of these

plans. The United States bore its fair share of responsibility for their defeat.—*D. C. Knowlton*.

5984. RODKEY, FREDERICK S. Suggestions during the crisis of 1840 for a “league” to preserve peace. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 35 (2) Jan. 1930: 308–316.—During the crisis of 1840 Prince Metternich and Lord Beauvale, the British ambassador to Austria, developed plans for the establishment of a league to preserve peace in Europe. These plans were forwarded by Beauvale to the British Foreign Office but were not approved there by Lord Palmerston, the British Foreign Secretary, and apparently were dropped without being submitted elsewhere. [A dispatch written by Beauvale, two league projects with marginal comments, and a paper which was prepared by the Austrian Count Fiquelmont are quoted.]—*F. S. Rodkey*.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

(See also Entry 6995)

### GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 5683, 5920, 5930, 5969, 5980, 5983, 5984, 6009–6010, 6057, 6080, 6091, 6100, 6102, 6105, 6111, 6134, 6136, 6141, 6227, 6702, 6718, 6739, 6790, 6792, 6817, 6820, 6853, 6884, 6928, 6934, 7000, 7016, 7022, 7038)

5985. ADLER, GERHARD. Englands Versorgung mit Schiffsbaumaterialien aus englischen und amerikanischen Quellen vornehmlich im 17. Jahrhundert. [England's supply of naval stores from English and American sources especially in the 17th century.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Sozial- u. Wirtschaftsgesch. Beiheft* #16. 1929: pp. 118.—The 16th century marks the awakening of England's national consciousness. Toward the close of the century this led to an active overseas activity. For this foreign expansion, as well as national protection, the island kingdom came to realize the necessity of a fleet. For its development and maintenance timber resources were fundamental. At first England provided her own needs in this respect but the rapid consumption of wood in the iron industry in the days before coal caused a dangerous shortage. From time to time the government endeavored to check the exportation of certain wood products and to preserve timber lands by legislation. An attempt was even made to substitute the use of coal for charcoal in the iron industry, but such measures proved insufficient. Products from other sources than English became a necessity and as a result a vigorous trade with the Baltic countries—Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Germany—developed. Besides timber, these lands furnished flax, hemp, pitch, tar, turpentine, etc. Under mercantilism such a trade

was viewed as a negative factor and therefore detrimental. This view and the insecurity which England felt because of its dependence on foreign nations for essential naval stores played a large part in the founding of the American colonies. Early efforts were made to secure the needed supplies from Virginia and to induce the inhabitants there to forego tobacco raising and give their attention to the production of the much needed commodities. Considerable success was achieved in the southern colonies. New England responded even better because it was prevented by its climate from giving attention to tobacco culture. At a very early date New England, particularly New Hampshire, was exporting all manner of wood products not only to England but to the West Indies, Canaries, and other foreign shores. The needs of the royal navy emphasized by the Dutch wars led directly to the law of 1705 which legally protected and encouraged colonial production of naval stores against competition from the Baltic states.—*Leo J. Meyer*.

5986. ANDRÉADÈS, A. Lord Rosebery. *Rev. de France*. 9 (16) Aug. 15, 1929: 626–639.—The death of Archibald Philip Primrose, 16th Earl of Rosebery, on May 21, 1929, brought again to the fore the reasons for the singular failure in politics of a man so gifted. Rosebery was an 18th century Whig in a 19th century Liberal setting. He lacked perseverance even though he had the power and the personality to charm all ranks of society with his oratory and wit. His relegation to the House of Lords at the age of twenty, before he had had any experience in the Commons, was a grave handicap. The split in the Liberal party over Ireland and on the Near Eastern question and the fact that Rosebery was a

half-hearted supporter of Home Rule at the very time that he was an imperial Englander, made it impossible for him to wear the mantle which had fallen from Gladstone's shoulders. Matters were made worse by his inability to work with Harcourt. Hence in 1895 after serving eleven months as premier Rosebery retired from office and from that time until his death remained in political seclusion, a mysterious figure, a subject for paradoxical epithet.—*Gertrude Ann Jacobsen.*

5987. CHAMBERS, J. D. *The worshipful company of framework knitters (1657-1779).* *Economica.* (27) Nov. 1929: 296-329.—The incorporation of the framework knitters in 1657 was the work of the wealthy trading capitalists of London, already strongly entrenched in this industry which depended largely on export markets. Through the company they extended their control over all of England and Wales to the detriment of a large body of poor knitters. With the development of the wool stocking industry in the midland counties toward the end of the 17th century strong opposition arose against the vexatious and oppressive regulations of the company. As the industry strengthened in the Midlands, the company's control weakened. Many employers refused to abide by its regulations and the company failed to get judicial support to coerce them. Since their violations were mainly the taking of an excess number of apprentices, the company in the first half of the 18th century found support among the journeymen both in London and outside, who saw their interests menaced. When the company broke down in 1753, it was these journeymen who felt the greatest loss. They continued to rely upon its empty shell as a shield for their interests until 1778 when, after a failure to get an increase in wages through the intervention of parliament, they formed their first true trade union.—*Paul D. Evans.*

5988. COURTNEY, LUTHER WEEKS. *Hannah More's interest in education and government.* *Baylor Bull.* 32 (4) Dec. 1929: pp. 68.—While Hannah More's writings reflect fairly the conservative opinion of her age respecting education and government, her philanthropy in writing tracts and opening schools for the poor goes beyond anything that had been done before. She proposes that women be educated so as to develop in them true piety, sound judgment, firm and sweet character, and skill and knowledge in all domestic arts. She founded the Cheddar schools in 1789 and conducted them until her death. She detested the "wild impression of liberty and equality" current in her day, and wrote the *Cheap Repository Tracts* in order to bring to the poor, in easily understandable language, the opinions held by social and political conservatives. She would have the poor to leave off their disputing respecting natural and political rights, and to practice the simple domestic virtues. Women, she believed, should look to men for leadership in action and direction in thought, since women are inferior to men in strength of body and in "texture of mind." She detested slavery. As might be expected she denied to subjects the right of revolution. Her enormous popularity, which did not long survive her, was due to the aptness with which she uttered "the current thoughts of her time in a conventional manner."—*C. F. Arrowood.*

5989. GRAY, W. FORBES. *A budget of political letters.* *Fortnightly Rev.* 126 (752) Aug. 1929: 180-192.—Extracts are given, with discussion of the persons and circumstances involved, from a mass of recently discovered letters. The dates range from 1731 to 1847, and the authors of the letters are the following: Lord Chesterfield, Lord Townshend, Lord Lyttleton, John Wilkes, Edmund Burke, Charles James Fox, Warren Hastings, Lord Cornwallis, the Durham of the *Durham Report*, the third Lord Holland, Daniel O'Connell, Joseph Hume, Richard Cobden, Robert Owen, and Sir James Brooke (Rajah of Sarawak).—*Luther H. Evans.*

5990. GWYNN, DENIS. *Mrs. Fitzherbert and Catholic emancipation.* *Catholic World.* 129 (773) Aug. 1929: 513-525.—Mrs. Fitzherbert was a descendant of a famous family of the Catholic gentry of England. After the death of her second husband, Fitzherbert, she became the wife of George, Prince of Wales, the future George IV. The marriage was secret but strictly valid according to the law of the Catholic church. Beautiful, charming, vivacious, gracious in manner, she became a much admired and respected leader in the social gatherings which centered about the prince. Her influence in behalf of Catholic emancipation came from her steadfast devotion to her religion and her unimpeachable purity, and from her sway over the prince, who was deeply devoted to her. It was her persuasion that led George to intervene in behalf of the French Catholic refugees during the early years of the French Revolution, who found not only asylum in England but generous and hospitable treatment. Her greatest contribution, however, lay in leveling the bars against the Catholic gentry at the court. Catholics had hoped that her marriage might lead to the removal of legal disabilities but she never attempted to sway her husband in political matters and achieved nothing in the removal of penal enactments.—*G. A. Hedger.*

5991. HEATON, HERBERT. *Benjamin Gott and the Anglo-American cloth trade.* *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 2 (1) Nov. 1929: 146-162.—The papers of Benjamin Gott and Sons, a woolen firm of Leeds, give a glimpse of the Anglo-American woolen trade in the first half of the 19th century. Benjamin Gott was a woolen merchant and manufacturer who played an important part in the Industrial Revolution and in the capture of foreign markets. The American market was prominent in his business, and well-known merchants, like Samuel Appleton and the Perkins brothers of Boston, were among his customers. Gott sold directly or through agents. His agents at times had difficulty in collecting payments. Wars and the embargo accentuated the trials of trade, as did also fluctuating exchange and crises. Gott sold shoddy, which he did not manufacture, in the Indian trade. The firm lost its trade with the American Fur Company when it insisted on making genuine woollens while the desired cheaper grades were supplied by the French.—*Henrietta Larson.*

5992. JORDAN, HENRY D. *The daily and weekly press of England in 1861.* *South Atlantic Quart.* 28 (3) Jul. 1929: 302-317.—In 1860 a "free press" had existed in England for some time. Between 1855 and 1860 the number of weeklies and dailies had greatly increased, largely due to the increasing demand for news (chiefly foreign), to the lessening cost of production, including the abolition of the various taxes on journalism, and the improvements in printing. The *Times* was the foremost London daily, a national organ, intimately concerned with every political issue. Its news was so full that other papers were merely supplementary to it. These others were the *Morning Advertiser*, organ of licensed victuallers; the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Sun*, of no influence; the *Daily News*, a dignified Liberal organ; the *Morning Herald* and the *Standard*, which had the same editors and news but different leading articles; the *Morning Post*, the fashionable newspaper; the *Globe* which was more official than the *Post*; and the only important non-commercial paper, the *Morning Star*. The *Daily Telegraph*, like the *Standard* and the *Star*, was the product of the repeal of the stamp duty, but it alone of the three was a popular success and so became the earliest English example of the modern type of journalism. There were also several weekly London newspapers independent of the daily press—such as the *Observer*, the *Sunday Times*, and the *St. James Chronicle*. There were two types of country newspapers: (1) the small weeklies of little or no political color, with advertisements and local news; (2) the exponents of

local Liberalism and Conservatism in larger towns. All the large seaports and manufacturing towns had daily papers, many strongly partisan. There were other journals, weekly and daily, which were organs of economic or social groups—such as, the *Sussex Agricultural Express*, *Leeds Mercury*, *Manchester Guardian*, *Liverpool Post*, and *Liverpool Mercury*. Various weekly periodicals in London catered to the working classes, advocated certain economic and social views, or were devoted to sports and the theater. *Punch* and *Illustrated London News* were unique. The religious press was important but its influence is difficult to estimate. There were no fewer than 35 such papers in 1864. The politico-critical and literary reviews were important. The English press of the time was superior to that in Europe. By popularizing general information and supporting causes, then still to be won, the journals contributed a large share to the democratization of England.—*E. M. Violette*.

5993. LEIGH, MARGARET M. The crofting problem, 1790-1883. *Scottish J. Agric.* 11 (1) Jan. 1928: 4-21; (2) Apr. 1928: 137-147; (3) Jul. 1928: 261-273; (4) Oct. 1928: 426-433; 12 (1) Jan. 1929: 34-39.—An account of agricultural conditions in Scotland between 1790 and 1883. "It must be remembered that no policy however comprehensive and enlightened, can alter the fundamental conditions of soil, climate and distribution of population, which made the problem of small holdings in the West Highlands one of the most difficult questions in Scottish agricultural economics."—*Agric. Econ. Literature*.

5994. MARRIOTT, J. A. R. Lord Lansdowne. *Quart. Rev.* 254 (503) Jan. 1930: 137-154.—Lord Lansdowne, aristocrat and perfect gentleman, never became a popular statesman, perhaps because, although brilliant, he was cautious to the point of timidity. In opposition to Gladstone's Irish policies he withdrew from the ministry and politics. After heading the governments of Canada and India he returned to the political scene as minister of war in Salisbury's third cabinet. For this part he was not well fitted. As foreign minister, beginning with 1900, he occupied an office in which both his abilities as a born diplomat and his experience in Canada and India insured success. He boldly abandoned Britain's traditional isolation by arranging the Japanese alliance. The agreement with France, while aided by the king's visit to Paris, really resulted from long and difficult negotiations by Lansdowne and Cambon. Lansdowne also sowed the seed for the Anglo-Russian convention. As conservative leader in the Lords after 1905 he entered upon a career of blunders, following an opportunist and inconsistent policy which discredited the House of Lords. The Parliament Bill in 1911 he faced first with a proposed compromise and then with a timid retreat. In 1917 he published his "Peace Letter" (urging a definite statement of war aims) as a result of a well-considered desire to make an honorable peace possible. His error lay in the untimeliness of his proposal.—*Chester Kirby*.

5995. MARSHALL, H. J. The poor laws and their administration. *Quart. Rev.* 254 (503) Jan. 1930: 54-73.—The English poor laws, far from being hard and brutal, are the outgrowth of centuries of experience, and the problems are essentially the same now as they have always been. The Commission reporting in 1834 laid down a sound principle when it insisted that the condition of the pauper must be made less attractive than that of the able-bodied worker. Under the system then introduced the Boards of Guardians have, in view of their problems, been highly successful. In place of this system, the Socialist minority report of the commission which went over the matter again in 1907 would have introduced an intolerable slavery. The flood of pauperism in 1921 almost overwhelmed the existing machinery, but on the whole the country came through very well.

Abnormal expenditure for relief was confined to congested areas. The figures show that wherever pauperism has been highest the Boards of Guardians have been Socialist and the principles of the poor law have been abandoned. That the phenomenal expenditure in such places as Poplar has been demoralizing all admit. Only the emergency interference by the government, which superseded the local authorities in some particularly bad unions, such as West Ham, Chester-le-Street, and Bedwellty, has eliminated these disastrous extravagances. The principles of 1834 have in fact been vindicated by the recent strain to which the poor law has been subjected.—*Chester Kirby*.

5996. MAYCOCK, A. L. The Bodleian and the schools. *Blackwood's Mag.* 226 (1369) Nov. 1929: 616-624.—The Bodleian at Oxford is one of the world's most famous libraries. It reveals the spirit of Oxford through the volumes and manuscripts upon its shelves. Perhaps one of its most highly prized volumes is the *First Folio Shakespeare*. Like the famous Alexandrian library it too was practically annihilated by Edward's commissioners. Fortunately several generations later in Elizabethan times its restoration was undertaken by Sir Thomas Bodley. Royalty both patronized it and suspected it. Dutch William falls into the category of suspicion, for at a banquet given in his honor he refused to taste food fearing it had been poisoned. Both the Renaissance and the Reformation left their impress upon the Bodleian. Its various architectural motifs testify to its six centuries of existence.—*Quincy A. W. Rohrbach*.

5997. NAMIER, L. B. Anthony Bacon, M. P., an 18th-century merchant. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 2 (1) Nov. 1929: 20-70.—Anthony Bacon was a storekeeper in colonial Maryland, but returned to England to engage in business on a larger scale. He contracted with the government to furnish supplies to British garrisons in Africa and Negroes to the government in the British West Indies. He entered parliament, became a shipowner, and ventured in mining in Wales. During the American Revolution he manufactured cannon and supplied food and coal for the British army. He was interested in coal mining on Cape Breton, fisheries, and in estates in the colonies. He died in the 1780's, possessing a considerable property in land and mines.—*Henrietta Larson*.

5998. NAMIER, L. B. The circular letters: an 18th-century whip to members of parliament. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44 (176) Oct. 1929: 588-611.—In the absence of national party organization and discipline, leaders in the House of Commons used circular letters as a "whip" to secure the attendance of members at times deemed important by the leaders. Such meetings were sometimes those at the "cock-pit" preliminary to the sitting of the Commons, sometimes at opening, or other sessions, where the leaders desired to be supported by full strength. Both the Pelhams used them, as did the elder Fox. In an age of punctilio, the form and the signature of the letters sometimes caused embarrassment. Pitt, with ideas of government upon a basis of national rather than personal interest, and with a certain contempt for Newcastle and his "secret service" influence was dubious about their use, and treated them as a disagreeable matter of routine. When parliament met in November of 1761 after Pitt's fall, Newcastle divided the labor of sending out the circulars, characteristically assigning to his lieutenants groups to whom each should write, the groups representing the personal, territorial, or official "following" of the writer. Answers to these letters were not generally sent unless the person addressed felt himself unable to comply with the request contained. After his own fall from power, Newcastle used similar letters to keep his following together, but his characteristic lists of members, "pro," "contra," and "doubtful," show how Fox and Bute drew away from

him the superior numbers upon which he had counted. By 1763 the custom of sending out circular letters was so fully established that not to receive one was regarded as a slight.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

5999. POLLARD, A. F. **Biographers and historians.** *History.* 13 (52) Jan. 1929: 315-324.—In a review of two biographies—*Early Life and Letters of John Morley*, by F. W. Hirst, and *James Bryce*, by H. A. L. Fisher—the author states that Morley was fundamentally a man of ideas and Bryce a man of affairs. Morley went into politics to carry out specific and preconceived ideas, and the fact that he led a school of thought gave more significance to his election for Newcastle in 1883 than to Bryce's for the Tower Hamlets in 1880. So far as Gladstone and the Liberal party had been converted to home rule by argument, the education seemed to have been largely Morley's work; and his presence at the Irish Office in succeeding Liberal cabinets remained the chief guarantee of the Liberal-Irish alliance. Bryce belonged to no particular sect, and his temper was persuasive rather than combative. The Great War, however, and the preliminary race for armaments in Europe, instinctively focussed his mind upon the need of, first, a better understanding with America, and secondly, a league of nations. It was natural that Bryce should find political salvation, not in Irish or any other nationalism, nor even in British imperialism, but in movements for peace and goodwill among men. To Bryce, "America remained the great intellectual interest from the first visit in 1870 until the publication of *The American Commonwealth* in 1888." To Bryce we owe the "cleaning of the slate" which prepared the way for Anglo-American cooperation during and after the war. If the Irish treaty is Morley's political monument, Bryce's is Anglo-American reconciliation. There follows a critical comparison of the work of the two biographers and a discussion on the place of biography in historical science, in which the author wonders whether sociology will reverse the biographical subjection of the "times" to the "life" of a man by merging his "life" in his "times" and reducing biography to a dictionary for sociological use.—*M. M. Heald.*

6000. RODKEY, FREDERICK STANLEY. **Lord Palmerston and the rejuvenation of Turkey, 1830-41.** Part I, 1830-39. *J. Modern Hist.* 1 (4) Dec. 1929: 570-593.—During the early years of his first term at the British Foreign Office Lord Palmerston revealed very little concern for the welfare of Turkey, but after the negotiation of the Treaty of Unkar Skelessi had led him to fear that Turkey might become a Russian protectorate he developed a marked interest in Turkish affairs and initiated various moves to foster the rejuvenation of the Ottoman state. Polish officers were subsidized for service in Turkey, a British military mission was maintained at Constantinople for some time in 1836-37, a combined cruise of British and Turkish squadrons was successfully staged in the eastern Mediterranean (1838), arrangements were made and carried into effect in part for the employment of a small group of British naval officers in the Sultan's service, the Porte's employment of Prussian officers was critically reviewed, and the Ottoman government was strongly urged to undertake administrative reforms. Palmerston's policy involved the preservation of peace in the Levant, and his influence might have prevented the renewal of war in that area in 1839 if all of his instructions to Lord Ponsonby, the British ambassador at Constantinople, had been promptly carried into effect. Ponsonby, it appears, believed in 1839 that peace could not be preserved and deliberately evaded the pacific instructions of the Foreign Secretary.—*F. S. Rodkey.*

6001. RONAN, MYLES V. **What is meant by Catholic emancipation.** *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 15 (4) Jan. 1930: 363-388.—*F. A. Mullin.*

6002. STOCKLEY, W. F. P. **Ireland and her poor**

dear Sydney Smith. *Irish Ecclesiastical Rec.* 33 (737) May 1929: 511-520.—Sydney Smith, genial Whig divine and social reformer, hated injustice. Blindly uncatholic, he thought the persecution of Irish Catholics was a weakening of England, and a danger, in face of the Napoleonic world power of France. Ruskin praised his *Moral philosophy* and Macaulay considered him the greatest master of ridicule since Swift.—*John J. O'Connor.*

6003. TANNER, J. R. **Samuel Pepys and the Trinity House.** *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44 (176) Oct. 1929: 573-587.—Pepys was admitted as a Younger Brother of Trinity House Feb. 15, 1662. His *Diary* shows that his interest in the dinners exceeded his interest in the conversation of the brothers, whom he calls "old dull fellows" and "old sokers." In 1670 he managed to get his brother John elected by royal recommendation to the office of Clerk of the Corporation. He himself became an Elder Brother, and so a member of the governing body, Jan. 24, 1672. His admiralty connection seems to have given him interest in the Corporation and he became a faithful attendant upon meetings. He was elected one of two Younger Wardens, May 31, 1675, and Master, an annual office, May 22, 1676. As M. P. for Castle Rising, he acted as mouthpiece in parliament for the Trinity House opposition of the Seamen's and Watermen's Bill in 1677. His orderly turn of mind caused him to effect the reform of the records and accounts of the Corporation, to fix the scale of remuneration for deputies, and, rather surprisingly for a Pepys, to retrench the expenses of dinners. After the expiration of his term as Master his attendance upon meetings slackened and stopped wholly in 1679 when he ceased to be secretary to the admiralty and was lodged in the Tower upon a baseless charge of treason. In 1680 he reappeared at meetings, sponsored reforms, some of them valuable like the survey of the coasts, and lent his skill as draughtsman to the preparation of addresses and petitions. When the charter of Trinity House had to be submitted to Stuart revision in 1685, Pepys was named by the king, the first Master under the new regime. At the end of the term he declined renomination. When the Glorious Revolution severed his admiralty connection he resigned from Trinity House.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

6004. WILSON, A. T. **Some hitherto unpublished despatches of Captain John Malcolm, his Britannic Majesty's envoy at the court of H. I. M. the Shah of Persia, December, 1799 to May, 1801.** *J. Central Asian Soc.* 16 (4) 1929: 482-494.—Proceeding from Bombay toward Teheran, Captain Malcolm reported placing an English resident at Muskat, whose Iman was suspected of French sympathies. En route, Malcolm noted that the hostilities between Persia and Afghanistan would surely prevent an invasion of India by the latter for a season or two. He rejoiced that two French envoys to Persia failed to secure reinforcements for Tipu Sultan. His mission resulted in two Anglo-Persian engagements, one political, designed to protect the northwest frontier of India, the other commercial, giving the East India Company extensive privileges and greatly reducing tariffs on English goods.—*Halford L. Hoskins.*

## CANADA

(See also Entries 6130, 6718)

6005. BURPEE, LAWRENCE J. **The golden age of Nova Scotia.** *Queen's Quart.* 36 (3) Summer 1929: 380-394.—The article consists of reflections arising from five recent books on Nova Scotia—F. W. Wallace, *In the Wake of the Wind Ships* (Toronto, 1927); R. C. McKay, *Some Famous Sailing Ships and their Builder Donald McKay* (New York, 1928); C. H. J. Snider, *Under the Red Jack* (Toronto, 1928); A. M. MacMechan, *There Go the Ships* (Toronto, 1928); V. R. Mackenzie, *Ballads and Sea Songs of Nova Scotia*

(Cambridge, Mass., 1928). It is a sketch and historical explanation of Nova Scotia's share in wooden ship enterprise 1800–1880, in which in 1878 Canada ranked fourth in the world largely because of the Maritime Provinces. This achievement is attributed chiefly to geographical considerations in an almost insular peninsula generously wooded with timber useful in ship-building.—*J. B. Brebner.*

6006. GARLAND, M. A. Some frontier and American influences in upper Canada prior to 1837. *Trans. London & Middlesex Hist. Soc.* (13) 1929: 5–33.—A crisp essay in social history based on extensive use of good printed source materials and representing the continental point of view in Canadian history. Jacksonian democracy, the rise of a wage-earning class, improvements in general and technical education, emotional religion, humanitarianism, and moral reform are recalled in their influence upon Upper Canada. Suitable emphasis is given to the relation between the general westward movement and the peopling of the district, particularly in the matter of indebtedness to the United States. Equalitarianism and economic progress confronted by a bad land grant system and a complacent entrenched governing group, Methodism and Sectarianism confronted by privileged established churches, and the desire for temperance in alcoholic drinking confronted by frontier license, all contributed to the stress of the times immediately preceding the rebellion of 1837. Periodicals and news from the United States played an important part, as did such events as the abolition movement and the struggle over the United States Bank.—*J. B. Brebner.*

6007. MAINE, S. F. The early Methodist Episcopal Church in Ontario. *Trans. London & Middlesex Hist. Soc.* (13) 1929: 34–47.—A sketch of Upper Canadian Methodism from its introduction in 1780 by a former helper of Wesley named Tuffey, who preached to and converted some of his regiment, the 44th, down to its independence in 1828. The typical apparatus of North American frontier Methodism, lay preachers, the class meeting, itinerant preachers, evangelism in quarterly and camp meetings occurred in Upper Canada. The peculiarity of the situation was its political implication growing out of official attitudes toward the United States and republicanism.—*J. B. Brebner.*

6008. PIERCE, LORNE. Doctor Solomon Jones, United Empire loyalist. *Queen's Quart.* 36(3) Summer

1929: 427–448.—An anecdotal and genealogical account of a fairly characteristic Mohawk Valley loyalist family which moved to Upper Canada after the American Revolution. Dr. Jones's career was a distinguished example of the role played by a humane frontier physician. As was almost inevitable, he became a public officer and member of the legislative assembly, and founded a family of at least local distinction. The account is based on printed sources and on information from the lineal descendant.—*J. B. Brebner.*

6009. TALMAN, JAMES J. Early immigration to Adelaide township in Middlesex County. *Trans. London & Middlesex Hist. Soc.* (13) 1929: 48–54.—Some notes on the settlement of a township near London, Ontario, which in 1832 was opened up and in five months acquired 1,600 settlers. The explanation lay in the fertility of its lands, government assistance in roads and supplies, and an intelligently planned immigration from Sussex at the instigation of the Earl of Egremont.—*J. B. Brebner.*

## IRELAND

(See also Entries 237, 6141, 7212)

6010. O'MADDEN, PATRICK L. A pioneer of Catholic emancipation: John Keogh. *Irish Ecclesiastical Rec.* 33 (734) Feb. 1929: 158–176.—John Keogh was the heart and soul of the Committee for the Management of Catholic Affairs which aimed at the complete abolition of penal statutes. Under his leadership Irish Catholics emerged from civil servitude to some measure of dignity as citizens and free men. He opposed the Monopolists and aided in securing minor relief bills and the first great Catholic Relief Bill of 1793. With the appearance of O'Connell he abstained altogether from active participation in the movement for Catholic emancipation.—*John J. O'Connor.*

6011. QUIGLEY, E. J. O'Connell defending Maynooth. *Irish Ecclesiastical Rec.* 33 (738) Jun. 1929: 605–614.—*Delenda est Maynutia* was the cry of numerous enemies who believed that Ireland's woes sprang from popery. Priests were O'Connell's friends and allies. He led the little papist band in parliament, defending Maynooth's educational system, yearly grant, and the integrity of Maynooth priests. As a result, their paltry grant was secured and the House refused to have the Archdale petitions printed.—*John J. O'Connor.*

## FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 5930, 5958, 5959, 5965, 5978, 5980, 5983, 6050, 6054, 6058, 6080, 6090 6094, 6096–6099, 6136, 6140, 6145, 6554, 6719, 6813, 6877, 7022, 7191)

6012. ALLIX, ANDRÉ. Métaux précieux et chercheurs de fortune en Oisans. [Precious metals and fortune hunters in Oisans.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Lyon.* (2) Apr. 1929: 127–159.—Ever since the 13th century, and perhaps ever since Roman times, the high Alps in Dauphiné have attracted searchers for precious metals. Only twice, both times under government exploitation, have mines been worked for a long period. In the 13th century, the Dauphin found his sole supply of silver at Brandes, and worked the mine, though probably at a net loss, for half a century. In the 18th century, a silver mine, with nickel and cobalt as by-products, was handed over by Louis XVI to the profit of his elder brother. Its net profit for 15 years was about 300,000 livres, but its decline was steady after the Revolution, when it was sold to private persons. Before and since that date, numerous individuals and joint stock companies have opened mines for gold, silver, copper, and anthracite. But no one has ever profited, for though a great variety of metals exists, they are not found in commercially profitable amounts. Their history is a tribute to the

energy of French enterprise, but not to its common-sense. Only mineralogical collections have really profited.—*C. Brinton.*

6013. BOITEUX, LOUIS. L'Encyclopédie du XIX<sup>e</sup> Siècle. [The "Nineteenth Century Encyclopedia."] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 57(4) Oct. 1, 1929: 377–393.—Previous encyclopedias irreligious, Ampère desired to gather together the findings of French science in a work free from incredulity or irreligion. The editors were selected with this idea in view. The *Encyclopédie du XIX<sup>e</sup> Siècle* was handicapped by the concurrent appearance of another Catholic encyclopedia and by the death of Ampère in 1836, but was finally completed before 1860. This is the best of all French encyclopedias, but shows many faults of selection, and of the later editing. It has been superseded by later encyclopedias, and there is a great need at present for a French work similar to the *Catholic Encyclopedia* in America, for example, which will cause to penetrate to the masses of the public the idea that the church holds an important place in science.—*Max Saville.*

6014. BONDOIS, PAUL M. *Un compagnonnage au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle: le "Devoir des bons drilles blanchers-chamoiseurs."* [An 18th century compagnonnage: the Union of Good Fellow Chamois Dressers.] *Ann. Hist. Révolution Française*. 36(6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 588-599. —A collection of documents from the Bibliothèque Nationale, containing complaints to the Procureur-Général of the Paris parlement against the severity of the union, and revealing a good deal of its ritual and organization. The ritual was highly complicated, the purpose being to prevent non-members from claiming the advantages that were to be derived by traveling workers in belonging to this national organization. —*Louis R. Gottschalk*.

6015. BRADFORD, GAMALIEL. *Madame de Maintenon.* *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 6(1) Jan. 1930: 65-83. —*Leo Gershoy*.

6016. BRIDEY, ÉMILE. *Les dernières années de l'ancienne Faculté des Droits de Caen.* [The last years of the old law school in Caen.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger*. 8(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 473-523. —During the French Revolution the old law school in Caen was deserted by its students, because it did not modernize its teaching and because many professors were slow in taking their oath to the new government. —*J. Lambert*.

6017. BÜRGER, R. *Georges Sorel. Zur französischen Kulturkunde (1900-1910).* [George Sorel. Contribution to the study of French civilization from 1900 to 1910.] *Neueren Sprachen*. 37(7) Nov. 1929: 529-555. —This article presents a study of Georges Sorel whose work falls in the first decade of the 20th century and whose interests were centered in the church, democracy, and socialism. His work included two extremes: he was the freest socialistic mind, inasmuch as he bound himself to no particular party, was candidate for no office, and asked no privileges, and, at the same time, he was a religious thinker even when he criticized the political activity of the church severely. He makes the impression of an independent seeker after truth. His training as an engineer had a lasting influence on his thinking, and his works show a desire to grasp the real meaning of the technical performance of man. In one of his best works *Les Illusions du Progrès*, he maintains that the only real progress is that of the technical arts and of production. One of his early works *La Ruine du Monde Antique* is a forerunner of Spengler's *Decline of the West*. His best known work, *Réflexions sur la Violence* (1908), proved a source of inspiration to the socialism of Lenin, as well as that of Mussolini, and stands far above all propaganda literature on the subject. —*O. C. Burkhard*.

6018. CASSI, GELLIO. *Le concordat Napoléonien et le concordat Italo-Vatican.* [The Napoleonic concordat and the concordat between Italy and the Vatican.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 18(89) Aug. 1929: 65-80. —Cassi compares the recent important concordat with the concordat of 1801. He introduces his subject by a brief résumé of the relations of church and state since earliest times, with especial emphasis on the preponderant influence of humanism on those relations and mention of "the first true concordat," that of 1515. —*Erik Achorn*.

6019. CASTELNAU, GÉNÉRAL. *Sedan et Wilhelmshöhe.* [Sedan and Wilhelmshöhe.] *Rev. de Paris*. 36 Oct. 1, 1929: 499-521; Oct. 15, 1929: 851-874; Nov. 1, 1929: 167-203. —As aide-de-camp to Napoleon III Castelnau was able to keep a daily record of the emperor's activities throughout the Franco-Prussian War. His journal entries published here run from July 28, 1870, to March 20, 1871. They cover the events leading up to Sedan, the parleys with Bismarck and Moltke, and the capitulation; Castelnau then accompanied Napoleon to Wilhelmshöhe, and remained with him until the conclusion of an armistice between

France and Prussia resulted in the emperor's release and departure for England. —*Geoffrey Bruun*.

6020. CLÉMENT, FRANTZ. *Clemenceau. Der Mann und die Legende.* [Clemenceau—the man and the legend.] *Tagebuch*. 10(48) Nov. 30, 1929: 2024-2029. —Clemenceau captured the imagination of many peoples in different ways. To the French he was essentially a Jacobin of the Year III, a militant defender of his country against its enemies, a fearless warrior. To the Anglo-Saxons he was the "old Tiger," an imperishable old man, hard and cold and strong. To the Germans he was a bloodthirsty were-wolf, for whose ferocity and pitilessness the name "Tiger" was too good. The author reviews his life and work and finds Clemenceau's greatest achievement to be the creation of the French republic. He broke down the royalist opposition and established the technique of republican government. In that he has much to teach present day Germany. —*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

6021. DAUZAT, ALBERT. *Bibliographie toponymique de la Bourgogne.* [Bibliography on the place-names of Burgundy.] *Z. f. Ortsnamen-Forsch.* 5(3) 1929: 245-251. —*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

6022. DECIO, CARLI. *Glorie d'Italia in Francia.* [Italy's glories in France.] *Vita Italiana*. 17(198) Jul. 1929: 338-342. —An account of the life of the French statesman, Cardinal Mazarin, and of his accession to power in France. —*O. Eisenberg*.

6023. DRIAULT, ÉDOUARD. *Un mystère d'histoire. Le manuscrit venu de Sainte-Hélène d'une manière inconnue.* [A mystery of history. The manuscript which came from St. Helena in an unknown manner.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 18(90) Sep. 1929: 145-157. —This article is a reprint of the introduction to a new edition of the mysterious and famous *Manuscript* published by Murray of London in 1817 and immediately reprinted in France and elsewhere. After recalling the excitement caused by its publication and the important part it played in the formation of the Napoleonic legend, Driault proceeds to a detailed consideration of the authorship. Lullin de Châteauiex, the avowed author, is only credited with being the amanuensis, since he was the close friend of Mme de Staël and her son, who were in turn reconciled to and intimate with Napoleon and Joseph Bonaparte. "The *Manuscript of St. Helena*, that is to say really the first *Memorial*, born of the collaboration direct or indirect of Napoleon himself with Madame de Staël, was the first manifesto, immediately successful, of the liberal party or of the party of the Revolution, once more unified by the force of circumstance and by the necessity of defeating the Restoration." —*Erik Achorn*.

6024. EDWARDS, J. CYRIL M. *The dauphin: did he die in the Temple or the Bicêtre?* *Natl. Rev.* 93(561) Nov. 1929: 439-448. —A presentation of the theory that Hervagault was the dauphin. —*C. Brinton*.

6025. GAMBRELL, HERBERT P. (ed.). *Three letters on the Revolution of 1830.* *J. Modern Hist.* 1(4) Dec. 1929: 594-606. —Charles Ellet Jr. of Pennsylvania (1810-62), later a prominent engineer, was in Paris at the time of the Revolution of 1830 studying at the École Polytechnique. He lived within 200 yards of the Pont Neuf. His letters and thousands of other papers have been lent by his daughter to the University of Chicago. From that correspondence three letters from Paris relating what he heard and saw during the revolution are here published. They are dated Monday evening July 27, July 29, July 29 in the evening, 1830. The last letter was not finished until August 6, and contains additions of Aug. 3, 4, 5, 1830. —*E. N. Anderson*.

6026. GIRARDOT, JEAN. *La question des subsistances dans le département de la Haute Saône au printemps de 1794.* [The question of food control in the department of the Haute Saône in the spring of 1794.]

*Ann. Hist. Révolution Française.* 36 (6) Nov.–Dec. 1929: 559–576.—Contrary to the opinion of other writers, the Saône valley was fertile wheat soil. But backward agricultural methods, disorders, numerous requisitions for the various armies and neighboring departments, exhaustion of draft animals, idleness preferred by farmers to selling grain at the prices fixed by the maximum laws—all had rendered futile the extraordinary measures taken before the spring of 1794 to answer the demand for grain. In the winter of 1794 the directory of one department announced that there was not enough seed for planting. Many families had no bread. In the spring, they proposed as remedies the arrest of all farmers making false statements of their stores, strict regulation of transportation and consumption, and the severe enforcement of the maximum. The younger Robespierre, deputy on mission in Haute-Saône, had already taken some palliative measures. He now approved of the Directory's suggestions, ordering an inventory of the available food supply, and gave the Directory authority to regulate all requisitions. His colleague Duroy disapproved. But when the Army of the Rhine demanded a new supply and the disorganization of the department, which was already straining to fulfil a requisition of the department of the Vosges, Duroy permitted the Directory to take an inventory by sending commissioners to each farmhouse, permitting only 1 litre a day per person for six months, the remainder to be at the disposal of the department. The inventory was conscientiously taken, meeting with protest but no active resistance. There was a little more agitation when it became necessary to send farmers to cart the food to the army and the neighboring department. The requisitions, however, were completed by 17 Ventôse. Hardly enough for the department remained. It was necessary for Lacoste, on mission with the Army of the Rhine, to forbid all pastry to the people of the Haute-Saône, and on 29 Germinal only brown bread was allowed. With the new harvest, better conditions set in.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

6027. HANOTAUX, GABRIEL. *Les lettres de Mémimée à la comtesse de Montijo.* [The letters of Mémimée to the Countess de Montijo.] *Rev. de Paris.* 37 Jan. 1, 1930: 7–28.—An advance introduction to the forthcoming edition of the letters written over a long period of years by the author of *Carmen* to the mother of the Empress Eugénie.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

6028. LANGLOIS. *Conseils de Fénélon à duchesse de Bourgogne.* [Advice of Fénélon to the Duchess of Burgundy.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. Stances et Travaux.* 89 Sep.–Oct. 1929: 311–341.—This is a discussion of the origin of a peculiar work which came to light in the 18th century. It is written in the form of a dialogue between the Empress Pulcheria with a solitary individual and consists of quotations from the *Psalms* and *Imitation of Christ* and counsels for the royal reader. Because it was found written in a book by Fénélon, which had been in the possession of the Duchess of Burgundy, a lady attached to the court of Louis XIV, it was commonly supposed to have been written by Fénélon for the benefit of the Duchess. Langlois advances the theory that Fénélon did not write the dialogues at all, but that the author was a church man and that they were intended for a daughter of Louis XIV. The writings were supposed to have influenced for good the lives of several members of the court, where virtue was, at best, none too plentiful.—*J. A. Rickard.*

6029. LARG, D. G. *Napoleon Bonaparte and Madame de Staël.* *Contemp. Rev.* 137 (769) Jan. 1930: 58–70.—While Napoleon was occupied with preparations for the invasion of England Mme. de Staël sought to return unnoticed to Paris, although all her liberal friends were in exile. Napoleon feared, not that

she was revolutionary by nature, but that she attracted about her a coterie in which sedition and plots naturally developed. Here is a detailed narrative of the negotiations and events from Sep. 26 to Oct. 24, 1803, leading to Mme. de Staël's departure for Germany.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

6030. LA ROCHE, COMMANDANT DE. *Les académies militaires sous l'ancien régime.* [The military academies of the old regime.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 95 Oct.–Dec. 1929: 409–418.—The author has utilized manuscript material in the Archives Nationales to trace the establishment and the general nature of military academies in the old regime. To a very great extent they were riding schools for the well-born. The director was usually under the supervision of various officials, local, regional, and of the central administration and was obliged to submit his qualifications and references. After the establishment of the École Militaire in 1751 the number of academies dwindled, but they were still strongly patronized by foreigners. Of the provincial academies the most famous was the one at Lyons, which owed its reputation through its connection with Bourgelat, the founder of the Veterinary School at Alfort. Many details of this academy are given: the cost of instruction, the curriculum (both day students and boarding students were accepted), and the aims of instruction. The revolution ended the existence of these institutions.—*Leo Gershow.*

6031. LEFEBVRE, G. *La place de la Révolution dans l'histoire agraire de la France.* [The place of the Revolution in French agrarian history.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 1 (4) Oct. 15, 1929: 506–523.—Lefebvre here summarizes his laborious researches into the condition of the French peasantry at the time of the Revolution. The two great divisions of the peasant question are: (1) The abolition of feudal dues, and (2) the sale of the confiscated property of clergy and émigrés. As to the first, we know that the peasants were solidly behind abolition, and that they finally forced this solution. As to the second we can now maintain that they were not fully satisfied with the work of the Constituent Assembly and the Convention, for there existed in France a genuine agrarian crisis, caused by the increase in population, the rise in prices brought on partly by the policy of the old government in encouraging free internal trade in grain, and the extreme division of land for purposes of exploitation. The peasants—or at least the large number of them who must be considered on the margin of subsistence—wished therefore for the confiscation and splitting up of large estates, and, inconsequently enough from the point of view of economic theory, but naturally enough in peasant tradition, the maintenance of such traditional rights of the poor as commons, right of pasturage on cropped lands, etc. But the bourgeois assemblies, and even the radical *montagnards* sold the *biens nationaux* at auction, primarily for the benefit of the treasury, and thus usually kept the poorer peasants from acquiring land, and in spite of the maximum which was really but a war measure, maintained the policy of free trade, enclosure, and capitalistic exploitation of the land. Thus the Revolution in agrarian history as elsewhere, is seen not to be a break from previous history, but a continuation, in firmer hands, of the work of the *ancien régime*. Some poor peasants improved their lot, and the transition from a semi-feudal agriculture to a modern one was no doubt made easier by the placing of the *biens nationaux* on the market. The failure of the peasantry as a class to press class aims as clearly in the case of the *biens nationaux* as in that of the feudal dues is to be explained largely by the fact that in the latter case the peasants were united against the *seigneurs* by interest, but in the former the increasing differentiation of the peasantry into rich and poor broke up class unity, and

caused the richer peasants to welcome sales by auction. A critical bibliography of the whole question closes the article.—C. Brinton.

6032. LEFRANC, JEAN. Clemenceau. *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 141 (421) Dec. 10, 1929: 331-345.—The author knew Clemenceau personally and, in the light of that knowledge, discusses salient traits in his character.—Nathaniel C. Kendrick.

6033. MATHIEZ, ALBERT. Danton et Guillaume. *Ann. Hist. Révolution Française.* 36(6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 577-588.—Replying to Caron's article in *La Révolution Française* (see Abstract 2: 4184) in which Caron points out that Guillaume, the bankrupt director of the Maison de Secours, and Guillaume, the notary, were two different persons and that Danton was guilty of protecting neither the one nor the other. Mathiez admits that he was mistaken in identifying the two men in his writings, but sets forth that Danton did give aid and protection to both men, and that he was no more justified in the one case than in the other.—Louis R. Gottschalk.

6034. MATHIEZ, A. Le Directoire (VI): Les menées royalistes: le complot Brettier. [The Directory (VI): Royalist intrigues: the Brettier plot.] *Rev. d. Cours et Confé.* 31(1) Dec. 1929: 75-93.—Mathiez explains the success of the Directory in maintaining itself against its internal enemies and finds that one of the most important reasons was the Directory's alliance with the constitutional royalists within France. The earlier declarations of the count of Provence (the future Louis XVIII) had made him unacceptable to them as the candidate for the French throne, and whatever unity they had was founded upon a negation, for they did not agree upon any other candidate. The contemporary press and the correspondence of various interested agents suggested the names of an Austrian archduke, an Infanta of Spain, Prince Henry of Prussia, and the son of Philippe-Égalité as other possible candidates. For six months the various groups of constitutional royalists (for the most part, those who constituted the new "Third" of the Councils) united with the administration, but at the same time they carried on negotiations with the agents of the future Louis XVIII. The failure of the latter to accede to their terms of alliance and the break-down of peace negotiations towards the end of 1796 precipitated the dissolution of the working arrangement that the constitutional royalists had with the administration. The revelation of a military plot on the part of the secret agents of Louis XVIII compromised the former, who had undertaken a vast pre-electoral campaign—with the aid of liberal subsidies from Wickham—and forced them to make a choice—either to defend the arrested plotters or else to disavow them and their own connections with the general intrigue. Their decision to defend the agents who were involved and new revelations which gave the Directory full details of all the movements of the various royalist groups in France (information which the Directory kept secret until after the Fructidor coup) disillusioned the administration about the precarious alliance that it had made with the royalist factions. [See Entries 2508-2511].—Leo Gershoy.

6035. MONTIGNY, M. J. J. Rousseau, secrétaire d'ambassade. [J. J. Rousseau, secretary of an embassy.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 95 Oct.-Dec. 1929: 419-434.—This article is an attempt to correct the impression that Rousseau's *Confessions* give of his relations with the Count of Montaigu while he was the latter's secretary at Venice in 1743. A pamphlet written by a descendant of the Count and the correspondence of the ambassador, edited by M. Souchion, an archivist from the École des Chartres, furnish the bases of the author's revaluation of Rousseau's account. This article raises the question, also, of Rousseau's failure to

observe the natural beauties of Lombardy which he traversed en route from Paris to Venice. The conclusion is reached that he, the great advocate of a return to nature, was left untouched by scenery which has appealed very strongly to every other lover of nature. The author reviews every incident that Rousseau mentioned in his *Confessions* and attempts to prove that not the ambassador, but Rousseau was, in every instance, at fault.—Leo Gershoy.

6036. ROZELAAR, LOUIS A. Le Mémorial de Sainte-Hélène et le romantisme. [The Memorial of St. Helena and Romanticism.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 18(91) Oct. 1929: 203-226.—Rozelaar restates the Napoleonic legend as contained in the *Memorial of Saint Helena* which played the greatest role in the creation of that legend. The *Memorial* is an outstanding example of French romanticism and influenced the work of some of the leaders of that movement, such as Stendhal, Saint-Simon, and particularly Hugo. In addition to the style, certain definite romantic factors contained in the *Memorial* are stressed—the melancholy, the nostalgia, the Utopian complex, the humanitarianism, the Messianic complex, the expiation theme, the Prometheus complex, the Charlemagne complex (allied to the romantic passion for the medieval), the predilection for the mysterious, and the urge toward the theatrical.—Erik Achorn.

6037. STAËL, MADAME de. Lettres de Madame de Staël à John Rocca. [Madame de Staël's letters to John Rocca.] *Biblioth. Universelle et Rev. de Genève.* Nov. 1929: 570-587.—These fifty letters, many of which are just a sentence or two, cover the period from August, 1813, to March, 1814. After Rocca's return from Bath, he took separate quarters in London, agreeing with Madame de Staël that it would be impolitic to shock public sentiment by a more intimate arrangement. The earlier letters of this period bear the same note of deep love and abound with details of Madame de Staël's progress in London society. Towards the end of December, 1813, a rift set in between the lovers, and Madame de Staël wrote several letters of protest against Rocca's jealous misunderstanding of her friendship with Sir James Mackintosh. From her letters on that subject, it seems that Sir James was useful to her in furthering her social and literary ambitions. The last letters, during the spring of 1814 when she was reconciled with Rocca, are interesting in manifesting her changed attitude towards France. Her love for her native country was reawakened by the military victories of the allies. [See Entries 4212, 4213].—Leo Gershoy.

6038. TROGAN, ÉDOUARD. Georges Clemenceau. *Correspondant.* 101(1613) Dec. 10, 1929: 743-750.—The "Tiger's" character and achievements.—Geoffrey Bruun.

6039. UNSIGNED. Arrestation du desservant insermenté d'Étiau (1799). [The arrest of the unsworn curate of Étiau.] *Anjou Hist.* 29 Oct. 1929: 230-232.—G. C. Boyce.

6040. UNSIGNED. Comment le maire d'Angers sauva le général d'Autichamp (1832). [How the mayor of Angers saved General d'Autichamp.] *Anjou Hist.* 29 Oct. 1929: 249-255.—G. C. Boyce.

6041. UNSIGNED. L'abbé Barbotin, aumônier de l'armée catholique et royale de la Vendée (1762-1848). [Abbot Barbotin, chaplain of the Catholic and royal army of Vendée.] *Anjou Hist.* 29 Oct. 1929: 193-221.—G. C. Boyce.

6042. UNSIGNED. La Révellièvre-Lépeaux et le "cahier" de Faye (1789). [La Révellièvre-Lépeaux and the "cahier" from Faye.] *Anjou Hist.* 29 Oct. 1929: 221-224.—G. C. Boyce.

6043. UNSIGNED. La Révolution Française et les Angevins (1790-1793). [The French Revolution and the

Angevins.] *Anjou Hist.* 29 Oct. 1929: 224–230.—*G. C. Boyce.*

6044. UNSIGNED. L'arrondissement de Baugé en 1805. *Anjou Hist.* 29 Oct. 1929: 242–249.—*G. C. Boyce.*

6045. UNSIGNED. Un différend entre le préfet de Maine-et-Loire et le sous-préfet de Saumur (1800). [A dispute between the prefect of Maine-et-Loire and the sub-prefect of Saumur.] *Anjou Hist.* 29 Oct. 1929: 232–241.—*G. C. Boyce.*

6046. UZUREAU, CHANOINE. La guerre de Vendée (1795). [The war in the Vendée (1795).] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 95 Oct.–Dec. 1929: 435–438.—From some unpublished letters of Jard-Panvillier, deputy from Deux-Sèvres and representative on mission, the author has gleaned some hitherto unknown details of the continuation of the war in the Vendée in 1795 after nominal peace had been established. These letters cover the month of September and deal with the relations of Charette and Stofflet, the military

defeat of the Chouans, and the appointment of Hoche to succeed Canclaux.—*Leo Gershoy.*

6047. VILLANDET, PAUL. Les séances des Jacobins de Paris d'après le "Courrier du Pont du Gard" (23 Juin–10 Septembre 1790). [The meetings of the Paris Jacobins as reported in the *Courrier du Pont du Gard* (June 23–September 10, 1790).] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 36(6) Nov.–Dec. 1929: 551–558.—This Avignon paper gives details on the Paris Jacobins not contained in the accounts of Aulard and Fribourg, particularly in regard to the disagreements upon the Nancy affair.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

6048. VOZKA, JAROSLAV. The early works of Saint-Simon in the philosophy of history. *Česká Mysl.* 25(1) Jan.–Feb. 1929: 27–36.—The value of the early philosophical works of Saint-Simon does not lie in his utopian schemes, but in the fact that he became the forerunner of Comte's philosophical positivism. (Article in Czech.)—*A. Obrdlík.*

## DUTCH NETHERLANDS

(See also Entries 5788, 5920, 5982, 6086, 6109, 6803–6804)

6049. IONGH, J. de. The International Economic-History Exhibition, Amsterdam, 1929. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 2(2) Jan. 1930: 314–319.—On the occasion of the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce, Posthumus, secretary of the Netherlands Economic Historical Association, organized an exhibition to illustrate by paintings, drawings, prints, and other works of art the development of economic life in Europe for the last 600 years. Before the collection was scattered there were published a catalog in English and Dutch, and a memorial book in English, French, and German with a great number of plates. These will prove valuable sources.—*Clarence P. Gould.*

6050. JAPIKSE, N. Een Gesprek met den Prins van Oranje in 1832. [A conversation with the Prince of Orange in 1832.] *Bijdr. v. Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde.* (ser. 4) 7 1928: 124–125.—Japikse publishes a letter, dated Mar. 3, 1832, by the baron van Sytzama to a friend about an interview with the son of William I. The baron was eager for peace with the Belgians. The valuable feature of the letter is the report of the attitude of the prince on this question; he fully realized the dangers of a Europe hostile to him, and desired to put an end to the hostilities.—*H. S. Lucas.*

6051. JAPIKSE, N. Gesprekken van Mr. Daam Fockema met den Koning en met den Minister van

Financien (1828–1831). [Conversations of Daam Fockema with the king and the minister of finance (1828–1831).] *Bijdr. v. Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde.* (ser. 4) 7 1928: 126–133.—Japikse here publishes excerpts from the papers of Daam Fockema which are now reposing in the Rijksarchief in The Hague. They are reports of Daam Fockema's conversations with King William I and with the minister of finance concerning such matters as taxation and finances.—*H. S. Lucas.*

6052. PRINS, P. C. BLOYS VAN TRESLONG. The house of Orange and the Dutch Indies. *Inter-Ocean.* 9(11–12) Nov.–Dec. 1928: 587–589.—No ruling member of the royal family of Holland has ever visited Dutch Malaysia and but one prince, Hendrik, brother of Willem III, has ever made a tour of these outlying possessions. Prince Hendrik's stay extended from February through September 1837, and enabled him to inspect several of the more important islands thoroughly. His visit was accompanied by the inevitable round of innumerable state banquets and effusive outpouring of declarations of loyalty. But, despite this marked lack of personal contact, the House of Orange has been keenly interested in the colonies and residents in the latter have always shown great love and admiration for their distant ruler.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

## CENTRAL EUROPE

### GERMANY

(See also Entries 5645, 5786, 5958, 5974, 6019, 6067, 6144, 6214, 6851)

6053. BORCHARDT, RUDOLF. Die Entwertung des Kulturbegriffs, ein Unglück und ein Glück. [The deflation of the Kultur-concept, a misfortune and a blessing.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* Nov. 1929: 89–98.—The gloomy word *Kultur* was the greatest concept of the 19th century. At first its esthetic ideas transcended all other connotations. In contrast to the negative and the relative cultural concept of Goethe, Jacob Burckhardt and others influenced by him gave real form to the *Kultur* concept by taking it out of the realm of idealism. The complete destruction of Burckhardt's concept during the tragic years of the 20th century was merely the destruction of an altar to an unknown but false god, a blessing rather than a misfortune. (A public address

delivered at the University of Munich.)—*Carl Mauels-hagen, Jr.*

6054. BREITLING, R. Kehl und die süddeutschen Kriegsvorbereitungen im Jahre 1792. [Kehl and the war preparations in South-Germany in 1792.] *Z. f. d. Geschichte d. Oberrheins.* 43(1) 1929: 107–137.—Although the influence of the French Revolution on Germany has often been examined, the attitude of the South-German estates has never been fully explained. Operations around Kehl are especially interesting. General Dumouriez, intent on gaining the Rhine-frontier, tried to obtain the neutrality of the Suabian district (*schwäbischer Kreis*). Before Suabian troops had occupied Kehl the Austrians entered and declared their willingness to deliver it up to troops of the *schwäbische Kreis* under the condition that the bridge over the Rhine should be destroyed before the French crossed it. The duke of Württemberg, Karl Eugen,

head of the *schwäbische Kreis* was undecided, not wishing to offend the French. His more exposed and more resolute neighbor, the margrave of Baden, signed a convention with Austria and Prussia. The appeal of the Emperor Francis II to the estates of the empire to unite against the common enemy was futile. Dismemberment of the Reich had advanced too far. The estates considered lost whatever they gave to the Reich. But in the end they were dragged into the war by French aggression. The article, based on documents of the archives of Ludwigsburg, is a contribution to the history of French Rhine policy, with its tendency of undermining the German empire.—*G. Mecenseffy*.

6055. CARMAN, H. J. Significant contributions of Germany to world history. *Hist. Outlook*. 20(7) Nov. 1929: 327-331.—It is assumed that the chief purposes to be sought in a study of history and the other social sciences are that insight and appreciation of the past and better understanding of the present which accompany a knowledge of the behavior of the human animal and those basic factors which shape his life and so determine the civilization of the group. Germany has profoundly influenced the world's economic life through her commerce and industry and her continued emphasis upon agriculture. The most significant of these contributions has been her persistent effort to expand commercially. Her technical contributions to the world's economic development are also noteworthy. Her contributions to the social aspects of world history are to be seen in the imprint of her mental characteristics, language, customs, traditions, and ways of doing things on the communities and regions to which Germans have migrated. The effect of industrialization upon society can also be understood by a study of her development. Germany should probably be credited with the initiation of social legislation. The religious history of Germany in the 16th and 17th centuries serves as a means of explaining many such events as the Thirty Years War and the settlement of the New World, while her more recent religious development is illustrative of important tendencies throughout the civilized world. On the political side a study of Germany is important for its revelation of the spirit of particularism in medieval and modern times, for the story of its unification, and the role played by militarism. In this field Germany has also contributed the ideal of administrative efficiency. On the cultural and intellectual side her contributions to world history have been the most significant of all, especially in science, music and literature, and any course which neglects these is lopsided and lacking in a sense of values.—*D. C. Knowlton*.

6056. DECHÊNE, ABEL. Un précepteur de princes au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle—Barruel chez le Prince François-Xavier de Saxe (1774-1777). [A tutor of princes in the 18th century: Barruel in the household of Francis Xavier of Saxony (1774-1777).] *Études: Rev. Catholique*. 201(21) Nov. 5, 1929: 292-319.—Detailed experiences of the Abbé Barruel (to be distinguished from the phantom-author of *Memoirs of Barruel*), a Jesuit, who after the dissolution of the Order was in Prague and Vienna and in 1774 became attached to the household of Prince Francis Xavier of Saxony as tutor to his young sons Rupert and Joseph Xavier.—*J. T. McNeill*.

6057. HEADLAM-MORLEY, J. W. German Diplomatic Documents. *Quart. Rev.* 254(503) Jan. 1930: 125-136.—The second volume of Dugdale's *German Diplomatic Documents* shows how the Franco-Russian alliance caused Germany and England to approach each other. German support of British interests in the Mediterranean, however, hinged upon British support of German enterprises, such as the Bagdad railway. Germany greatly feared that Britain would come to terms with Russia over the Straits, as Salisbury seemed to wish, and to ensure her position

therefore urged the conclusion of a definite alliance. This being refused, it became an object of German policy to see that England should fire the first shot in any war which might begin, and thus commit herself irretrievably. Later the Kaiser talked of a continental coalition against England with a view to forcing her into an alliance. The Krüger telegram was really a device to cover Germany's retreat from an aggressive and threatening attitude.—*Chester Kirby*.

6058. HUBER, HEINRICH. Der französische Kunstraub in München in Jahre 1800. [The plundering of art treasures in Munich by the French in 1800.] *Gelbe Hefte*. 4(11) Aug. 1928: 882-890.—During the occupation of Bavaria by General Moreau in 1800 the libraries and art galleries of Munich, both public and private, were subject to a systematic pillaging on the part of the French officials. Manuscripts, books, paintings, and other valuable art objects were taken. The French officer Neveu delivered to the state librarian a *Catalogue des Principales Éditions du Quinzième Siècle qui manquent à la Bibliothèque Nationale de France* and ordered him to hand over all the items in the catalogue which were to be found in Munich.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

6059. MÜNZE, GUSTAV. Die Kulturphilosophie Spenglers und Görres'. [Spengler's and Görres' philosophy of civilization.] *Gelbe Hefte*. 4(11) Aug. 1928: 823-829.—One of the leading ideas in Spengler's philosophy of history is the contrast he draws between the Apollonian and Faustian cultures. This idea is already found in Görres' *Teutschen Volksbüchern* (1807, new ed. Berlin 1925, p. 300 f.).—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

6060. MURET, MAURICE. Bülów et Guillaume II. [Bülów and William II.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 38(46) Nov. 16, 1929: 308-315.—After the War Bülów tried to disclaim any responsibility in Germany's war guilt. Because the Kaiser was absolute and his ministers almost puppets, Muret holds the Wilhelmstrasse was unequal to its task during the July, 1914, crisis. During the regime of Bülów the enigmatic Baron Holstein, in an obscure office of the Wilhelmstrasse, worked with an incredible prestige. According to von Schmidt-Pauli, Holstein let Bülów understand he knew all the government's plans and held a threat of scandal over Bülów. Doubtless Bülów's fateful advice in the 1905 Morocco crisis was Holstein's idea. Late in 1905, better to support the von Tirpitz program, Bülów threatened to resign if Wilhelm remained friendly with Edward VII. Yet to win favor with British public opinion, the Kaiser in an interview in November, 1908, said he was working against Japan and Russia, but carried Britain "truly in his heart." Bülów earlier received a copy of the interview; yet he disclaimed responsibility in that he had an assistant read it—but a former officer of the Wilhelmstrasse doubted if Bülów would have foreseen the consequences. Seeing no other course, he allowed the Reichstag debate which severely criticised the Kaiser's "personal regime," and Bülów's chancellorship was ended. Because there was nothing he would not have done to keep in his master's graces, because of his connection with great events which were major causes of the War, could Bülów plead no blame?—*George G. Horr*.

6061. REINHARD, EWALD. Karl Ludwig von Haller und Heinrich Zschokke—ungedruckte Briefe Hallers. [Karl Ludwig von Haller and Heinrich Zschokke—some unpublished letters of Haller.] *Gelbe Hefte*. 4(11) Aug. 1928: 829-847.—Haller's *Restauration der Staatswissenschaft* (6 vols. 1816-34) became the breviary of the politicians of the Restoration. It was directed chiefly against the idea of a *Volkstaat* and against Rousseau's doctrine of the social contract. In 1820 Haller became converted to Catholicism and as a result he was forced to leave Switzerland and go to Paris. Disheartened by the success of the July revolu-

tion he left France in 1830 and returned to Switzerland where he remained until his death. The article includes four hitherto unpublished letters from Haller to Heinrich Zschokke from the years 1809-1810. They are taken from the library of the canton of Aarau.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

**6062. STEIN, LUDWIG.** *Erinnerungen an Fürst Bülow.* [Recollections of Bülow.] *Nord u. Süd.* 52 (12) Dec. 1929: 1074-1102.—Ludwig Stein believes in a striving after a balance of power in the various nations and in a parallelogram of forces among the several classes of society. This political philosophy endeared him to the late von Bülow, who was a man of middle-course preferences. He believed in a policy of the diagonal. Several of his letters to Stein illustrate this. Other letters of von Bülow's deal with the attempt of his friends, among whom Stresemann was prominent, to have him appointed ambassador to Italy in 1914. The article includes reprints of letters from von Bülow from Dec. 16, 1903, to Oct. 17, 1915.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

**6063. ZEYDEL, EDWIN H. and MATENKO, PERCY.** Unpublished letters of Ludwig Tieck to Friedrich von Raumer. *Germanic Rev.* 5 (1) Jan. 1930: 19-37.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(See also Entries 5650, 5907, 5958, 5984)

**6064. ČERNÝ, VÁCLAV.** The first ministry of agriculture in Austria 1848-1854. *Sborník Československé Akad. Zemědělské.* 4 (1) 1929: 119-192.—The author first deals briefly with the Austrian state administration of agriculture in the 18th century, the decline in this interest during the reigns of the emperors Francis I. and Ferdinand V., and with the resistance of the aristocracy to agrarian reforms. The revolution of 1848 brought the first change, namely the constitution of the first ministry of agriculture in which was combined agriculture and the care of commerce and industry. Doblhoff was the first minister. In October, 1848, the administration of the mining industry was added to this ministry and Thinnfeld became the minister. The author points out the organization of the new central office, its grievances against the ministry of finance in the matter of the administration of the state domains and mines, and its ultimate victory in this question in 1849. He also deals with the administration of estates in Hungary after the crushing of the revolution, and with the definitive organization of the ministry in 1850-1852. In a special chapter he describes the agricultural societies, through which the ministry kept in touch with the peasant population, the agricultural schools, and scientific efforts in this field. In the appendix he reprints the most important official documents. (Article in Czech.)—*J. Susta.*

**6065. HÁJKOVÁ, STANISLAVA.** Vavák and his conception of Bohemian history. *Český časopis Historický.* 35 (2-3) Jun.-Dec. 1929: 325-380; 548-602.—Francis John Vavák was a serf and village elder in Milčice in central Bohemia, who in the years of 1770-1816 wrote seven volumes of his *Memoirs* besides much other verse and prose. He was a simple peasant, a self-made man, who rose high above his surroundings. His special interest was the past of his country. Vavák was a staunch Catholic, an enemy of the Protestants as well as of the scepticism of the Age of Reason. He wrote a fiery pamphlet against the French Revolution. Vavák's *Memoirs* is an interesting document of early romanticism, which was based on popular instinct

rather than on the literary influences of his time. At the same time this work shows how the new Czech nationalism of the 18th century grew out of deep-rooted historical sentimentalism. This study analyzes in detail the literary sources from which Vavák drew his knowledge of the history of his native land. It reconstructs Vavák's picture of Czech history from the beginning until the 18th century, as it is shown in his *Memoirs* and other writings. (Article in Czech.)—*J. Susta.*

**6066. PETERS, GUSTAV.** *Altösterreich und Habsburg.* [Old Austria and the Hapsburgs.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* Nov. 1929: 109-116.—One of the chief characteristics of all of the recent books about Francis-Joseph, his heirs, and the end of the old Austria is their agreement in regard to the inevitable fall of the Hapsburg empire. The possibility of a restoration of the old political structure or of the Hapsburg dynasty is never suggested. In the historical development of Austria the people (*Volks*) have exercised a major influence within the government and state authority (*Staatsmacht*) has been powerless before popular sovereignty (*Volksrecht*). This article contains brief reviews of recent books on Austria.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

**6067. PFITZNER, JOSEF.** Heinrich Luden und František Palacký. *Hist. Z.* 141 (1) 1929: 54-96.—Palacký has characterized Luden as the "most penetrating German historian." No other writer, Herder included, was of equal importance for the intellectual development of Palacký. The English influences on him have been overstressed by most writers. Palacký drew his inspiration more from German sources and especially from Luden. While living in Pressburg he corresponded with Benedikti, who, with Safářík and Kollár, was attending Luden's lectures in Jena. Benedikti transmitted to his friend the contents of Luden's lectures and they produced a profound impression on him. From Luden Palacký got his theoretical basis of Czech nationalism and his anthropogeographical ideas. Luden's *Geschichte des deutschen Volkes* was both the inspiration and the model for his own history of Bohemia. The Hegelianism present in his thought came to him by way of Luden. In historical method and in his philosophy of history he also was at one with Luden. For both the writing of history was subjective and could be nothing else; for both the search for truth was necessarily limited by the intellectual and material make-up of the individual and both believed that a great national duty rested upon the historian to answer his nation's call especially in times of political stress.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

**6068. TOMANOVITCH, L.** *Austrija i Crna Gora.* [Austria and Montenegro.] *Nova Evropa.* 20 (5) Aug. 26, 1929: 133-139.—On the eve of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1907, the Yugoslav press had a very poor opinion of Montenegro. Austria wanted to widen the gap which separated Serbia and Montenegro. Austria was well informed of the plot to assassinate the Prince of Montenegro. The government of Austria knew that the bombs for that purpose were sent from Belgrade across Bosnia and Herzegovina, Dubrovnik and Kotor. The Austrian army was waiting in Boka ready to occupy the capital of Montenegro as soon as the bombs began to explode. The author of the article was prime minister of Montenegro during the annexation crisis.—*V. Trivanovitch.*

## SWITZERLAND

**6069. UNSIGNED.** Zürichs Bevölkerung seit 1400. [The population of Zurich since 1400.] *Stat. der Stadt Zürich.* (35) 1929: pp. 46.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

## NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

## RUSSIA

(See also Entries 5729, 5893, 5908, 6185, 6781, 6825, 6835, 7011)

6070. IZJUMOV, ALEXANDER FIL. Ten years of the record office reform in Soviet Russia. *Časopis Archivní Skoly*. 6 1929: 154-170.—This is the work of a Russian scholar translated into Czech. It deals first with the attempt to reform the state record office system in Russia before the World War and then traces the effect of the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 on the record offices. The article points out particularly the good work of D. B. Rjazanov in the organization of the archives in the years 1918-1921 and the change in the principles brought about by the appointment of a loyal follower of Marx, M. N. Pokrovskij, as the head of the state record office system. The decrees of the "Centrararchiv" and the outcome of the congresses of the Keepers of the Records of the R.S.F.S.R. in 1925 and 1927 are also described. The author reprints the index of the main principles as it was sent by the "Centrararchiv" to all the record offices; he deals with the conditions in the individual republics of the Soviet Union, particularly with a view to their care of public record offices and their publications. (Article in Czech.)—*J. Susta*.

6071. LITVIN, A. Peretz Smolenskin und der Zionism. [Peretz Smolenskin and Zionism.] *Zukunft*. 35 (2) Feb. 1930: 89-94.—Smolenskin was the founder and editor of the famous Hebrew journal, *Hashachar*, (1870) which created a new epoch in the life of the Jews in Eastern Europe. He was the courageous fighter against all that was false and decadent in Jewish life and for a new life based on a productive foundation. He opposed the empty, career-seeking enlighteners of the *Haskalah* and stood for a real enlightenment built on democratic principles emanating from the essence of the Jewish national soul and in harmony with the noblest traditions of its own spiritual heritage and with the best aspirations of universal civilization. He sought to prove that Judaism is just as far from asceticism as it is from materialism. Jewish culture is not dry dogma but rather a national *Weltanschauung*. Its renaissance depends not on religious reforms but rather on the rebirth of the Jewish people itself.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

6072. LO GATTO, ETTORE. L'Italia nella letteratura slave. [Italy in Slavic literature.] *Nuova Antologia*. 267 (1380) Sep. 16, 1929: 232-242.—The influence of Italy on Slavic countries and vice versa has been great. In Russia Ivan III sent for Italian architects (15th century). The Kremlin in Moscow is patterned after various Italian *castelli*. Peter the Great and Catherine followed the same masters. In Poland and Bohemia the work of whole colonies of Italian artists is everywhere apparent. Conversely Italy was influenced by Slavs, among whom are mentioned Maxim Grek from Russia, John of Rabstein and Bohuslav Hasisteinsky from Bohemia, and Jan Kochanowski, the "Polish Petrarch," from Poland. The universities of Padua and Bologna were the gathering places of the Slavs.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

6073. LO GATTO, ETTORE. L'Italia nelle letterature slave. [Italy in Slavic literature.] *Nuova Antologia*. 267 (1381) Oct. 1, 1929: 327-346.—In Russia from the time of Peter the Great, and especially in the 19th century, there have been innumerable students of things Italian, poets, novelists, and painters who have derived inspiration from Italy; but, like other foreign influences, the Italian influence has been superficial and has not touched the real Russian spirit. The strongest foreign influence was Romanticism, from which came

the first true lyric poets of Russia; and this was not Italian. In the drama and the opera, however, the influence of Italy was marked. Various Russian writers are mentioned who show more or less Italian influence. In Poland, on the other hand, Italian influence is stronger than in any other Slavic country. Poland is rightly called the most Latin of Slavic races, departing to some extent from the typical Slavic character. One reason for this is that the Poles became Roman Catholics, in contrast to the other Slavs, and thus were disposed, having no national culture of their own, to become Latinized. Many Polish poets have imitated and translated the masterpieces of Italian literature.—*K. McKenzie*.

6074. LOEWENSON, LEO. Russisches Schrifttum im Ausland, 1926-1928. III. Geistiges Leben; IV. Verschiedenes. [Russian publications abroad, 1926-1928. III. Cultural life; IV. Miscellaneous.] *Ost-Europa*. 4 (11) Aug. 1929: 797-802; (12) Sep. 1929: 869-875; 5 (1) Oct. 1929: 74-77; (2) Nov. 1929: 149-153.—A comprehensive bibliography of books in Russian published outside of Russia.—*M. W. Graham*.

6075. NASH, J. V. The religious evolution of Tolstoy. *Open Court*. 43 (882) Nov. 1929: 641-667.—Tolstoy was one of those natures who seemed destined to spiritual conflict. Conventional religion gave him no comfort, nor offered any way of escape. He began to brood over his condition, became melancholy, and was even haunted by the thought of suicide. Science failed to furnish the answer. The question seemed insoluble, until it dawned upon him that faith alone held the key, that God was that without which he could not live. With that came the "transvaluation of all values"; fame, honor, riches, and power were supplanted by humility, self-sacrifice, poverty, and service. All that he needed for guidance was found in the teachings of Jesus, especially the Sermon on the Mount. The dogmas of the Church were so many errors; its claims, so many pretensions. Even the historicity of Jesus was a matter of indifference. The all-important thing was His teaching. One might even be agnostic as to the personality of God. Religion consisted not in creed or rite, but solely in Love. The Sermon on the Mount was to be taken literally and obeyed implicitly. Self-denial and non-resistance were not pious platitudes, but positive commands, which admitted of no compromise. In his attempt to live consistently with his beliefs, Tolstoy was carried to absolute repudiation of force, even to denying the right of self-defense, and to the avowal of poverty and celibacy as the ideal state, and finally to the abandonment of wife and home. Thus, step by step he had been led to the complete rejection of the entire social system of his time, in all its aspects, political, economic, ethical, and religious. As a reformer, his influence was chiefly that of a powerful dissolvent. By undermining its foundations he made the structure of the old order untenable, and, perhaps more than any other one person, prepared the way for the Revolution.—*Theodore Collier*.

6076. ROTSTEIN, F. РОТШТЕЙН, Ф. Покровский, как историк международных отношений. [Pokrovskii as an historian of international relations.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика*. (11) 1928: 3-5.—Pokrovskii first applied the Marxian method to the study of foreign policies. His works are the best in this field. He does not admit problems peculiar to Russian foreign policy, but he deals with them in connection with the problems of foreign policy of other states. Pokrovskii has deep knowledge of diplomatic history and is thoroughly acquainted with world economics.—*E. Bezpalczyk*.

## POLAND

(See Entries 5908, 6072-6073, 6825)

## BALTIC REPUBLICS

(See also Entry 5686)

6077. NIGER, S. יאניס ראניס דער פערטארבענער לעטישער דיכטער און סאציאליסט [Yanis Rainis, the deceased Latvian poet and socialist.] *Zukunft*. 34(12) Dec. 1929: 826-829.—Koppel S. Pinson.

## NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 1643, 5272, 5656, 5684, 5795, 6000, 6068, 6763, 6804, 6837, 7001, 7022, 7038, 7083)

6078. ANDREWS, ARTHUR I. Historical impressions of Roumania. *Roumania*. 5(2) Apr. 1929: 5-13.—Charilaos Lagoudakis.

6079. CRABITÈS, PIERRE. Islam, divorce and decadence. *Catholic World*. 127(762) Sep. 1928: 660-668.—The writer has studied the alleged causes of the decay of Islam and finds it to be due chiefly to the ease with which divorce can be secured.—W. L. Braden.

6080. MALCOLM, IAN. The Suez Canal, 1859-1929. *Quart Rev.* 254(503) Jan. 1930: 97-112.—Ferdinand de Lesseps dug the Suez Canal in defiance of British opposition and with the aid of Napoleon III. Sir Henry Bulwer, British ambassador at Constantinople, anticipated a Franco-British war if the digging were not stopped. It was said in England the canal would be another Bosphorus. There was also much outcry about Lesseps using cruelty and force. When Ismail Pasha took an attitude of opposition, Lesseps arranged an arbitration through the mediation of Napoleon. In November, 1869, the canal was opened with great ceremony and by 1875, when the British purchase of seven-sixteenths of the shares took place,

the canal company had weathered its early financial difficulties. After England secured her grip on Egypt in 1882, the British ship-owners demanded and secured favorable terms from the company by threatening to construct a rival canal. The company today is an Egyptian organization with headquarters in Paris and a board of 31 directors, of whom 20 are French, 10 British, and 1 Dutch. The concession still has 39 years to run.—Chester Kirby.

6081. RUSTUM, ASAD. Bashā'ir al-fath al-miṣri. [The announcements of the Egyptian victories in Syria.] *Al-Kulliyah*. 16(1) Nov. 1929: 33-42.—Ibrāhīm Pasha, the son of Muḥammad 'Alī Pasha of Egypt, followed the precedents set before him by Napoleon Bonaparte in his conquest of Palestine and Syria and in his siege of 'Akka (Acre). Not only that but, like the great Frenchman before him, he attached to his camp in Syria a press for publishing the news of his conquests; and the official announcements were issued simultaneously in three languages: Arabic, Turkish, and French. Five original announcements are reproduced in Arabic and examined.—Philip K. Hitti.

## FAR EAST

## GENERAL

6082. MAINAGE, TH. Aperçus d'histoire asiatique. [Survey of Asiatic historiography.] *Correspondant*. 101(1614) Dec. 25, 1929: 914-932.—A bibliographical criticism of recent publications, chiefly French, in the field of Asiatic history.—Geoffrey Bruun.

## CHINA

(See also Entries 5960, 6809, 7015)

6083. CHANG, HSIN-HAI. Some types of Chinese historical thought. *J. North-China Branch, Royal Asiatic Soc.* 60 1929: 1-41.—Judging by the great number of historical books which have been published in China, that country is probably foremost in its interest in recorded history. By what criteria have the writers been guided? At first, official historians did little but chronicle events, but contemporaneously with Herodotus appeared the *Tso Chuan*, making three great contributions to historiography,—a view of history as an entity, a conception of causation, and a unified outlook. Four hundred years later came the *General History* of Ssu-ma Chien. This is impressive, judged even by the severest of modern standards, and is unrivalled in the breadth and scope of its view and its narrative power. Nothing later has supplanted it in methodology and historical philosophy. Three other great historians, Liu Chih-chi (661-731), Cheng Chiao (1104-1162), and Chang Chê-tsai (1738-1800), form an outstanding group, but their contributions lie largely in the fields of criticism, of historical analysis, and of interpretation. And yet, by the irony of fate, these great historians, so essentially modern in their insistence on accurate, sound, and attractive presentation of materials, have failed to exert any great influence on the art of writing history in China.—H. W. Hering.

6084. DAVID-NEEL, ALEXANDRA. Les phénomènes psychiques au Thibet. Théories et pratiques. [Psychic phenomena in Tibet. Beliefs and practices.] *Rev. de Paris*. 36 Dec. 1, 1929: 566-594.—On the basis of a 14 years' sojourn in Tibet, the author analyzes the beliefs and practices of the Tibetan mystics, and discusses telepathy, anaesthesia, materializations, etc., in an endeavor to uncover the mechanism of the "miracles."—Geoffrey Bruun.

6085. SOWERBY, ARTHUR de C. The Chinese lunar calendar. *China J.* 12(1) Jan. 1930: 2-4.—The editor of *The China Journal* begins a series of articles to extend through the current year. Much of the information on the Chinese New Year festival and the various holidays connected with it may be found in Annie Cormack's *Chinese Birthdays, Weddings, and Funerals*, and in Bredon and Mitrophanow's *The Moon Year*. Sowerby points out the possibility of the lapse of these celebrations and of the three settlement days of the Chinese year in case the new Western calendar becomes popular.—Dwight C. Baker.

## EAST INDIES

(See also Entries 4420, 5791, 6052, 6792, 6800-6801, 6803)

6086. GEDIKING, P. The Batavia Society of Arts and Letters and its museum. *Inter-Ocean*. 9(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 689-694.—This body was founded in 1778 and is today the oldest such colonial organization still in existence. It came into being largely through the activities of Radermacher, a member of the Council of India, was fostered by Sir Stamford Raffles following the British conquest during the Napoleonic wars, and has flourished throughout the more recent period of Dutch governmental control. Its original primary concerns were public health, public instruction, and the dissemination of accurate knowledge with

respect to the Dutch East Indies, but in the last three quarters of a century it has turned its attention to the philology, archaeology, history, and anthropology of Malaysia as a whole. Its *Transactions* have appeared in unbroken sequence since 1779, since 1853 it has published a *Journal* with great regularity, and it has sponsored many monographs. The Society has maintained a museum since 1779 and today possesses one of the choicest collections of ethnographica, antiques, and coins in the Far East. It now enjoys first right to all excavated objects under the law of treasure trove. Its library, the second oldest in the Dutch colonies, standing next only to the Dessinian one at Cape Town, contains what many regard as being the finest assortment of Orientalia and Indologica in the world, as well as many valuable manuscripts. The organization likewise has supplied most of the natural history museums of the homeland with desirable specimens over a long period of years.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

## JAPAN

(See also Entries 3903, 4558, 5976, 6288, 7000)

6087. ARMSTRONG, R. C. The penetration of Buddhist thought by Christianity. *Japan Christian Quart.* 4(4) Oct. 1929: 333-342.—One of the major currents of religious evolution in the world reached its greatest height as Mahayana Buddhism in Japan. There is considerable historical evidence that at the beginning this was strongly influenced by Nestorian Christianity, but for centuries this influence lapsed, and Buddhism as practiced in general, and noticeably by the priesthood, dropped to a low level. In recent times it has come into active contact and competition with Christianity, with the result that an essentially new religion is developing whose principles are opposed to those which once dominated Buddhism. The influence of Christianity is easily visible in the written philosophy

of modern Buddhists, but it is conspicuous in the moral transformation of the Buddhist priesthood, in higher Buddhist ideals of social service, and in the remarkable growth and outreach of Buddhist organizations for moral training and for charitable activities.—*H. W. Hering.*

6088. DeFOREST, CHARLOTTE B. The penetration of Japanese education by Christianity. *Japan Christian Quart.* 4(4) Oct. 1929: 307-324.—The subject is sharply limited to direct Christian agencies, such as Christian schools, hostels, and Bible classes in non-Christian schools; and to indirect agencies such as information about Christianity in text-books, and pedagogical usage developed on Christian principles. By means of statistics and analysis, it is clear that Christian schools have been most influential in kindergartens and in higher educational work for women. All schools, including government, however, are becoming increasingly accessible to Christian teachers. A careful examination of representative textbooks used in secondary schools shows a broad-minded and thoughtful attitude toward Christianity. As for Christian influence on pedagogical principles, this is found, at least indirectly, wherever the ideals of progressive education are being tried out; and there are a number of such instances in Japan, particularly in private schools, non-Christian as well as Christian.—*H. W. Hering.*

## THE PHILIPPINES

6089. BAIG BAÑOS, AURELIO. La Real Compañía de Filipinas, el Banco Nacional de San Carlos y el mayorazgo don Valentin de Foronda. [The Royal Company of the Philippine Islands, the National Bank of San Carlos and Don Valentin de Foronda.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 29(86) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 75-90.—This first article is mainly a history of the Royal Company of the Philippine Islands and a description of its charter.—*P. J. Haegy.*

## AFRICA

(See also Entries 3685, 3697, 4116, 4130, 4185, 4215, 5756)

6090. AMBROSI-R., A. Les Corses dans l'Afrique du Nord: le bastion de France. [Corsicans in North Africa: the bulwark of France.] *Rev. de la Corse.* 10(59) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 201-213.—Close commercial relations existed between Corsica and North Africa from the beginning of modern times, largely in consequence of the islanders' resorting to the southern shore of the Mediterranean in search of coral. This paved the way for the extension of French control over much of the region during the past century.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6091. BOURBON, PRINCE SIXTE de. Le "Provence" devant Alger. [The "Provence" before Algiers.] *Rev. de Paris.* 36 Dec. 15, 1929: 721-740. L'Angleterre et la conquête d'Alger. [England and the conquest of Algiers.] 37 Jan. 1, 1930: 29-46.—La Bretonnière's negotiations with the Dey of Algiers, Jul.-Aug. 1829, and the discussions between London and Paris over the French punitive expedition which followed, are reconsidered after a century.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

6092. DELAFOSSE, MAURICE. Une vocation coloniale. [A colonial career.] *Outre-Mer.* 1(3) Sep. 1929: 270-285.—This article consists for the most part of letters of this eminent colonial official and author to his sister, written at the age of twenty, following his running away from home and school to join the Armed Brothers, a quasi-monastic order engaged in combatting the slave trade in the Sahara in the early 1890's. So great was his enthusiasm that miserable accommodations and hardships innumerable en route, arising out

of the exhaustion of his slender financial resources long before arriving at the headquarters in Biskra, did not turn him from his purpose and the kindness showed upon him by the natives awakened what was destined to become a life-long interest in their languages, customs, law, history, and psychic differences. His experiences as a fighting monk were not particularly enjoyable and, when the order dissolved, he returned home to prepare himself for colonial service. He is remembered today as one of the most successful officials in 20th century French Africa and as the great interpreter of Negro civilization to the white European world.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6093. GAUTIER, E. F. Le phénomène colonial de 1830 à 1930 au village de Boufarik. [The colonial miracle 1830 to 1930 at the village of Boufarik.] *Rev. de Paris.* 36 Nov. 1, 1929: 117-166.—The evidence of advancement reflected in the annals of Boufarik, a representative Algerian town, during the century 1830-1930.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

6094. GEISMAR, L. L'administration d'un Sultanat Haoussa: le sultanat du Gober, colonie du Niger. [The administration of a Haoussan sultanate: the sultanate of Gober, Niger Colony.] *Outre-Mer.* 1(3) Sep. 1929: 307-313.—Many of the difficulties encountered by the French in extending their control over outlying parts of the world have arisen from the fact that they have tended to destroy native institutions on the assumption that they are necessarily inferior to their own and that the latter can be relied upon to give best

results everywhere at all times. Maurice Delafosse, lately deceased, the eminent colonial administrator and writer, combatted this idea unceasingly, arguing that natives are fundamentally different from Frenchmen and that the latter's laws, concepts of justice, and system of government cannot justly or successfully be applied to them. It is now coming to be recognized that best results can be gained only by preserving fundamental native institutions and making generous use of local dignitaries in ruling and, in all probability, the impractical policy of assimilation, so long and so blindly followed, will ultimately be abandoned. Great interest is being taken in the machinery of government among the tribes of West Africa at this time. This article demonstrates that the Sultan of Guber's position is little more than titular and that real power lies with chiefs of clans.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6095. LEBEL, ROLAND. *Les poètes de l'Afrique Noire.* [The poets of Negro Africa.] *Outre-Mer.* 1(3) Sep. 1929: 366-374.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6096. MONTEIL, CHARLES. *Le Tekrou et la Guinée.* [Tekrou and Guinea.] *Outre-Mer.* 1(3) Sep. 1929: 387-405.—Europeans and Arabs first heard of the Negro country of West Africa through the Berbers, who were the middle men in the commerce of the continent during the Middle Ages and, long before a single one of them had visited the land in person, they possessed a considerable amount of information with respect to it. This was, however, inaccurate and distorted, as is always the case with facts relative to a strange region, transmitted by one people to another, and the student of contemporary European and Arabic writings on the Niger-Senegal-Sudan country is baffled in attempting to identify the actual region referred to by a given name at a given time. Thus, the Tekrou and Guinea of various writers at various periods were quite different, one from the other, and certainly the name was, in neither case, applied by anyone to the region bearing it today.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6097. PERRON, M. Maurice Delafosse, écrivain. [Maurice Delafosse, author.] *Outre-Mer.* 1(3) Sep. 1929: 406-410.—Delafosse, who died in 1926, was one of the most brilliant French colonial administrators of the present generation. His whole official life was given to West Africa, where he served in every administrative grade from clerk, in the late 1890's, to governor of Ubangi-Chari at the close of the war period. His greatest, most lasting work, however, lies in his writings. He made a thorough study of the natives of the Senegal and Niger basins and the Sudan and, working with terrific speed, produced on the average one book a year given over to their history, psychology, sociology, ethnography, and philology. Delafosse was a veritable genius in learning to know and interpret the Negro to his own fellow-countrymen and, although his writings were largely spare-moment ones, produced with great rapidity, they are at the same time scholarly and very readable. His books were written because he was firmly convinced that no people can meet success in empire building unless careful study is made of those under its control with the object of gaining their co-operation. This has resulted in an altogether new and saner attitude on the part of French officials toward native groups and, at the same time, has awakened

tremendous interest in the peoples of the empire among the French at home. In many senses, he may be termed the French Kipling, for he sold the empire idea to the French.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6098. SILVANI, SÉB. *La conquête du Soudan et les Corses.* [The conquest of the Sudan and the Corsicans.] *Rev. de la Corse.* 10(58) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 162-171.—France has tended to neglect Corsica in recent times and to lavish interest and money on her overseas possessions instead. There is something of the irony of fate in this, as Corsicans have played a prominent part in building up the French empire. Thus, thanks largely to the efforts of Captain Piétri, a Corsican, the upper Senegal and Niger valleys became parts of greater France in the last quarter of the 19th century. He headed one mission in 1879 and another in 1880-81, and carried on two campaigns between 1881 and 1883. Subsequently, he aided in the introduction of French civilization and in making the country known to the French at home, writing, among other works, the celebrated *Langues du Haut-Sénégal et du Haut-Niger*. Fellow islanders have played no less important, if less spectacular, roles in colonial enterprise and it would seem but fair that, in consequence, Corsica be given more consideration by France proper.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6099. UNSIGNED. *La vie de Maurice Delafosse.* [The life of Maurice Delafosse.] *Outre-Mer.* 1(3) Sep. 1929: 263-269.—Delafosse stands supreme among writers on the French colonies of the present generation. West Africa was his special field of interest, and although he was a busy official, throwing himself wholeheartedly into his work, he found time to produce more than two dozen masterly volumes on the history, archaeology, ethnography, and philology of the Senegal and Niger valleys and of the Sudan. Born in little Sancerques, in the department of Cher, far from Africa, in 1870, he early developed a burning interest in the continent, abandoned home and studies at twenty and left for the Sudan to join the quasi-monastic order of the Armed Brothers operating there. When that body dissolved, he returned to France and prepared himself for colonial service. Between 1894 and 1918 he rose through all the grades from simple clerk on the Ivory Coast to governor of Ubangi-Chari. He distinguished himself both by his assiduity and by the results accomplished. The secret of his success is doubtless to be found in the intimate knowledge he gained of native languages, psychology, law, and institutions. He had the confidence and respect of blacks and Frenchmen alike, and interpreted one to the other. After his resignation, due to ill health, in 1918, he became a much beloved professor at the School of Oriental Languages, the Colonial School, and the Free School of Political Science, continuing in this work until his death in 1926. Making colonial officials realize the absolute necessity of coming to know their charges well and bringing about a general appreciation of the fact that most of France's colonial difficulties in the past have arisen through lack of understanding on their part, was his great contribution. This entire number of *Outre-Mer*, the Delafosse Memorial, is given over to a consideration of the man and his career.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

## UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 5580-5583, 5585-5589, 5886, 5901, 5935, 5957, 5983, 5985, 5991, 5997, 6008, 6025, 6136, 6138, 6147, 6568, 6574, 6619, 6640, 6737, 6739, 7091, 7093, 7112, 7127, 7136)

**6100. BANKS, CHARLES EDWARD.** The topographical sources of English emigration to the New England colonies, 1620-1650. *New York Genealog. & Biog. Rec.* 61 (1) Jan. 1930: 3-6.—A tabulation of the origin (by English counties) of 2,646 emigrants who arrived in New England between 1620 and 1650, "whose home and family connections are positively known, or about whom enough has been ascertained to establish a satisfactory clue to their origin," shows that four-fifths resided south of a line drawn from the Bristol Channel to the Wash. In general, the emigrants from East Anglia settled in Massachusetts and Connecticut, while those from the West Country went to New Hampshire and Maine, the reason being found in the prevalence of Puritanism in the East Anglia counties. (Two maps.)—*J. W. Pratt.*

**6101. BEALE, HOWARD K.** The tariff and reconstruction. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 35 (2) Jan. 1930: 276-294.—After the Civil War many of the radicals opposed the immediate return of Southern members to Congress because they feared that the latter, in conjunction with those of the West, might abolish or at any rate reduce the protective tariff. Manufacturing interests, stimulated by the war, wanted increased protection in order to continue at the same pace of production and profits. The farming interests of the West, however, were in the main opposed to protection, even though a sop was thrown to them in the form of a tariff on wool and the abrogation of a reciprocity treaty with Canada. There was also scattered opposition in the East, as for instance from the New York Chamber of Commerce. Accordingly the Eastern radicals, representing the manufacturing interests, adopted the political strategy of ignoring the tariff issue as irrelevant, especially in the West, and managed to hold the Republican party together by waving the bloody shirt.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

**6102. BIDWELL, BARNABAS.** The Susquehanna title, stated and examined. *Wyoming Hist. & Geol. Soc.* 20 (1925-26) Publ. 1929: 103-244.—In this reprint of a tract written by Barnabas Bidwell, the claim of the Susquehanna Company's right to lands claimed by them within the limits of Pennsylvania by virtue of a title acquired under the colony, now state of Connecticut, is set forth. The tract of country was fairly purchased at first, subdued, and defended. The claims of Connecticut to the region rest in part on the original charter granted by the Earl of Warwick to Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook, and others. Charles II in 1662 confirmed these grants which included the territory disputed between Pennsylvania and Connecticut. All proceedings founded on Penn's Charter of 1681 are void because of the earlier grant by the same authority to Connecticut.—*Leo J. Meyer.*

**6103. CAMP, CHARLES L. (ed.)** An Irishman in the Gold Rush—The journal of Thomas Kerr. *Quart. California Hist. Soc.* 7 (3) Sep. 1928: 205-227; (4) Dec. 1928: 395-404; 8 (1) Mar. 1929: 17-25.—These daily records include an account of the San Francisco fire of 1850, a brief reference to the collection of gold in the streets of that city, a description of the little village of Sacramento, and occasional bits of local color drawn from contemporary life in the mines.—*Cardinal Goodwin.*

**6104. CARLSON, AVERY L.** The origin of banking in Texas. *Texas Monthly.* 4 (4) Nov. 1929: 481-499.—The first bank of Texas obtained its charter from Mexico in 1835, just before Texas became an independent country. Due to lack of capital, it did not open until 1847, one year after Texas became a state. The firm owned by the holders of the charter continued its

general commission business and gradually assumed banking functions, serving also as the fiscal agent of the Republic of Texas. Other firms also assumed the dual role of merchant and banker. Ambitious plans for a national bank based on land, specie, and public faith failed, and in 1841 Congress authorized the above mentioned firm to issue \$30,000 in paper money, against mortgages on real estate and Negroes to 50% of value. This was one of the few cases in history where a private business firm was given the right to issue currency. In 1844 this law was repealed, but foreign bank notes and promissory notes transferred by endorsement continued to be used. So-called "Mills money" was one instance of this, where the R. and D. G. Mills Company, general commission merchants, endorsed notes of the Northern Bank of Mississippi. But, in general, the experience with bank notes from the wildcat banks of the United States, the unchecked issue of treasury notes, audited drafts, and various other types of paper money issued by the Republic of Texas led to opposition to banks and paper money, and the state constitution of 1845 prohibited both. Although the Commercial and Agricultural Bank, finally opening in 1847, was a well conducted business on a sound credit basis, it was charged as being illegal according to the state constitution. It lost its case in 1859. Texas was without a bank until 1865, when another was chartered, and gradually the opposition to banking broke down.—*M. Keller.*

**6105. COLE, ARTHUR H.** Seasonal variations in sterling exchange. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 2 (1) Nov. 1929: 203-218.—A statistical study of the course of American exchange on London since about 1800 reveals the following points: (1) that indexes of seasonal movement in exchange rates can properly be computed for the periods 1850-60, 1880-86, and 1897-1913, but not safely for other years; (2) that the configuration of the index for 1850-60 is almost directly contrary to that for the more recent periods, the rates changing from low in spring and high in fall to high in early summer and low in fall, a situation in part explained by the change in the timing of crop exports; and (3) that the spread between high and low rates was decreasing with the increasing intimacy of New York and London money markets.—*Henrietta Larson.*

**6106. COULTER, E. MERTON.** A century of a Georgia plantation. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 16 (3) Dec. 1929: 334-346.—The life cycle of a plantation, with details of economic and social activities, based on plantation records and documents.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

**6107. DeVOTO, BERNARD.** The centennial of Mormonism. *Amer. Mercury.* 19 (73) Jan. 1930: 1-13.—The centenary of the establishment of the Mormon church calls attention to the fact that the Mormons have been the only one of a large group of native American religions to survive and prosper. The explanation of this phenomenon is that the Mormons have best expressed American ideas by identifying holy living with the making of money. The two greatest Mormon leaders have been persistently misrepresented. Joseph Smith Jr. was a paranoid with delusions of grandeur, and was luckily martyred at the right time. Brigham Young was a shrewd business man but not a statesman, and has been given much credit that does not rightfully belong to him.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

**6108. DUANE, RUSSELL.** Who wrote Stephen Girard's will. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 54 (213) Jan. 1930: 1-31.—Stephen Girard's will is of interest because of the testator's enormous wealth and

because the will was contested on every conceivable ground over a long period of years. Daniel Webster represented the heirs in an attempt to break the will, and Horace Binney represented the executors in defending it. It was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States in a decision written by Justice Story. Inasmuch as both Horace Binney and William J. Duane had each on various occasions represented Girard in legal matters, a doubt long existed as to which of these distinguished lawyers wrote his will. The article shows clearly that the will was written by William J. Duane, who later became Jackson's Secretary of the Treasury.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

6109. EEKHOF, A. De noord-amerikaansche Krankenbezoeker Bastiaan Jansz. Krol voor de derde maal gehuwd. [Bastiaen Jansz. Krol's third marriage.] *Nederlandsch Arch. v. Kerkgeschiedenis.* n.s. 22 1929: 63-65.—*A. Eekhof.*

6110. FOX, DIXON R. A synthetic principle in American social history. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 35 (2) Jan. 1930: 256-266.—Social historians contend that the conventional political history offers an inadequate view of the whole, since many institutions and organizations, to say nothing of folkways, are unknown to law and never receive political expression. Such matters are nevertheless legitimate subject-matter for the historian, since they occupy men's minds and to a large degree make up men's lives. But unless a pattern is found upon which the varied and apparently unrelated facts can be woven, social history is bound to remain chaotic. To become intelligible it must be integrated. The scientific social historian, even though he wanders in the by-paths of history, is no mere specialist in curiosities, but is constantly seeking unifying factors and attempting to establish the category in which he can tuck away the greatest number of discovered facts. It is suggested that such a unifying factor in American social history is the evolution of the specialist. The clergyman evolved the college professor, the missionary, the social worker; the printer threw off the editor, the publisher, the advertising man; the naturalist broke up into the geologist, the botanist, the chemist. Occasionally a craft reached upward to join a profession, and there emerged the architect and the dentist. Contact with Europe modified this process, speeding it up at some points and retarding it at others. While it by no means accounts for everything, "the concept of social evolution . . . offers an available scheme on which to bring an immense number of seemingly discrete facts into an understandable relation."—*G. P. Schmidt.*

6111. GALPIN, W. FREEMAN. The American grain trade under the embargo of 1808. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 2 (1) Nov. 1929: 71-100.—The enforcement of the embargo of 1808 met many legal and administrative difficulties as well as open resistance. With the aid of amendments of the Embargo Act, Secretary Gallatin attempted to tighten enforcement. The coastwise trade was the most troublesome. Jefferson's attempt at extreme limitation of trade strengthened opposition and proved the undoing of the system. The machinery of enforcement was very inadequate, but enforcement was loyally supported by officials. Though repealed in 1809, the embargo had exerted pressure on England. Wheat exports to England dropped decidedly in 1808; English wheat prices rose simultaneously. The British West Indies experienced shortage of flour, a condition somewhat improved by the modification of British trade regulations. A large part of American exports was under the guise of the coast trade; the extent of these violations does not appear great, however, in the light of evidence in American treasury and naval archives. In general, the embargo was more widely enforced than is generally believed.—*Henrietta Larson.*

6112. GARRAGHAN, GILBERT J. Earliest settlements of the Illinois country. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 15 (4) Jan. 1930: 351-362.—This article sets forth the findings of recent research in regard to the earliest settlements of the Illinois country—Chicago, Cahokia, Kaskaskia, and Vincennes.—*F. A. Mullin.*

6113. GILLINGHAM, HAROLD E. The cost of old silver. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 54 (213) Jan. 1930: 32-51.—Silversmiths depended entirely on the foreign coins received by merchants and shippers for their supply of metal to manufacture articles of silver. Names of leading silversmiths of Philadelphia are given, among these being Edmund Milne, Philip Syng, Richard Humphreys, and Joseph Richardson. Lists of plate are given, with weight and price of articles. Silver articles of every description are included, and the art of the silversmith appears to have been well developed in the late colonial period.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

6114. HAFEN, LEROY R. Old Fort Lupton and its founder. *Colorado Mag.* 6 (6) Nov. 1929: 220-226.—Lieutenant Lancaster P. Lupton resigned from the United States army in March, 1836, to engage in the fur trade. He established a post on the South Platte where he traded with the Indians and trappers and engaged in agriculture. Competition and the decline of the fur trade caused the profits of his enterprise to melt away. He abandoned his post in 1845. At Fort Lancaster (Lupton) in January, 1844, the current price for flour was 10¢ a pound, whiskey was \$4 a gallon, and cows, steers, and calves were \$12, \$10, and \$4 each, respectively.—*P. S. Fritz.*

6115. HAFEN, LEROY R. (ed.) Proclamation of Governor Steele, June 6, 1861. *Colorado Mag.* 6 (5) Sep. 1929: 194-195.—A reprint of what is "probably the only existing copy of the original proclamation," in which Steele surrenders his authority in view of the arrival of Governor William Gilpin, newly appointed by the United States government.—*P. S. Fritz.*

6116. HOWARD, L. O. The rise of applied entomology in the United States. *Agric. Hist.* 3 (3) Jul. 1929: 131-139.—The contrast between the appropriation of \$18,000 in 1876 for a commission of entomologists to investigate the Rocky Mountain locust which had devastated large portions of four western states, and the appropriation of \$4,250,000 in April, 1929, to exterminate the Mediterranean fruit fly in Florida is a measure of the growth of the importance attached to the work of economic entomologists during the past fifty years. The contributions of the pioneers in this field prior to 1890 are summarized. The importance of the passage of the Hatch Act in 1888 and the starting of state agricultural experiment stations as an impulse to work in entomology is explained. Men turned to it as a life work, and departments in it were established in agricultural colleges and state universities. Soon afterward the Association of Economic Entomologists was organized. It has been a powerful factor in the development of applied entomology and in the correlation of the findings of workers in this field. In the closing decade of the last century, four striking events occurred which focused attention on the subject of insect damage. These events were the discovery of the gipsy moth and the brown-tail moth in Massachusetts; the spread of the cotton boll weevil from Mexico into Texas; the activity of the San Jose scale in the East; and the discovery that insects carried certain diseases of man and of domestic animals. The results of each of these events are given. The significance of the creation of the Federal Horticultural Board and the passage of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 is also indicated.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

6117. HULBERT, ARCHER BUTLER. The first wagon train on the road to Oregon. *Frontier.* 10 (2) Jan. 1930: 147-168.—An introduction and three docu-

ments giving the background of the Oregon trail centennial. The overland route to Oregon via the Platte river and the Sweetwater to South Pass was considered as a packhorse trail fit only for the experienced frontiersman. This prejudice was ignored by the Smith-Jackson-Sublette wagon train, the first to cross the plains from the Mississippi river to the Rockies. The first document is a letter of March, 1829, from Brig. Gen. William H. Ashley to Gen. A. Macomb, Commander of the U. S. Army. By its reference to methods of transportation, methods of wilderness camping, and care of horses this letter played a part in making the transcontinental journey seem possible to the Bonneville, Kelleys, Whitmans, and others who later followed the Oregon trail. Following this letter is one from Joshua Pilcher to Secretary of War Eaton, written in 1830, which influenced prospective emigrants by the statement of the ease with which the Rockies could be crossed at South Pass. The last letter, dated Oct. 29, 1830, is addressed by the fur traders Smith, Jackson, and Sublette to Secretary of War Eaton. It gives an account of the wagon train's progress and return. This collection of letters formed a message from the President of the United States to the Senate, dated Jan. 24, 1831, in reply to a Senate resolution relative to the British establishments on the Columbia and the state of the fur trade. They were made public as Senate Document 39, 21 Congress 2nd sess., Serial No. 203.—*Edward E. Bennett.*

**6118. LaFOLLETTE, ROBERT.** Interstate migration and Indiana culture. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 16(3) Dec. 1929: 347-358.—Indiana's culture is a composite product, of which some chief factors are: the climate, soil, and transportation; the character of the early immigration; the more recent interstate migrations; and the influence of metropolitan centers in neighboring states.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

**6119. O'HARRA, C. C.** Custer's Black Hills expedition of 1874. The discovery of gold in the Black Hills. *Black Hills Engin.* 17(4) Nov. 1929: 221-299.—This article utilizes the newly found photos taken by W. H. Illingworth, the official photographer connected with the Custer expedition. The plates of these prints are now in the archives of the South Dakota Historical Library and the writer includes 41 photos. Some are remarkable both from a technical as well as historic viewpoint, especially when the enormous difficulties encountered by wet plate photographers are considered. Illingworth along with Brady is to be remembered for his contributions to pictorial history.—*J. Aronson.*

**6120. OSGOOD, ERNEST S.** The cattleman in the agricultural history of the Northwest. *Agric. Hist.* 3(3) Jul. 1929: 117-130.—On the northern end of the High Plains there were exceptions to the usual order of "the buffalo following the trail to the salt springs, the Indian, the fur-trader and hunter, the cattle raiser and the pioneer farmer." The author inquires into the forces which actually did take the cattleman from the scene and indicates what it looked like after his withdrawal. The one problem which the cattleman did not and could not solve was the control of the range and the prevention of overcrowding. In attempting to solve this problem, he became land conscious, and the industry began to shift from a cattle to a land and cattle basis. It was here that the stress came and not from the outside pressure of an advancing farming frontier. The details of this problem of getting an adequate supply of land are summarized. Considerable space is given to the break-down of the land laws originally made to fit the needs of middle-western agricultural advance when applied west of the 100th meridian. The disastrous winter of 1886-1887 cleared the range of those who had been operating on too narrow a basis and forced those who continued in the business to be content with herds which could be fed on privately owned

pastures. At this point it is possible to see the beginnings of methods of plant and animal husbandry which form the basis of the present agricultural system in the northern arid regions. By 1890, four types of holdings were distinguishable on the northern ranges. There was the unirrigated farm which, until the appearance of the dry farmer, was limited to a few favorable localities in mountain valleys; the unirrigated stock ranch which still depended upon a combination of natural hay lands and the open range; the irrigated ranch on which some crop other than forage was raised; and the irrigated stock ranch where irrigation was carried on solely for stock raising purposes. Following the analysis of these types, the author briefly indicates their extent and status in 1900 and 1910.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

**6121. PEASE, THEODORE CALVIN, and PEASE, MARGUERITE JENISON.** George Rogers Clark and the revolution in Illinois, 1763-1787. *Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 1929: pp. 96.—The Quebec Act of 1774 ended a decade of rival imperial projects and colonial ambitions by deciding that the Illinois country should stagnate. Particularly it struck at the Virginia ambitions to exploit the West as within her old charter limits and the Pennsylvania scheme to set up new governments under imperial authority. Virginia's ambitions explain her sending George Rogers Clark across the Ohio in 1778 on a career of conquest. His success was due in part to the presence in Illinois of disaffected English traders, the volatile French, and the ever vacillating Indians. On Dec. 12, 1778, an act of the Virginia Assembly established the county of Illinois and for the moment Virginia seemed determined to maintain control of the vast territory conquered by Clark. Clashes between civil and military interests in the region, economic dissatisfaction, and the inability of Virginia to support Clark adequately undermined Virginian claims to the Northwest. This led to the cession of 1783 and the American imperial system set up by the Ordinance of 1787.—*E. Francis Brown.*

**6122. PHILLIPS, PAUL C. (ed.).** The battle of the Big Hole. *Frontier.* 10(1) Nov. 1929: 63-80.—A group of hitherto unpublished letters and other documents in the Montana State Historical Library. These papers in their account of the fears of the settlers and the part played by the citizen volunteers throw a light on the battle quite different from that shown in the military reports which have been the chief source of information.—*Edward E. Bennett.*

**6123. RANDALL, JAMES G.** Lincoln in the role of a dictator. *South Atlantic Quart.* 28(3) Jul. 1929: 236-252.—The purpose of this article is to show how Lincoln, the liberal statesman, became the wielder of greatly expanded executive authority and approached a dictatorship more closely than has any other president. Lincoln began by treating the conflict as an insurrection and not as war and launched a series of war measures that committed the country to a definite war policy months before Congress convened. Among other things, he declared a blockade of the southern ports and enlarged the regular army, the legality of which he doubted. But he trusted to Congress to ratify these acts and Congress did. The Supreme Court likewise upheld his policy in the prize cases. Early in the war he gave large powers to certain citizens to arrange for the transfer of troops and supplies and for the public defense, and he also directed the secretary of the treasury to advance \$2,000,000 of public funds to certain persons to meet necessary military and naval measures. In September, 1862, he withheld the habeas corpus privilege from all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, and disloyalists, and subjected them to martial law. Later he extended his executive authority to the emancipation of slaves and his plan for reconstruction. Nonetheless, he is not thought of as

a dictator today as he was in his time. This may be due to the lenient way in which he used his authority, as the case of Vallandigham illustrates. Lincoln defended his extra-legal measures in messages to Congress and in carefully prepared replies to protesting citizens. Government prosecutors, acting under Lincoln's orders, were often lukewarm in prosecuting cases of disloyalty. He was even lenient with conscientious objectors. Lincoln's extension of presidential authority was a wide departure from established precedent and was bitterly opposed by many of his own party. On the other hand, many others urged him to severer measures and sharply criticized him for his mildness. Lincoln's attitude towards freedom of thought was not that of a modern dictator, as his treatment of the opposition press illustrates. Unlike the typical dictator, Lincoln submitted to two elections, one in 1862, which returned a hostile Congress, and another in 1864, in which he was vigorously opposed for re-election.—*E. M. Violette*.

**6124. RECKMEYER, CLARENCE.** The battle of Summit Springs. *Colorado Mag.* 6 (6) Nov. 1929: 211-220.—The last important battle fought by plains Indians on Colorado soil occurred July 11, 1869, between Major Frank North and Captain Luther H. North with their Pawnee scouts, and Tall Bull's Dog Soldiers (Cheyennes). Luther North tells how his brother, Frank, killed Tall Bull, a feat sometimes credited to Col. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill).—*P. S. Fritz*.

**6125. RICHARDSON, VIVIAN.** Belle Boyd—spy. *Texas Monthly.* 4 (4) Nov. 1929: 475-480.—The gleaming bureau of Belle Boyd—famous feminine spy of the Confederacy—now in possession of F. Z. Martin of Dallas, Texas, revives memories of the clever work of this young girl who so successfully aided "Stonewall" Jackson to elude the federal forces in 1861. Her courage, her charm, and her quick intelligence made her unusually effective as a spy. After courting death times without number she was at last apprehended in 1862, imprisoned in Baltimore, then in Washington, and then ordered deported to England. She was permitted, however, to return to the United States at the end of the war and moved to South Dallas after she had been married to a young Yankee lieutenant.—*H. M. Dudley*.

**6126. RIDDELL, W. R.** Benjamin Franklin and colonial money. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 54 (213) Jan. 1930: 52-64.—This article has to do with Franklin's reasons for favoring the issuance of bills of credit and for wishing to make these legal tender.—*W. F. Dunaway*.

**6127. RIGGS, WALTER L.** The early history of McKeesport. *Western Pennsylvania Hist. Mag.* 13 (1) Jan. 1930: 3-19.—McKeesport, Pennsylvania, was founded by John McKee, who came to that region from Ulster about 1768. McKee speculated in land and became one of the wealthiest citizens of western Pennsylvania. The town of McKeesport, first known as McKee's Ferry, was laid out in 1795 and lots were sold through a lottery.—*W. F. Dunaway*.

**6128. STONE, WILBUR F.** Early Pueblo and the men who made it. *Colorado Mag.* 6 (6) Nov. 1929: 199-210.—The President of the United States by proclamation requested an historical sketch of every municipality to be read at its Centennial Fourth of July (1876) celebration, a copy of which was to be filed in its public archives. "Pueblo" (Spanish) originally meant "people," then became the generic term for a village of people, and finally the name of a particular town. Children of William Bent gathered gold nuggets in Cherry Creek sands in 1848. He charges that only 75 votes instead of 1,225 were polled in Fountain City for Jefferson Territory. (An address delivered by the author, July 4, 1876).—*P. S. Fritz*.

**6129. SWANTNER, EVA.** Military railroads

during the Civil War. *Military Engin.* 21 (201) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 518-526.—*S. M. Scott*.

**6130. UNSIGNED.** Barnabas Bidwell, 1763-1833. *Wyoming Hist. & Geol. Soc.* 20 (1925-26) publ. 1929: 53-102.—This extraordinary, yet obscure, man deserves to be better known. He was born in Tyringham, Massachusetts, Aug. 23, 1763. For some time he was a tutor at Yale. Later he entered public life. At first a Federalist in politics, he became a liberal, if not a radical. His ardent nationalism led him to condemn Shay's Rebellion in 1786, yet in 1798 he wore, figuratively at least, a Jacobin cap. He moved to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1790, and soon found himself filling local offices in order to supplement his meager earnings as a lawyer. His former Federalist leanings acquired in the New Haven atmosphere gave way to the ardent democracy that prevailed in Stockbridge. He became an able critic of the Federalists and a champion of Jefferson. In 1805 he entered Congress, one out of ten Republicans elected from Massachusetts in that year. His chief accomplishment there seems to have been a defense of Jefferson's foreign policy against the abuse and irony of Randolph. With the passing of Jefferson's popularity Bidwell suffered from the stigma of having been his intimate counsellor. In 1807, he retired from Congress to become Attorney General of Massachusetts. There is a probability that his ambitions for a seat in the Supreme Court were responsible for his decision to retire from national politics. When on the threshold of success, however, he was permanently disgraced by the revelation of a financial indiscretion committed in his youth while a county treasurer. In the face of threatened prosecution by his Federalist enemies he fled to Canada. There he entered the lists against the Family Compact, attacking their aristocratic doctrine with the same vigor that he had displayed against the Federalists. He entered politics for a while and showed his liberal leanings by advocating religious liberty and the abolition of primogeniture.—*Leo J. Meyer*.

**6131. UNSIGNED.** The Seminole council, Oct. 23-25, 1834. *Florida Hist. Soc. Quart.* 7 (4) Apr. 1929: 330-356.—*E. Cole*.

**6132. UTTER, WILLIAM T.** Ohio and the English common law. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 16 (3) Dec. 1929: 321-333.—In 1806 the Ohio legislature, upon the suggestion of Governor Tiffin, repealed previous legislation which had made English common law the rule of decision in the courts of the state. The repeal was generally sustained by later Ohio judges.—*G. P. Schmidt*.

**6133. WHITAKER, ARTHUR P. (ed.).** The South Carolina Yazoo Company. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 16 (3) Dec. 1929: 383-394.—Two letters by Alexander Moultrie, director of the company. The first, of Jan. 24, 1790, is written to Benjamin Farrar, a prominent planter at Natchez, and asks for the latter's support of the company's colonization project in return for a liberal offer of land. In the second, of Feb. 19, 1790, Alexander McGillivray is requested to use his influence in keeping the Indians friendly. He, too, is offered land.—*G. P. Schmidt*.

**6134. WHITELEY, EMILY STONE.** The small-talk of a great affair. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 6 (1) Jan. 1930: 21-36.—Charles Bagot was appointed British Minister to the United States in 1815, after invariable diplomatic discomfiture had been the lot of his several predecessors. He announced to commiserating friends that he would "charm the wild Yankees." Canning approved his amiable plan but warned him, "I am afraid, indeed, that the question is not so much how you will treat them as how they will treat you, and that probably the hardest lesson a British Minister at Washington has to learn is not what to do but what to bear." On his arrival in Washington in 1816 Bagot and his helpful wife, the niece of the Duke of Wellington,

became socially popular with President and Mrs. Madison and their circle. Their popularity paved the way for the successful negotiation of the Rush-Bagot agreement, signed in April, 1817, for disarmament by England and the United States on the Great Lakes.—*M. H. Woodfin.*

**6135. WILT, NAPIER.** *Ambrose Bierce and the Civil War.* *Amer. Lit.* 1 (3) Nov. 1929: 260-285.—This article not only gives Bierce's war record, but evaluates his autobiographical writings based upon his war experience.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

## LATIN AMERICA

(See also Entries 5901, 7126, 7146)

**6136. DE CONTENSON, LUDOVIC.** *La prise de Saint-Christophe, 1782.* [The capture of St. Kitts in 1782.] *Rev. Hist. d. Antilles.* 1 (2) May 1929: 17-41.—The author began the publication of the papers of the Marquis de Saint Simon in the *Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique* in 1928. Those covering the period January and February, 1782, and dealing with the return of the French fleet to the Antilles after the victory at Yorktown, appear here. They are concerned largely with the attack launched against St. Kitts from Martinique and de Grasse's taking of that exceedingly valuable sugar island from the British. Saint Simon was a partisan of the great French admiral and absolves him from blame for not having met the British fleet because of these activities.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

**6137. EDMONDS, JAMES E.** *Nicaragua's centuries of strife and bloodshed.* *Current Hist.* 31 (2) Nov. 1929: 286-293.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

**6138. SHIRLEY, ELISABETH RANDOLPH.** *Fernando Bolívar and the University of Virginia.* *Bull. Pan-Amer. Union.* 63 (12) Dec. 1929: 1188-1199.—Simón Bolívar sent his nephew and adopted son, Fernando, to the United States to be educated. For a few months the boy attended the University of Virginia. The university now plans to dedicate a room in its Romance Language Pavilion, to be known as Sala Bolívar, to the cause of Pan-American friendship.—*R. F. Nichols.*

**6139. SPELL, J. R.** *The literary work of Manuel Payno.* *Hispania.* 12 (4) Oct. 1929: 347-356.—Mexico, has long been a fertile field for the novelist. The first Mexican novelist to concentrate his attention on the life about him was Fernández de Lizardi. He portrayed Mexican conditions at the beginning of the 19th century. Manuel Payno y Flores was the next writer to use native material for his novels. He has given us clear and accurate descriptions of Mexican life in the second quarter of the 19th century. Payno was eminently qualified for his task. He belonged to a prominent family. His career in the service of his government was long varied. From 1842, when he was appointed to a secretaryship in the diplomatic services, to his death in

1894 (at the time he was president of the Mexican Senate), Payno played an important role in the diplomatic service and in the political life of his country. Payno's best work is *Los Bandidos de Rio Frio*. Although the plot is poor and digressions frequent, his success in depicting the activities of the various social classes in the Mexico of the 1840's is conspicuous. He writes as an observer, painting a picture of the Mexican people in which the evil mixes with the good. He does not seek to cover the weaknesses of his fellow-citizen, but rather to explain them. As an interpreter of Mexican life, Payno deserves to be read.—*T. S. Currier.*

**6140. UNSIGNED.** *L'approvisionnement des colonies antillaises par le port de Bordeaux en temps de guerre contre l'Angleterre (1778).* [The supplying of the French Antilles from Bordeaux during the American Revolution.] *Rev. Hist. d. Antilles.* 1 (2) May 1929: 42-44.—Documents are presented revealing the activity of traders in this Biscay port in providing the islanders with both stores of war and provisions during this critical period of Caribbean history.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

**6141. WILLIAMS, W. J.** *Bolívar and his Irish legionaries.* *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 18 (18) Dec. 1929: 619-632.—When the Spanish colonies in America, under the leadership of Bolívar, were in revolt against the mother country, considerable numbers of Europeans, including English and Irish, were drawn to that field of conflict, largely by the lure of adventure and the promise of rich rewards. Several hundred of these went to South America to help Bolívar in his revolution. But discontent among them, fostered by lack of pay and the ravages of tropical diseases, soon caused trouble and in most cases, failure. The legions quickly broke up and whatever aid Bolívar received from the few remaining was due to the addition of a small number of isolated English and Irish soldiers to his regular ranks, not as legions but merely as a handful of men mixed in with his own. Some of those who stayed were rewarded after the war, but the utter failure of the whole undertaking of sending armed legions from Europe was realized by the revolutionists and by the European countries.—*H. M. Dudley.*

## THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 6987, 6989, 7013, 7045)

**6142. BINKLEY, ROBERT C.** *Ten years of Peace Conference history.* *J. Modern Hist.* 1 (4) Dec. 1929: 607-629.—Documentation on the Peace Conference is today about where war origins documentation stood in 1919. Early official histories—Temperley, Tardieu, Haskins and Lord, House and Seymour—are supplemented by apologetic literature called forth by partisan conflicts over journalistic theories of the responsibilities for the outcome of the Conference. Most significant of these was Baker's defense of Wilson, in which a story of a February plot against Wilson was ostensibly based upon documents, though actually formulated by Baker before he had access to the documents. Baker's dramatization (corresponding in Peace Conference history to the Potsdam Council myth of war origins history) is

discredited, although the charge that he was dishonest in the use of documents is not sustained. Nowak's *Versailles* and Churchill's *Aftermath* continue the dramatizing of the Conference; Seymour's last volumes of the *House Papers* offer new source material; Miller's *Drafting of the Covenant* points the way for research to follow in its avoidance of dramatization and interest in the details of drafting and procedure. The study of drafting and procedure is becoming possible with the printing of twenty volumes of documents by David Hunter Miller, the forthcoming opening of archive materials at Yale, and of materials hitherto held confidential at the Hoover War Library of Stanford University. There are now accessible minutes from about a dozen councils, commissions and committees

of the Peace Conference, and documents from about fifty delegations. It is hoped that Peace Conference historians will be as diligent as war origins historians in bringing new material to light, but less naïve in formulating the problems for discussion.—*Robert C. Binkley.*

6143. McMAHON, T. M. Use of chemical shell by field artillery. *Field Artillery. J.* 19(5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 512-517.—German army records show that chemical shells were first used at Neuve Chapelle, October, 1914, prior to the Ypres gas cloud. During the German offensives in 1918 enormous quantities of toxic shells were employed. The German VIIIth Army on the Aisne, May, 1918, used 80% toxic shell for counter battery fire, 40% for rolling barrage, 70% for batteries with protective missions. The French in 1918 decided to devote 30% of shell production to toxic shells. Pershing recommended that 20% of American shell production from November, 1918 on, be toxic shells.—*H. A. de Weerd.*

6144. ROESNER, SCHOLZ D. Der Kriegsveterinärbericht des deutschen Heeres 1914-1918 und die Kolonien. [The war veterinary report of the German army 1914-1918 and the colonies.] *Koloniale Rundsch.* (10-11) 1929: 317-321.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

6145. SCHMITT, BERNADOTTE E. French documents on the War. *J. Modern Hist.* 1(4) Dec. 1929: 636-641.—The French documents on the origins of the war, edited by a commission of 55, are based upon a more comprehensive range of documents than the German series, which fails to cover the military archives, or the British series, which does not cover the archives of Windsor Castle. The strict chronological arrangement of the documents is a convenience; apologetic footnotes such as those used in the German series are absent, the footnotes being merely technical; the communication of the documents to the French cabinet is indicated. The article goes on to summarize the essential points brought out in the 631 new docu-

ments in Volume I of the 3d series of *Documents Diplomatiques Françaises*, covering the period Nov. 4, 1911 to Feb. 7, 1912, during which time France was primarily concerned with securing the ratification of the Moroccan Convention by the signatories of the Act of Algeciras.—*Robert C. Binkley.*

6146. SWAIN, JOSEPH WARD. Origins of Potsdam Council "legend." *Current Hist.* 31(4) Jan. 1930: 733-740.—An important item in the Entente propaganda during the last year of the war was the story of the "Potsdam council" of July 5, 1914, at which, it was alleged, the Central Powers made their decision for war. Recent research has shown the story to have been a myth, and this article seeks to trace the history of the myth. It first appeared as an element of Entente propaganda in a leading article in the London *Times* of July 28, 1917, and was for a short time exploited greatly by politicians. The English learned the story early in the summer of 1917 from certain German minority Socialists, who had already brought it up in a secret session of the Reichstag. They had learned the story from private copies of Prince Lichnowsky's memorandum, *My London Mission*, which, though not published until March, 1919, had been written in 1916. Lichnowsky was merely repeating gossip which he had picked up after his return to Berlin in August, 1914. Similar gossip reached the ears of Baron von Wangenheim, German ambassador to Turkey, who repeated it, with various embellishments, to the American ambassador, Henry Morgenthau, in August, 1914. Morgenthau apparently did not believe the story at the time, but three years later, when it appeared in another version, he gave his account of the interview with Wangenheim, first publishing it in the New York *World*, and then in *Ambassador Morgenthau's Story*.—*J. W. Swain.*

6147. VAGTS, ALFRED. Colonel House, der Weltkrieg und die Weltordnung. [Colonel House, the World War and world order.] *Gesellschaft.* Nov. 1929: 436-454; Dec. 1929: 558-573.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

## ECONOMICS

## ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 6163, 6330, 6478, 6674, 6690, 6694, 6710)

6148. DICK, ERNST. Die Zwiespältigkeit der Zinstheorie. [The inconsistency of the theory of interest.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökön. u. Stat.* 131 (1) Jul. 1929: 65-89.—In an analysis of the theory of interest as presented by Ludwig von Mises in his book *Theory of Money and Circulation Media* the author points out certain internal inconsistencies. A natural rate of interest can only disappear when all goods become free goods. As the interest rate falls in such a case, prices fall and less money is necessary. On the other hand in the case of loans at interest, as the interest rate falls, the volume of circulation media increases and prices rise, with the final result that money becomes worthless and goods inaccessible to the holders of money. This contradiction, characteristic of the orthodox theory, is due to the complete separation of the idea of a natural rate of interest from that of the money rate. The two are in fact the same phenomenon, as the author has shown in his book *The Interest Standard of Currency, An Attempt* London, 1925. The interest rate and the level of prices move together naturally and necessarily; and in all circumstances the interest rate governs the standard, so that the assertion can be truly made that there has never been other than an interest standard of currency. The stabilization of the currency standard within reasonable limits will be possible as soon as the normal rate of interest, which might be called the normal temperature of the economic organism, has been successfully determined.—C. W. Hasek.

6149. DIEHL KARL. Zurechnungstheorie und Verteilungslehre. [The imputation theory in distribution.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökön. u. Stat.* 131 (5) Nov. 1929: 641-687.—The imputation theory is to be found in its elementary form in the writings of the classical economists. The errors inherent in the setting and solution of the problem as first developed in these early writers are to be found in more developed form in the writings of the marginal utility theorists, although somewhat differently formulated. The whole imputation theory is superfluous and erroneous. In an economic order based on the private ownership of the means of production the shares of the national dividend are determined by the power which private property gives to its possessors. The theory of distribution must accordingly be broken up into a series of separate studies which deal with all the factors determining the levels of wages, rent, interest, profits. Only in this way can a theory be developed which will be of use towards the solution of the financial and economic problems of today.—C. W. Hasek.

6150. EINAUDI, LUIGI. James Pennington or James Mill; an early correction of Ricardo. *Quart. J. Econ.* 44 (1) Nov. 1929: 164-171.—In this article a question is raised as to whether the first correction of Ricardo's statement as to the division of the advantage in foreign trade was made by James Pennington or by James Mill. The correction is usually ascribed to James Mill. The claim of James Pennington rests on a statement by Torrens in the preface to the second edition of his *Principles* in which he ascribes the correction to Pennington.—Pembroke H. Brown.

6151. HABERLER, GOTTFRIED. Der volkswirtschaftliche Geldwert und die Preisindexziffern. [Economic money value and price indexes.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 30 (1) Jul. 1929: 6-14.—Haberler

here replies to H. Neisser's criticism of the former's *Der Sinn der Indexzahlen* (*The Meaning of Index Numbers*). Haberler denies Neisser's contention that a change in income distribution which occasions a decrease in the demand for decreasing cost goods and an increase in the demand for increasing cost goods is equivalent to a reduction in the total social product. One can merely assert that one weighs the one class of goods against the other. Actually the want satisfactions of different persons cannot be compared. Any attempt to calculate the effect of a change in income upon the total want satisfaction presupposes a value judgment. Value in terms of money can only be an arbitrary average of the subjective value of individuals.—J. J. Spengler.

6152. LAMPRECHT, ARNO. Wirtschaftsmacht und Wirtschaftstheorie. [Economic power and economic theory.] *Kartell-Rundschau.* 27 (6) Jun. 1929: 321-330.—The facts of force in the economic world have been considered to lie outside the field of economic theory, which has preferred to assume free individuals actuated by economic motives. The economic man of the present has to consider the attitude of others in the market and the possibilities of insurance. The legal status of cartels and other agreements between producers, consumers and workers is part of the situation that modern economic theory must take into account. Economic industrial groups of today are not class groups but functional groups. The present trend of change in modern economic organization is toward the unified functional group. We now have groups of entrepreneurs, workers, and consumers; and each of these groups has methods of combating the encroachments of the others.—R. M. Woodbury.

6153. LANDAUER, CARL. Staat und Zins. [Interest and the state.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 61 (3) Jun. 1929: 449-464.—All controversies regarding the interest problem begin with the assumption that present goods are valued higher than future goods of equal quantity and quality. Assuming, then, that the phenomenon of interest represents one of the eternal categories of economics, the question arises whether all applications of capital by the state are uneconomic which do not at least repay a market rate of interest. It is certain that individuals evaluate the future more highly when they act as citizens of a state than they do when acting in their individual capacities. Hence the application of capital in production by a state may be profitable when no longer so for an individual. Hence, also, the state is the logical entrepreneur in investments whose benefits accrue in the distant future. Since the state derives its capital from taxes it is not free from subjective restraints of individuals that compose the state or from restraints arising out of the fact that the state also undervalues its own future. Nevertheless, it is economical for the state to undertake enterprises where the limiting power of interest is weakened with respect to future output. It may be economical for the state to produce electricity by water power rather than by steam power because it may capitalize savings in operating expenses at a lower rate. Similarly, a business concern like a corporation, consisting of an aggregation of individuals but representing a unity of its own, may envisage a broader future than its members. The continued operation of a coal mine may be uneconomical for an individual, but society as a whole or even a corporation may be willing to accept current losses for the sake of keeping the concern going. It is necessary to take these considerations into account in a realistic interest theory because the individual is not purely egoistic but associates

himself with others in going concerns having purposes of their own. A concept of relativity thus underlies the interest phenomenon. This explains why economic progress from a social point of view may even come by way of business reverses.—*M. G. Glaeser.*

**6154. LYON, LEVERETT S.** A new viewpoint in economics. *Hist. Outlook.* 20 (8) Dec. 1929: 383-386.—The older notion that economics is a matter of definite law and formal logic—as expressed in such statements as “the creation and the use of wealth are everywhere governed by natural laws and these as discovered and stated constitute the science of economics”—is losing ground as a point of view in economic teaching. This view is contrasted with the theory that economics is merely the study of people working together to secure from their physical surroundings whatever they do secure. The new viewpoint is, therefore, more emphatically sociological or anthropological, including the idea that there is at least a degree of control possible. Economics is said to be not a natural science, thus consisting chiefly of a series of matters to be learned, but is described as essentially a field of work. Granting that society must secure what it secures from the use of its resources—natural, personal, and capital—the question of organization for the use of these resources is pointed out as central. There is nothing new in the statement that private enterprise is used as an organizing agency, but more novel is the view that public enterprise rather than merely a regulator of private enterprise is itself an organizer of economic activity comparable to private enterprise. Public enterprise, it is pointed out, organizes and works through governments just as private enterprise organizes and works through business. Each secures funds, buys, sells, employs personnel, communicates, and transports, thus creating the vocational pattern in which individuals find their places and relationships to the economic system as a whole. The differences in theory underlying government distribution and business distribution are pointed out as is the continuing conflict between the facts and certain ethical judgment concerning distribution generally.—*Leverett S. Lyon.*

**6155. MAXWELL, J. A.** Some Marshallian concepts. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19 (4) Dec. 1929: 626-637.—Under static conditions firms tend to reach an equilibrium position in which they have equal costs per unit of product. Deviation from this position, so that firms in same industry have varying unit costs, represents a static maladjustment, although in the actual business world varying costs are omnipresent. If static conditions are not assumed, a supply schedule, following Marshall, should represent the different equilibrium costs per unit at which different quantities of a commodity can be produced. Such a curve represents a number of successive static equilibriums. In this connection Marshall introduced the concept of the representative firm, meaning thereby a firm which had a representative cost. The concept was a device of exposition, designed to bring his theory closer to reality. There is, however, one serious departure from reality in the Marshallian supply curves. They represent changing equilibriums in normal unit costs only after inventions and all “spontaneous” changes are ruled out of consideration. Such a position, although logical enough, must be unsatisfactory, because, in the modern industrial world, actual cost changes are frequently spontaneous.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**6156. MONROE, A. E.** Investment and saving: a genetic analysis. *Quart. J. Econ.* 43 (4) Aug. 1929: 567-603.—This analysis of the interest problem considers the special circumstances surrounding the several uses to which accumulated savings may be put. These uses are: (1) those of consumption, such as in the case of goods consumed currently, or durable con-

sumers' goods, or consumers' goods produced by a roundabout process; (2) commercial or financial, such as the financing, marketing and transportation involved in a system of geographic or efficiency division of labor; (3) production by the roundabout process. In respect to the yield or return upon accumulated savings, there are two distinct sets of circumstances. Capital investments in durable consumers' goods, designated as “scarcity-reducing” investments, yield a return because of the scarcity element. On the other hand, investments in roundabout production, whether by duplication of machine facilities or by application of the machine process to alternative uses, are “efficiency-increasing” investments and yield a return because they add to the physical output of labor. By thus distinguishing between the several uses of capital, the author arrives at conclusions different from those of the ordinarily accepted productivity theory. Efficiency of the roundabout process is not the sole explanation of interest. Owing to the possibility of duplicative investment,—a factor equally as important as the necessity for resorting to less advantageous uses,—interest rates do not invariably decline with an increase in accumulated savings. Moreover, the savings available in a community are not “applied” to the whole body of workers, but only to those engaged in forms of production that are susceptible of being conducted advantageously by the roundabout process. Hence, it does not follow that an increase in savings will necessarily increase wages. This will occur only when the increased savings are invested in “efficiency-increasing” uses where they will add to the productivity of labor. In the last analysis, then, the explanation of interest must be sought in the demand for consumers' goods.—*H. M. Gray.*

**6157. OPIE, REDVERS.** A neglected English economist: George Poulett Scrope. *Quart. J. Econ.* 44 (1) Nov. 1929: 101-137.—Though educated as a geologist, Scrope's primary interest was in economic and social questions, particularly with reference to population and the poor laws. In somewhat the eighteenth century manner he centered attention upon institutions, rather than assuming them in the Ricardian manner. Besides acute critical writing, his original contributions were numerous. He made suggestions similar to many more recent ones for mitigating the effects of industrial depression. He was one of the originators of the tabular standard, based on a price-index; conducted cyclical analysis in psychological terms not greatly dissimilar to Professor Pigou's; and analyzed value and the distribution of income in terms which presage Marshall. His general position on policy was midway between the *laissez-faire* and paternalistic groups.—*Paul T. Homan.*

**6158. REMAK, ROBERT.** Kann die Volkswirtschaftslehre eine exakte Wissenschaft werden? [Can economic theory become an exact science?] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 131 (5) Nov. 1929: 703-735.—In this extensive article by a mathematician the possibility of creating an exact theory of economics by way of mathematical analysis is discussed. The fundamental problem is that of the optimum economy, in which each man is employed in accordance with his capacity without regard for such matters as exchange by means of money, profits, private income, property, etc. The psychological, political, and structural problems involved are not significant until the optimum is determined. If it is assumed that within a given period of time the amounts produced and consumed by each individual within the economy are known, the rates at which goods exchange in order that each may receive for his products what he pays for his consumables—may be determined through the solution of a series of homogeneous linear equations with several unknowns.

Such a solution is at the same time a test of the optimum character of the economy.—C. W. Hasek.

6159. TAYLOR, O. H. Economics and the idea of natural laws. *Quart. J. Econ.* 44 (1) Nov. 1929: 1-39.—This article points out that the dubious notions suggested by 18th and 19th century conceptions of the "laws of nature" are being discarded from the natural sciences and should be discarded from economics. It traces briefly the evolution of the idea of natural laws in the natural sciences and shows the corresponding evolution in economic thought. The modern point of view, that scientific laws may be only statistical laws, is discussed in relation to the natural sciences and to economics. It is stated that the 18th century moral sciences were mechanistic but not rigidly deterministic, and that the modern conclusion, that social welfare depends on human motives and on institutions, is in keeping with the thought of the Physiocrats and Adam Smith.—Pembroke H. Brown.

6160. WEDDIGEN, WALTER. Karel Engliš und die teleologische Wirtschaftsauffassung. Eine Entgegnung. [Karel Engliš and the teleological conception of economics. A reply.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 131 (5) Nov. 1929: 688-702.—This article is a polemic against Karel Engliš and his criticism of the sociological theory of economics by the author. The confusion which prevails in economic theory is to be found almost entirely in the field of fundamental concepts and their logical relations. This part of the subject matter of economics is of little significance, except in relation to the creation of a positive theory which "works." The test of the significance and suitability of fundamental concepts and their logical relations is to be found in their direct positive application and its fruitfulness.—C. W. Hasek.

6161. WOLFE, A. B. Rent under increasing returns. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19 (4) Dec. 1929: 580-604.—The purpose of this article is to present certain refinements of the theory of land utilization as it relates to the points of diminishing returns, and to consider the bearing of these refinements on the theory of rent. Four questions are raised. "Assuming an initial stage of increasing returns, and that, to begin with, all land is free: (1) Will cultivation be extended to inferior land as soon as all the best land is occupied and the point of diminishing returns (either one) has been passed on the best land? (2) Are there conceivable circumstances in which cultivation would be extended to poorer land before diminishing returns are encountered on the best land? (3) Will the best land necessarily command a rent as soon as the point of diminishing returns has been passed? (4) Can the better land under any conceivable circumstances command a rent before that point?" A series of carefully formulated tables are the basis of the theoretical discussion. The validity of the assumption of an initial stage of increasing returns is defended. The following conclusions are reached: "It is hardly accurate to imply that poorer land will invariably be occupied as soon as diminishing returns are encountered on the better land. It may be good economy to extend cultivation to the poorer land before the point of diminishing returns on the better land is reached. Finally, a surplus which, if not rent, is closely akin to rent, may appear on a tract of the better land upon which cultivation has been started, even though there is equally good free land."—Pembroke H. Brown.

## ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 5792, 5807, 5916, 5918, 5920-5922, 5930, 5934-5935, 5938, 5942, 5943, 5985, 5987, 5991, 5993, 5997, 6005, 6012, 6014, 6026, 6031, 6049, 6055, 6064, 6100, 6103, 6105-6106, 6111, 6113, 6114, 6116, 6119-6120, 6126, 6133, 6288, 6484, 6568, 6574, 7093)

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 5617, 5625, 5628, 5676, 5681, 6180, 6387, 6408, 6547, 6685, 6689, 6986, 7093, 7096)

6162. BIGHAM, TRUMAN C., TRANT, JAMES B., GOULD, CHARLES N., and RADER, FRANK K. Industrialization in the Southwest: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 10 (3) Dec. 1929: 313-337.—An appraisal of past developments in each state and a summary of present conditions, based largely upon federal censuses and state reports. Compared with agricultural products, those of industry occupy a relatively small place in these states.—F. J. Warne.

6163. ELY, RICHARD T. The new economic world and the new economics. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 5 (4) Nov. 1929: 341-353.—The economics of 1929, as illustrated in *Recent Economic Changes in the United States*, is a continuous evolution from what was called the "new economics" of the 1880's, differing in some respects, but similar in others. The emphasis on open-minded, fact-finding research among present-day economists, their "warm humanitarianism" and realism, and their popular style were characteristic also of economists in the former period. But the multiplication of facts unearthed by statistical analysis, the technique of using this material, and the more complicated and rapidly changing human relations requiring investigation characterize the "new economics" of 1929. The report on *Recent Economic Changes* is an excellent summary of our current economic situation, except for two important topics: (1) A "systematic discussion of real estate with all the changes in its utilization during the present century and all its interesting and significant phenomena in price behavior and the planning of the utilization of land as seen in zoning"; (2) More consideration of public utilities, other than railways.—E. W. Morehouse.

6164. FERNÁNDEZ DIEZ, GREGORIO. La invertebración de la economía española. [The maladjustment of Spanish economy.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 29 (86) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 49-74. 1929: 49-74.—In the 16th century Spain was the richest nation in the world, but has become a nation of the second, and in some instances, of the third rank. In spite of the largest gold reserve in the history of the country, the extension of the telephone and electric net, the increased importation of agricultural machinery and fertilizers, the expansion of the banking business, Spain is not keeping pace with other countries. Some of the causes of this backwardness are psychological, such as faulty education, political incapacity, particularism of individuals and provinces, and a sharp division of classes. Spain depends for her economic life on agriculture, forests, mines, industry, and commerce. In spite of the fact that over half the population is engaged in agriculture, excepting olive oil and wine, Spain is unable to supply her own requirements for agricultural products. Spanish agriculture needs agricultural machinery, irrigation, education and better pay for the workers, and cooperatives. The backward state of industry is shown by the fact that the country

imports 1,193 million pesetas worth of manufactured articles while exports amount to only 384 millions. The causes for this state of affairs are: (1) unpreparedness for transforming raw materials from agriculture and mines into finished products; (2) scarcity of capital and consequently of machinery; (3) lack of large companies on a national scale, and (4) excessive concentration of factories in a few places. Commerce is even more retarded than agriculture and industry. Foreign countries are brokers for the sale of Spanish products: France for wines, Italy for olive oil and England for oranges. Intercourse with Latin-American countries is handicapped by the fact that their exports, like those of Spain, consist mainly in raw materials and agricultural products. The banks, instead of helping agriculture, commerce and small manufacturers, use their resources for the benefit of large industries. Most large industries are monopolies and, thanks to a protective tariff, can raise prices, and do not hesitate to effect an artificial scarcity of goods by restricting production.—*P. J. Haegy.*

6165. K., C. La situation financière de la Lettonie en 1928. [The financial situation of Latvia, 1928.] *J. d. Econ.* 88 Nov. 15, 1929: 345-347.—Due to the lack of private capital the Latvian Government constantly grants credits to business enterprises. Such aid was especially necessary in 1928 when heavy floods ruined the crops. In the emergency the Government turned to the Swedish Match Trust and secured a loan of 25,000,000 *lats* in order to avoid a budgetary deficit.—*Amos. E. Taylor.*

6166. KATSCHER, TEOPOLD. Heutige Chinesische Wirtschaftssfragen. [Present day Chinese economic questions.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6 (11) Nov. 1929: 993-1003.—(1) A brief sketch of the industrialization of China as it has gone forward since the period of the World War. According to a careful estimate, the total investment in 1927 was over four billion dollars. (2) The contrast between North and South, reflected in the civil wars, rests on the greater advancement of the South, which has progressed beyond a point where the military feudalism of the North can maintain itself. (3) Recently the character of Chinese trade has been changing, imports of finished products falling off and those of machinery increasing. The present system of organization, with ruthless exploitation of the population by foreign capitalists will involve larger trade for the time being, but a sounder and more gradual development more along European and American lines would produce much larger results at no distant date. As it is, Chinese labor is competing indirectly in the older countries through cheap products, being excluded by immigration regulations from direct competition. (4) The provisions regarding protection of labor of the Nanking government are given in 39 numbered propositions. (5) Great progress has been made in modernizing the postal system. No national monopoly of the service has been established and competition between the governmental and private agencies has a wholesome effect on the quality of the service.—*F. H. Knight.*

6167. LABORDE, F. La Tunisie économique. [Economic conditions in Tunis.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 141 (420) Nov. 10, 1929: 221-244.

6168. McKIM, KENNETH. The industrial advancement of Argentina. *Internat. Communications.* 5 (5) Nov. 1929: 1-16.

6169. MIGUEL, ANTONIO de. Ensayos sobre la organización y desarrollo de la riqueza. [Essays on organization and development of wealth.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 28 (83) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 39-65. (85) May-Jun. 1929: 419-463. 29 (86) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 13-48.—The author, an avowed "nationalist-protectionist," reviews Spanish agriculture and industry from the viewpoint of history, present conditions,

and future possibilities. So far as agriculture is concerned, the three principal crops, cereals, grapes and olives, increased in value from an average of 2½ billion pesetas in the first ten years of the 20th century, to 6 billions in 1927. With the exception of olives, the country is low in agricultural production compared with other countries. Belgian production is four times the amount per hectare. Spain needs better methods of cultivation, new implements, new and better seeds, and agricultural credit such as is supplied by the *Raiffeisen* banks in Germany or the "Durand" banks in France. During the war boom many agricultural workers left the country for the cities, never to return. The Spanish textile industry employs 100,000 workers in the cotton goods industry and another 50,000 in the wool, linen, jute and silk industries. After the war boom was over, the export market was lost, and no reserves had been set aside during the profiteering years for the lean years to come. Spain imports 400,000 bales of cotton a year. The planting to cotton of 200,000 hectares of land, and a subsidy of ¼ peseta for each kilogram grown would supply the country with all the cotton needed. No paying petroleum wells had been discovered up to 1927 when petroleum imports amounted to 116 million pesetas. Sugar beets were introduced in 1892, and in 1927 production of sugar amounted to about 10½ million kilograms of cane and 218 million kilograms of beet sugar, about enough for the annual consumption. Sugar is high in price on account of the protective tariff, and per capita consumption is low, 9 kilograms as compared with 18 in France and 50 in Great Britain and the United States. On account of the high price of sugar most fruit fit for being preserved is shipped to England in its raw state. The war brought prosperity to the iron and steel industry. Imports of iron and steel products decreased 40,000 tons, while exports rose from 8,000 to 110,000 tons. A capital of 203 million pesetas was invested in the industry in 1914, and nearly three times this amount in 1925. Production increased from 666,000 tons in 1913 to 1,261,000 in 1927, and production per worker from 55 to 86 tons per year. At the present time, France, with her cheap Lorraine iron ore, and the Thomas process, cheaper than the Martin Siemens process needed to convert the Spanish ore, can undersell Spain, with the result that the Spanish industry needs protection. Coal production increased from 4½ million tons in 1914 to 7 millions in 1927, and 2 million tons were imported in the same year. Spanish coal is brittle and the veins in the mines are narrow. The government subsidizes the planting of mulberry trees and the raising of silkworms to the extent of 940,000 pesetas a year, but only about 10,000 hectares are planted with mulberry trees. Agents sent by the silk manufacturers of Lyons, France, buy up nine-tenths of the cocoons and later ship the manufactured silk back to Spain. The total production of silk is not over 100,000 kilograms, not one-half of the country's consumption. Out of 50 million hectares of land, 25 millions are fit for forests only, or the planting of trees. The value of forest products increased from 10 million pesetas in 1914 to over 30 millions in 1925. The lumber industry suffers from the lack of transportation facilities to consumption centers. The only economical transportation is by river and it takes a year, after a tree is cut, to carry it the distance of a hundred kilometers to Madrid. No tobacco capable of competing with tobaccos grown in other countries is produced in Spain, so, the tobacco monopoly must needs obtain its supply from abroad. The Italian monopoly obtains its full supply of 50 million kilograms from home-growers and has a surplus of about 2 million kilograms for exports. The transformation of milk, the canning of vegetables and fruit, the improvement of poultry flocks for egg production and many other

activities are neither sufficiently developed nor coordinated. The importation of eggs costs the country from 30 to 40 million pesetas a year. Spain owns 715,000 cows and 1,609,000 goats, and produces 1,080 million quarts of milk. About 20% of the milk is converted into cheese or butter comparing with from 50 to 60% for the United States, France and Germany. Very little butter is consumed by the people of Spain or Italy, olive oil being used extensively in both countries.—*P. J. Haegy.*

6170. MOELLER, A. J. Le développement économique de la Province Orientale et les voies de communications. [The economic development of the Western Province (of the Belgian Congo) and its communications.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge et d'Études et d'Expansion.* (73) Dec. 1929: 591-605.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

6171. NATHAN, OTTO. Ausländische und weltwirtschaftliche Wirtschaftsbeobachtung. [Foreign and world economic commercial reporting.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 19(2) 1929: 174-188.—The author states the necessity of Germany's making careful studies of foreign economic conditions as has been done in foreign countries, particularly in the United States by the Dept. of Commerce under Hoover. A beginning has been made in *Die Wirtschaft des Auslandes, 1900-1927* (Economic conditions abroad, 1900-1927), prepared by the Imperial Statistical office. The author recommends further and more exhaustive studies along this line, giving the many practical uses to which such studies might be put as well as mentioning the phenomena needing interpretation.—*C. Whitney.*

6172. PHILLIP, B. C. Lithuania. *Stone & Webster J.* 45(3) Sep. 1929: 340-359.—Republican Lithuania has enjoyed a stable currency since 1922. Arrangements have been made to meet all foreign indebtedness. Owing to economic conditions the present union of the state and the Roman Catholic Church is likely to be maintained. Apart from moving pictures and jazz music, Lithuania has been little influenced by western cultural developments. Although independent farms have supplanted the manorial system, the rural population, 90% of the total, remains medieval in outlook and interest.—*A. J. May.*

6173. PIERCE, J. H. Economic conditions in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. *Engineers & Engin.* 46(11) Nov. 1929: 253-257.

6174. STERN, JULIUS. La situation économique de l'Autriche à la fin de 1929. [The economic situation of Austria at the end of 1929.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (73) Dec. 1929: 579-587.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

6175. STUDNICKI, WL. Polska na tle gospodarki światowej. [Poland and world economy.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny.* 9(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 101-115.—A criticism of *Poland and World Economy* by M. Szawleski.—*O. Eisenberg.*

6176. UNSIGNED. Nigeria in 1928. [Nigeria in 1928.] *Econ. Verslagen v. Nederlandsche Diplomatieke en Consulaire Ambtenaren.* 23(13) Dec. 1929: 427-467.—A survey of the financial position of the country, agriculture, cattle breeding, mineral resources, foreign trade, transportation and public health.—*Cecile Rothe.*

6177. VILNIETIS. Lithuania—economic structure and development. *Dawes Way.* (10-12) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 216-219.

6178. ZIENAU, OSWALD. Die wirtschaftspolitischen Grundlagen Finnlands. [The economic bases of Finland.] *Österreichische Volkswirt.* 21(42) Jul. 20, 1929: 1134-1136. (43) Jul. 27. 1162-1164.

## LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 5568, 5572, 5607, 5615, 5617-5618, 5630, 5634, 5636, 5638, 5646, 5650, 5660, 5664, 5668, 5671, 5673-5674, 5677, 5679, 5682, 5993, 6026, 6031, 6064, 6116, 6120, 6161, 6163, 6164, 6169, 6282, 6304, 6312, 6409, 6423-6424, 6432, 6437, 6450, 6459, 6470, 6544, 6649, 6651, 6653, 6655, 6762, 6768, 6801, 6826, 6936, 6940, 6946-6947, 7079, 7118, 7120-7121, 7156)

### GENERAL

6179. BECK, P. G. Occupational history of 1,063 Ohio farm households. *Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Bimonthly Bull.* (141) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 205.—This study of supplementary occupations and of occupational history was based on 1,063 farmers in three sections of Ohio. The percentage of farmers who had always farmed and of those who were farming without supplementary occupations were, respectively, 84 and 90 in the best farming section of the western part of the state, 57 and 73 for the highly urbanized industrial section of the northeastern part of the state, 82 and 92 for the hill-farming region of the southeastern part of the state, and averaged 73 and 84 for all farms studied.—*F. G. Harden* (courtesy of the *Exper. Station Rec.*).

6180. BORET, VICTOR. La situation de l'agriculture en France. [The situation of agriculture in France.] *Nouvelle Rev.* 104(417) Dec. 15, 1929: 241-251.—*Rexford G. Tugwell.*

6181. BORODAEWSKY, S. L'industrie sucrière mondiale et la Tchécoslovaquie. [The world sugar industry and Czechoslovakia.] *J. d. Econ.* 88 Nov. 15, 1929: 314-328.

6182. BROOKENS, P. F. The competitive position of the dairy industry of Canada. *U. S. Bur. Agric. Econ., Foreign Section Report* #40. 1929: pp. 23.—This mimeographed report discusses the agricultural resources of Canada, agricultural development in relation to industry, the sectional characteristics of Canadian dairying, the alternative farm enterprises as affecting dairying, and the competition of the Canadian surplus of dairy products with similar products of the United States.—*F. G. Harden* (courtesy *Exper. Station Rec.*).

6183. CLERCQ, D. de. The reclamation of Zuider Zee on Georgist lines. *Land & Freedom.* 29(6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 171-173.—After nearly four centuries of discussion and proposals, a plan for reclamation of the Zuider Zee was adopted by the Netherlands government in 1918, and work began the following year. In contrast to previous reclamation undertakings, the work is being done by the government itself. It will add about 840,000 acres to the land of the country, or about 10%. Completion is expected by 1952. Six or seven years must elapse after the water is pumped off before the land is fully ready for cultivation. An agricultural commission estimates that the land should lease for £ 10 to £ 13 per hectare (2½ acres), and sell for £ 250 per hectare. Some are in hopes that the selling of the land to private owners will be prohibited.—*Solon De Leon.*

6184. DÁNIEL, ARNOLD. Agrarkrise und Europas Verarmung. [Agrarian crisis and Europe's impoverishment.] *Österreichische Volkswirt.* 21(39) Jun. 29, 1929: 1049-1052.

6185. DÁNIEL, ARNOLD. Das Vordringen der Agrardemokratie in Europa und die Lage des Grossgrundbesitzes in Ungarn. [The spread of agricultural democracy in Europe and the situation of large landed property in Hungary.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 62(2) Oct. 1929: 344-393. (3) Dec. 1929:

524-554.—The author discusses the progress of agricultural democracy in Europe and more particularly in post-war Europe. A strong movement of opposition to private ownership of large estates became evident at the end of the nineteenth century, both in Great Britain and Russia. A brief history of land tenure in Russia is given to show that, contrary to the common belief, the greater proportion of the land in Russia did not belong to the aristocracy, but that in 1905 70% of the land belonged to peasant owners. The revolution of 1917 was initiated and carried out by the peasants, as the result of over-population, with no outlet in industry or in emigration. On the other hand, the French revolution, though like that of Russia the result of agricultural over-population, did not result in a really democratic division of land. Before 1789 one third of the land belonged to the peasant farmer. In France to-day one third of the land belongs to each group of large, medium, and small farms. In certain circumstances, even in the most fertile country, a completely democratic division of land may take place; the author believes that this is in process in France. The varied expression of agrarian reform in other European countries is discussed. In Germany it was not thoroughgoing. The very moderate land settlement law of 1919 resulted in the expropriation of only 26,000 hectares for settlement purposes. In Germany, as in England, division of landed property will only come with increasing prosperity which will draw the workers away from the land, and make land settlement a vital necessity. The history of the struggle for agrarian reform in Hungary is outlined. In the counter-revolution of 1919 the author sees the birth of Fascism which he describes as a piece of feudalism within a capitalist society. Its essential characteristic is control of the state by a middle class without an economic background. Although fundamentally opposed to the large landed estate the party in power was not wholehearted in its agrarian reform which became less than a half-measure a number of small parcels of land being given to as many people as possible, without encroaching too much on the large estate. The Hungarian aristocracy was still powerful in 1928, but in 1929 it was threatened by another agricultural crisis. The advantage to the landowner of low wages was more than offset by the prevailing disadvantages of low prices of agricultural products, high taxes, and high rate of interest. The outlook, for the small farmer would seem more hopeful, inasmuch as there is a market for the products of intensive farming, provided they reach a certain standard of quality. But to supply such a market requires technical knowledge which can only be acquired by means of a well-organized campaign, or by the adoption by the large landowners of an improved system of farming by which the peasant might profit. But this does not attract the large landowner in Hungary, inasmuch as rationalization of the peasant farm would mean the victory of agricultural democracy. In Hungary today the situation is essentially the same as that in France before 1789. As in France, conditions in Hungary may lead, only more easily and more completely, to the downfall of the aristocracy and to the victory of agricultural democracy.—A. M. Hannay.

6186. DICKEY, J. A. Farm organization and management in typical upland sections of Arkansas. *Arkansas Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #235. 1929: pp. 91.—This study involves a farm management study of 1,030 farms in a typical upland section of the state where agriculture is conducted by white farmers largely on a family basis. The purpose of the study was to throw light on the problem of the best utilization of available resources. There was found to be a very high degree of variability in the way in which farmers combine the elements of the farm busi-

ness and the effectiveness of enterprise operations and likewise a very high degree of variability in labor incomes. Approximately one half the farmers obtained lower rates of pay for their labor than hired men, one-fourth about the same and one-fourth considerably more than hired men. A large number of factors affected financial returns; among them the more important were utilization of land, disposition of products, labor efficiency, yields and size of farm. The most important factor was size of farm. Contributing to the advantage of the larger farm were the following: (1) on the larger family size farm, there was more land left for other crops and pasture after the usual amount of land had been planted to cotton; (2) a smaller percentage of crops other than cotton were consumed by the family; (3) livestock was more profitable owing to the large amount of non-merchantable feed; and (4) fields were larger, more machinery and work stock per \$100 of labor was used which resulted in a saving of man labor. Tenure had but little effect on farm organization and enterprise operations. The earnings of tenants were very little different from the earnings of owners when size of farm was accounted for.—B. M. Gile.

6187. DEUSS, J. J. B. La culture du thé aux Indes Néerlandaises. [Culture of tea in the Dutch Indies.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (73) Dec. 1929: 625-627.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

6188. ETTLING, WILHELM. Die Gemüse- und Obststatistik in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika. [Vegetable and fruit statistics in the United States.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts.* 68 (3-4) 1929: 363-376.

6189. FRIEDMANN, RUDOLF. Die Agrarkrise Frankreichs. [The agrarian crisis in France.] *Hochland.* 27 (3) 1929-1930: 202-212.

6190. FRISCH, K. Zur Frage über die Beziehung zwischen die Getreideernte und einige meteorologischen Faktoren in Eesti. [The relation between grain harvests and certain meteorological factors in Estonia.] *Acta et Commentationes (Univ. Tartuensis)*. A14 1929: 1-13.—The article studies the correlation between the harvests, in quantity per unit of area for the circle Tartu, in Estonia, and meteorological factors, for the period 1900-1926. Correlation of the rye crop with the mean monthly temperatures gave a correlation coefficient of  $+37 \pm 0.11$  for April with lower and non-significant coefficients for May, June and July. A high and significant negative correlation is found between the yield of winter rye and the average height of water in the Embach River in May, June and July ( $-.78 \pm .05$ ;  $-.76 \pm .05$ , and  $-.75 \pm .06$ ). An equation for forecasting the winter rye crop from the average temperatures in April and the average height of the river Embach water is given. Similar data are given also for oats and barley.—R. M. Woodbury.

6191. GILE, B. M. The farm credit situation in southwest Arkansas. *Arkansas Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #237. 1929: pp. 62.—This bulletin analyzes the factors affecting the economic employment of capital by farmers in southwestern Arkansas. The purpose is to make available information that will aid farmers in correcting maladjustments in financing their business and also useful to public and private agencies in providing credit on a sound and economical basis. The order of procedure has been first to study the more important physical factors underlying the economy of farming in the district, the relation between owned and borrowed capital, and the extent to which seasonal operations are dependent upon credit. The basis of credit in the district, as evidenced by the relation between money obligations and farm values and farm earnings of surveyed farms, is then studied. Finally, attention is given to the use made by farmers of recently established farm credit

institutions, the term of farm loans in relation to the period for which capital is needed, current rates of interest compared with actual rates paid. The analysis is supported by data obtained from 164 farmers, 16 bankers, 20 merchants, and the record of mortgage indebtedness in two townships for 1910 to 1927. Seasonal credit was used in 1927 by only 48% of the farmers who operate their own farms as compared with 68% in another upland cotton district. (See Arkansas Experiment Station Bulletin No. 228.) For the tenants, 82% used seasonal credit. Seventy-two per cent of the owners and 71% of the tenants obtained their seasonal credit from banks and 14 and 13%, respectively, from merchants. The rate of interest for bank loans was 10% or less as compared with 18% or more loans obtained from merchants. Slightly less than 50% of the farms were encumbered in 1927 by long-time mortgage loans. Mortgage activity in the two townships shows a rapid increase in volume of outstanding long-term mortgage loans. The average increase from 1915 to 1920 was 204% and from 1920 to 1922, 17%. Since 1922, the volume has declined slightly each year, but in 1927 the amount of long-term debt as measured in dollars was 1.7 times higher than in 1917. For the period there was only a 5% increase in acres mortgaged. Using 1910-14 as a base, the index of the amount loaned per acre in 1927 was 151 for one township and 286 for another. The farms in this district use the federal land bank for 56% of their loans which is larger than usually found. Second mortgage credit of a suitable type has not been developed. There is also need for long-term credit as to time of repayment not unlike that now obtainable on farms, by means of which farmers may own local processing plants such as gins. Larger and fewer banks are needed in the district. No agencies were found connecting the farmers with the intermediate credit bank system. Merchant credit is rapidly declining and the completion of the shift from merchant to bank credit for seasonal loans should be made as soon as possible. (19 charts and 32 tables.)—*B. M. Gile.*

6192. HARLAN, H. V., NEWMAN, L. H. and MARTINI, MARY L. Yields of barley in the U.S. and Canada, 1922-1926. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Technical Bull.* #96. Nov. 1929: pp. 84.

6193. HEADLEY, F. B. and CLAWSON, R. M. Factors affecting the cost of production of alfalfa hay in western Nevada. *Univ. Nevada Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #117. 1929: pp. 45.—An analysis of costs of producing alfalfa was made from detailed cost accounts kept on about thirty farms in the vicinity of Reno, Fallon, Fernley and Lovelock in Nevada during the years 1926, 1927 and 1928. Alfalfa is the chief money crop as well as the main source of forage for livestock in these areas. At the prices current when the study was made, the cost per ton to produce alfalfa hay varied according to location and yield per acre. The average cost at Fallon was \$6.90 per ton, at Fernley \$7.87 and at Reno \$11.78. The yield per acre was found to have a marked effect on costs per ton. A graph is presented, showing the extent to which increases in yields reduce costs per ton on the farms of each region. Equipment costs decrease as the area in alfalfa increases. The labor requirement was found to be proportional to the area in the crop. The average time spent on alfalfa on all farms was 26 hours per acre. Furrowed irrigation required more labor than irrigation by flooding. The hours of man and horse labor used per acre to mow, rake, bunch, cock, and stack alfalfa hay is given and the effect of yield on labor requirements is shown by graphs. A table of standard labor requirements is given which may be used by farmers as efficiency standards in increasing their own efficiency or estimating the labor necessary for various operations in producing alfalfa. Charts are also given for the

purpose of estimating costs per ton of producing alfalfa hay under different cost rates and yields per acre.—*E. C. Johnson.*

6194. HESSE, PAUL. Fleischverbrauch und Viehhaltung in den deutschen "Wirtschaftsgebieten." [Consumption of meat and cattle and hog raising in Germany.] *Landwirtschaftliche Jahrb.* 69(1) 1929: 1-104.—This is a comprehensive account of production and marketing conditions in connection with cattle and hog raising in Germany and of their relation to the consumption of meat. It is illustrated by numerous tables.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

6195. HUTSON, J. B., FINN, W. G. and GALLO-WAY, G. L. Systems of farming for the Purchase region of Kentucky. *Kentucky Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #292. 1929: 25-154. (continuation of Bull. #289).—The returns have been low on most farms in the Purchase in recent years. However, the systems followed on a few farms have resulted in good profits year after year. Actual systems, each typical of those followed on a large number of farms, are described, and suggested systems that combine the strong points of the more profitable of the actual systems are presented in detail. In each case the outstanding weaknesses of the actual systems are pointed out and the conditions to which the suggested systems are applicable are described. The expected returns for the actual systems are based on the crop and livestock requirements and the livestock production that prevailed during the year for which actual records were obtained, and on crop yields that represent the average expectation for a number of years. The expected returns for the suggested systems are based on normal crop and livestock requirements, yields and production. For 60-acre farms three actual systems are presented showing expected net returns of approximately \$550, \$700, and \$1,025. Three suggested systems indicate returns of approximately \$1,200, \$1,225, and \$1,450, respectively. Actual and suggested systems are outlined for 80-acre, 100-acre, 150-acre, 200-acre, and 300-acre farms. The systems of farming that are proving the most profitable have several of the following characteristics: (1) Two or more important and (2) one or more minor sources of income, (3) production of all products adapted to the section that are needed in the household, (4) soil maintenance and improvement, (5) utilization of by-products, (6) no more mature work stock than are necessary, (7) good distribution of man and mule labor through year, (8) yields and production approaching recognized standards.—*J. D. Pope.*

6196. JOHNSON, E. R. Business records for poultry keepers. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Farmers' Bull.* #1614. Dec. 1929: pp. 19.

6197. JONES, F. R. Reducing cotton production costs by the utilization of improved machinery. *Agric. Engin.* 10(6) Jun. 1929: 183-188.—It is doubtful if the present methods of land preparation in certain sections where mechanical power is utilized are the best. There is need for a more satisfactory method of disposing of the old cotton stalks. Perhaps a machine could be developed which would do this and plow the land at the same time. In sections where the land is prepared flat instead of bedded, the wheat land disc plow is being used considerably; perhaps this plow could be used successfully elsewhere. The trend will probably be toward three and four row planting and cultivating equipment. If the land is level so that long, straight rows are possible, these tools are advantageous, as a farmer can plant and cultivate his crop in a very short time. Progress has been made toward eliminating hand chopping and hand picking. The chopping problem is being approached through (1) planting the seed in hills properly spaced and thin enough to eliminate thinning after plants appear, and (2) planting the seed

in the usual way and thinning by mechanical means. Mechanical cotton picking is receiving much thought, but has not been definitely solved. The problem is being approached through (a) the construction of a machine that will remove the fiber and seed from the boll on the plant so that it goes to the gin in the same condition as if hand picked, and (b) construction of a machine that will remove the cotton, together with the boll, from the plant, the cotton to be removed from the boll and cleaned at the gin by special gin equipment. Through mechanization, cotton will be produced cheaper than ever before in those regions that are especially adapted to the use of large machine units. If these sections are eventually extended to include sufficient acreage to supply the demand upon this country for raw cotton, the small cotton grower or the operator of a plant less suited to mechanical power and large machine units will be greatly handicapped in operating at a profit.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

6198. KALE, V. G. A lesson from Bardoli, land rent and land-tax. *Indian J. Econ.* 10-2(37) Oct. 1929: 161-178.—A taxation Committee in the Bombay Presidency recommends a real property tax. It is attacked in a book by a Ricardian of strong Henry George persuasions. This article reviews the 'changed rent' concept in illuminating detail and indicates wherein the theoretical basis of the criticism is unsatisfactory.—*H. Morton Bodfish.*

6199. KIENDL. Getreidestandardisierung und Einheitsbau. [Grain standardization and uniformity.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb. f. Bayern.* 19(3-4) 1929: 94-107.—Grain standardization and its effect on the marketing of German grain are discussed.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

6200. LABORDE, FERNAND. La crise du blé en France. [The wheat crisis in France.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 141(421) Dec. 10, 1929: 418-427.—*M. K. Bennett.*

6201. MADSON, B. A. Alfalfa production. *California Agric. Extension Service Circ.* #35. 1929: pp. 50.—Includes value of alfalfa land, local freight rates, and cost of production.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

6202. MEAD, ELWOOD. Federal reclamation—its achievements and needs. *New Reclamation Era.* 20(11) Nov. 1929: 162-165.—More than half the projects of the Bureau of Reclamation involve the salvaging of private enterprises, which needed the resources and continuity of purpose not possible when interest had to be paid on stocks and bonds. Economic and social conditions of the arid West are so different from those the original Reclamation Act was framed to meet that changes in legislation have not kept pace with them. Amendments to the law are needed. Friends of reclamation are seeking to ascertain what should be done to harmonize the policy with present economic and social requirements. Many states have profited through irrigation projects—Arizona, Washington, Idaho and others. So far as Arizona is concerned, and so far as its influence and prosperity have reacted on the Nation, Federal reclamation has justified itself as a national policy. These projects create large markets for products manufactured in eastern factories. To eliminate these projects or to stop their growth would be a calamity. The Bureau is using all its funds to complete project begun years ago. It will require all the money coming into the fund for the next seven years to do this. The nation needs, not a crippled reclamation policy, but a more efficient one.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

6203. MEISTER, M. Polen. Ernte und Getreidepolitik. [Poland. Harvest and grain policy.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14(48) Nov. 29, 1929: 2091-2094.—The author discusses the reasons for the adoption of a new grain policy in Poland which includes the abolition of restrictions on export, protection by means of customs duties, and the establishment of a drawback

which is virtually an export premium. It is paid in cash and not in the form of an import certificate.—*A. M. Hannay.*

6204. MOORE, A. N. and BRANNEN, C. O. Facts and problems of farm credit in Craighead County, Arkansas. *Arkansas Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #233. 1929: pp. 46.—The purpose of this bulletin is to describe and analyze the credit situation in the eastern section of Craighead county, Arkansas. Facts are presented relating to the amount, cost, terms, and repayment of credit and the extent to which credit is being supplied in sufficient volume to meet the needs of farmers. The study is based on data obtained by personal interview from 140 farmers, 7 bankers, and 14 credit merchants and applies to the year 1926. Of the farmers 89% used short-term credit in 1926. Of those using short-term credit, 85% obtained it from the credit merchant, and 56% obtained cash from banks or elsewhere. The average amount of credit used was \$294. Bank loans averaged \$262 and credit merchant loans \$204. Sixty-seven per cent of the short-term credit was used for living expenses, 4% for the purchase of livestock, and 29% for the purchase of tools and miscellaneous supplies. Mercantile credit as compared with bank credit represented a larger use of credit for consumption purposes. About 2% of the total short-term credit had no definite security, 8% was based on the endorsement of a third party, 7% on crop or chattel mortgage in addition to endorsement, 35% on crop liens with or without chattel mortgage, and the remaining 28% on chattel mortgages. The rate of interest paid to banks averaged 10%, and to agricultural credit corporations 7.5%. The average time rate of interest on mercantile credit obtained by owners was 13.5% and the average to tenants 18.9%. Long-term farm mortgage loans averaged \$1,979. Rates of interest paid on farm mortgage loans averaged 7.3% with a range from 5.5% to 8.6%. The credit situation in northeastern Arkansas during recent years is reported to have been abnormal. In 1926, 36% of the farmers did not repay all their short-term debts which came due in that year. Fifty one per cent of the mercantile credit and 45% of the cash credit was not liquidated before the end of the year 1926.—*B. M. Gile.*

6205. MORTARA, GIORGIO. Grano. [Grain.] *Prospettive Econ.* 9 1929: 1-47.—The world production of grain in recent years has been abundant and prices have decreased. From 1909-13 to the period 1925-28 world grain production increased about 5% while the population of the world has increased 10%. Data are presented for various countries, both in absolute figures and in relation to population and area for each of the important grains—wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn and rice. America is the principal exporting continent and Europe the principal importing continent. In the post-war period European production has, in general, diminished. Imports and exports of the principal countries are analyzed in detail. With reference to the Italian grain situation attention is called to the steady increase in production in the post-war period which is true of Italy alone of all the large countries of continental Europe which participated in the war. Details of the area and production of different regions in Italy for different cereal grains are given. Data on imports and exports are also presented. Technical economic measures to be adopted by the present agrarian policy to increase national production are described.—*Alberto Breglia.*

6206. MORTARA, GIORGIO. Olio d'oliva. [Olive oil.] *Prospettive Econ.* 9 1929: 64-90.—The average annual world production of olive oil in the four year period, 1924-1927, is estimated at 9 million hectoliters. The European countries on the Mediterranean furnish 86% of the world production, followed by the countries of Africa and Asia which border on the Mediterranean

also. Spain is the principal producing country, followed by Italy. Exports and production of the different countries are given. International commerce amounts to 1,400,000 hectoliters annually, the greatest trade being between Europe and America, principally with the United States and Argentina. The world consumption consists in large part of European consumption, especially by the producing countries. American and Spanish consumption show a great increase in recent years. Prices do not show much variation. Data are given for different countries. Italy's average annual production is given as 1,820 million hectoliters. The area under cultivation has diminished 3% since 1909. Data are given showing the cultivation of olives and the production of olive oil for the different districts of Italy. Italian consumption takes nine-tenths of the Italian production. Prices respond in a direct way to the condition of the international market.—*Alberto Breglia.*

6207. MORTARA, GIORGIO. Vino. [Wine.] *Prospective Econ.* 9 1929: 48-63.—The four principal wine producing countries, France, Italy, Spain and Algeria, together furnish more than three-fourths of the total world wine production. In Spain and Algeria an increase in production has taken place because of the increase in the area cultivated. France shows an increase because of the greater average yield. Italy presents a decrease owing principally to a decrease in cultivated area. The average yield per hectare is greatest in Algeria and is less in France, Italy and Spain, in order. The principal currents of export and import are given; the largest exporting country is Algeria and, in Europe, Spain. The trade is almost wholly intra-European. The countries of origin and values of imports of the four principal importing countries are given—France, Great Britain, Switzerland and Germany. Consumption is concentrated nine tenths in Europe, principally in the producing countries. France occupies the highest place, Spain the lowest, but their consumption both of wine and of distilled liquors tends, in general, to increase. Italy occupies a middle position but its consumption of wine and liquor is tending to diminish. The production of grapes in Italy is, for the most part, destined for wine making, although there is a noticeable increase in the consumption of grapes and in their utilization for non-alcoholic beverages. In value of agricultural products in Italy wine stands next to wheat. The regional distribution of wine culture and production is presented. The consumption of wine per capita shows a decrease of 15 to 20% from the pre-war period. Exportation of all wines is tending to diminish. The agricultural policy seeks to limit cultivation of grapes to smaller territory, to increase yield to limit internal consumption and to favor exportation.—*Alberto Breglia.*

6208. OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. Rubber production continues to exceed consumption; prospects for 1930-1933. *Annalist (N. Y. Times)*. 34 (880) Nov. 29, 1929: 1053, 1054, 1095.—*H. L. Reed.*

6209. PAYEN, ÉDOUARD. Une crise d'abondance. [A crisis of over production.] *J. d. Econ.* 94 Dec. 15, 1929: 385-391.—Two of the most important branches of French agriculture, the production of wheat and of sugar-beets respectively, have been seriously threatened by over-production. The action of the government of a protective sort, in response to the appeals of the producers affected, has been taken with a keen sense of the needs. But the details show inadequate appreciation of facts of the situation and requisites of effective administration. Moreover, the measures involve embarking on a program of state aid and regulation from which it must be difficult to withdraw, and to which it will be difficult even to set bounds.—*F. H. Knight.*

6210. PÉREZ, JUAN BENEYTO. Los problemas técnicos de la agricultura. [Technical problems of agriculture.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 28 (85) May-Jun.

1929: 465-469.—Spanish agriculture is confronted with various problems, such as large estates, and the other extreme, small properties split in numerous parcels. It is an unhealthy condition to have rural property divided in fragments too small to support a family, unless it is situated in the neighborhood of an industry and rural work is only incidental to factory work. The consequences of fragmentation are well known: time lost and workers tired before reaching the place of work, decreased production, impossibility of using modern technique, and innumerable lawsuits due to infringements on neighbors' property rights. Inheritance laws impede any change in present conditions, and for this reason, the State, interested as it is in fostering national production, should urge the enactment of an autonomous agricultural law providing the needed remedies.—*P. J. Haegy.*

6211. PHOENIX, W. Electricity in agriculture, with special reference to electro-culture. *J. Inst. Electrical Engin.* 67 (395) Nov. 1929: 1283-1301.—“The paper is divided into two parts, the first dealing in a general manner with the subject of electricity in agriculture, the second with electro-culture in particular. The present depression in the agricultural industry is mainly due to two causes: (a) cost of labor, and (b) reduced area of arable land and stationary yields of crops per acre. An increased application of electricity to agriculture supplies a means of correcting the depression, an increased application of machinery being required to obtain the maximum output per head of labor; electro-culture affords a means of increasing crop yields per acre of land. (Bibliography.)—*L. M. Vaughan.*

6212. RAMASCHKE, ADOLF. Die Deutsche Bodenreformbewegung. [The German land reform movement.] *Stockholm.* (4) 1928: 336-350.

6213. RINEAR, E. H. White Mountain demand for vegetables and poultry products. *New Hampshire Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #241. 1929: pp. 26.

6214. RITTER, KURT. Die Entwicklung des deutschen Viehbestandes seit Anfang des 19. Jahrhunderts. [The development of German livestock since the beginning of the nineteenth century.] *Landwirtsch. Jahrb.* 70 (6) 1929: 775-884.—Tables are given showing the numbers of livestock, in totals and proportionally to area and population, in the various provinces of Germany from 1816 to 1927 at intervals of approximately 20 years. A brief account of the sources from which the statistics are derived and of the difficulties encountered in assembling them is given in the text.—*A. M. Hannay.*

6215. RITTER, KURT. Das Problem des Roggenpreises. [The problem of the price of rye.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14 (48) Nov. 29, 1929: 2069-2073.—The author gives a brief account of some suggested measures for coping with the situation brought about in Germany by over-production and consequent low price of rye. He discusses plans for directly influencing prices by tariff changes or by such means as warehousing, and for indirectly influencing them by increased consumption of rye both as food and as fodder. He indicates the need for a long-time program, and suggests limitation of production and reduction of production costs, to be brought about, if possible, through the intervention of the Chambers of Agriculture and other agricultural associations.—*A. M. Hannay.*

6216. ROTH, HEINZ. Italien. Die Bedeutung der Kultur von Früchten, Gemüse und Kartoffeln für den Weltmarkt. [Italy. The importance of the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and potatoes for the world market.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14 (48) Nov. 29, 1929: 2094-2096.—The role of Italian fruit and vegetables on the world market is discussed, and mention is made of some recent government measures for standardization and export regulation.—*A. M. Hannay.*

6217. SPILLMAN, J. W. The shift in cotton acreage. *Farm & Ranch.* 48 (44) Nov. 2, 1929: 3, 11.—The

article discusses some of the causes underlying and controlling the shift in cotton acreage northward and westward in the Southern States and the question as to whether cotton growing will be more profitable or less profitable than it was before the World War. The farmers in the coastal districts of South Carolina, Georgia, and northern Florida are changing their methods of farming; when the problems of this new kind of farming are solved "there is reason to hope that this once prosperous cotton country may again become even more prosperous than it was in the days of the old King Cotton."—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

6218. SUTTON, C. W. Land economics and reclamation in Peru. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 5 (4) Nov. 1929: 370-384.—Since irrigated crops are the source of livelihood for probably 80% of the population in Peru, the problems of water rights and their administration are of first importance in Peruvian national economy. The early economic history of Peru was characterized by the dominance of Mercantilist policies, the prevalence of large landed estates and conflicts over water rights, ending usually unfavorably for the small land owners. The Agrarian Period, dating from about 1908, has had as its objective the development of new irrigation policies and institutions designed to increase the number of farm proprietors, promote diversified agriculture, establish sound policies with respect to water rights, and to develop rural community life among the Peruvian nationals. Two irrigation projects have been undertaken by the government with signal success. The demand for land in both projects has exceeded the amount available; and costs and payment schedules, covering both land and water rights, are such that they may easily be met out of the annual values of the crops. Future development of irrigation in Peru will be influenced by such factors as administration of the taxing power, the collection of charges, programs of road and railroad construction and the fact of increasing interest of United States capital in Latin America.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

6219. THOMAS, P. J. The economic incidence of tenurial systems. *Indian J. Econ.* 10-2 (37) Oct. 1929: 247-258.—The generalization that ownership is economically more beneficial than tenancy has been questioned in planning land legislation in India. As between ownership and tenancy a preliminary investigation revealed little difference in the productivity of paddy fields where such fields were in a fully developed state. Where the fields required substantial improvements the results were less satisfactory. Investigation reveals that in garden lands the difference is greater. Freehold gardens are thick with trees bearing valuable fruit, and are most carefully walled and cleanly kept. Tenancy garden lands were found to be under annual crops which exhaust the land. The *kanom* tenure of the Malabar Coast involves a tenure period of twelve years. The tenant pays a *kanom* or deposit and is given a lease, which is frequently renewed and some of these leases have lasted for centuries without change. On termination the tenant receives back his deposit and compensation for the improvements effected by him. The land on the Malabar Coast is fertile and produces tree-crops requiring many years of tending and pruning, in addition to grains. Where paddy fields have been under plough for generations the *kanom* system is at its best. Here no capital outlays or long time improvements are needed. In cases where improvements in the way of water channels, ponds or wells, are needed, the cultivator tenant has practically no interest in making them, and the *kanom* system is not satisfactory. In garden cultivation under the *kanom* system the results are much worse. A coconut yield, for example, begins only in the eighth or tenth years and continues for forty or fifty. This illustrates the garden problem under a tenancy situation versus an ownership one. Under

cultivation results and devices for paying compensation for improvements are not sufficiently strong. Actual increases in production have taken place in the region but this is due to population pressure and the bringing waste land into cultivation rather than to the land-holding situation. The preceding observations are based on statistical studies. General observations of the area indicate that the economic effects inherent in tenancy persist even in a superior form of tenancy such as the *kanom*. There is need for reform. Legislation is the most effective and practical medium for accomplishing it.—*H. Morton Bodfish.*

6220. THOMSEN, F. L., and THORNE, G. B. Economic position of the grape industry in Missouri. *Missouri Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #273. 1929: pp. 34.

6221. UNSIGNED. Die Erfolge der Getriedekampagne. [The results of the grain campaign.] *Volkswirtschaft. d. U. d. S. S. R.* 8 (4) Dec. 1929: 7-9.

6222. UNSIGNED. Land economic inventory of Northern Wisconsin, Bayfield County. *Wisconsin Dept. of Agric. and Markets. Bull.* #100. Dec. 1929: pp. 93.—This publication consists of three parts: (1) *Soils of Bayfield County* by A. R. Whitson, W. J. Geib and C. E. Kellog; (2) *General Land Cover*, J. S. Bordner and William W. Morris; *Flora*, N. C. Fassett; (3) *The Economic Survey*, George S. Wehrwein and Guy A. Peterson. Bayfield County is one of the "cut-over" counties of the extreme northern part of Wisconsin. The main soil types are the Superior clays and clay loams, Vilas, Orienta and Plainfield sands, and the Kennan loams and sandy loams. The original pine forests have been reduced to about 4% of the area of the county for each of White and Norway, and 7% for Jack Pine. Hardwoods occupy about 17%, and "popple" (aspen) and white birch, characteristic of the cut-over regions, occupy 31%. Over 17% is open land, or is covered with scrub oak and brush. Agricultural land occupies 24% of the land area of the county, but only 19% is in active farm ownership, and 5% is either abandoned or vacant farm land. About 11% of the county is cleared or pasture land. It is estimated that 30 to 40% of the county is suitable for agriculture, including the already developed land. Recreational land occupies 2½ % of the land area, and wood-working industries own about 8%, most of which is cut-over and for sale. From 70 to 75% of the county is not in a productive use now and is for sale. Tax delinquency is high. Over 26% of the area of the county is owned by the county, or had county owned tax certificates against it in June, 1929. It is largely the non-productive land which is tax delinquent, whereas the farms, resorts and wood-using industries are paying their taxes.—*G. S. Wehrwein.*

6223. UNSIGNED. Poland's grain balance-sheet. *Polish Econ.* 4 (9) Sep. 1929: 321-322.

6224. UNSIGNED. Present status of flax culture in Hangchow. *Chinese Econ. Bull.* 15 (23) Dec. 7, 1929: 287-290.

6225. UNSIGNED. Rice crops in Changshu, Kiangsu. *Chinese Econ. Bull.* 15 (23) Dec. 7, 1929: 293-295.

6226. WALKER, H. B. Engineering applied to agriculture. *Agric. Engin.* 10 (11) Nov. 1929: 341-349.—*A. G. Black.*

6227. WALKER, R. R. A. The English property legislation of 1922-6. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internal. Law.* 10 (1) Feb. 1928: 1-13; (4) Nov. 1928: 173-185.—For nearly 300 years prior to the passing of the Reform Act of 1832 the legislature played but a small part in the development of English land law. Although the tide turned in the second quarter of the 19th century the reforms then effected by the legislature did not penetrate far below the surface, and even with the statutory reforms of the past fifty years land law underwent little essential modification. The War brought matters to a head. Land law was affected by a number of complications, vexatious and costly, and these evils

were sought to be remedied by the property legislation of 1922-26. An attempt was made to simplify and consolidate the land law and to cheapen dealings in land. Among other reforms, copyhold and customary tenures were abolished, and the tenure of every parcel of land in England is, practically speaking, now free and common socage. The author discusses the Law of Property Act, 1925; the Administration of Estates Act, 1925; the Settled Land Act, 1925; The Trustee Act, 1925; Land Charges Act, 1925; Land Registration Act, 1926; and subsequent amendments, to the conclusion that it is likely that "our successors will agree that the move made by the present generation was in the right direction and, considering our limitations, eminently to be commended."—*Ben W. Lewis.*

**6228. WHITEHOUSE, W. E., HART, W. J. and WALKER, W. P.** The cost of producing and marketing strawberries in the Eastern Shore area of Maryland. *Maryland Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #315. 1929: 185-214.—Data regarding the cost of producing strawberries were obtained for the years 1927 and 1928 from 91 growers in the Marion, Pittsville, and Federalsburg areas of the Eastern Shore section of the State. Tables and charts are given and discussed showing for each area the acreage in different crops in 1928; the bearing acreage, 1928, of important varieties of strawberries; the labor and power requirements and costs, by items, for developing and operating an acre of strawberries up to harvest for the first and second seasons; and the cost, by items, of producing strawberries f. o. b. local station the first and second years. The average yield per acre and the cost f. o. b. local station in the Marion area in 1927 were found to be 2,880 qt. and \$252.09 and in 1928 1,440 qt. and \$116.10; in the Pittsville area in 1927 2,560 qt. and \$234.06 and in 1928 1,280 qt. and \$103.77; and in the Federalsburg area in 1927 3,840 qt. and \$292.46 and in 1928 1,920 qt. and \$136.53. The selling expenses in 1928 amounted to 8 cts. per 32-qt. crate for the Marion area, 10 cts. for the Pittsville area, and 19 cts. for the Federalsburg area, bringing the total average cost per crate for the three areas for the two years up to \$2.76. The methods of marketing, distribution of Maryland strawberries, competition with other States, and the variations in the prices of Maryland strawberries due to variety, quality, time of selling, etc., are discussed. The average yield per acre, the price received per quart, and the gross value per acre, 1921-1927, were 2,213 qt., 13.9 cts., and \$306.51, respectively, for Maryland, as compared with 1,758 qt., 14.3 cts., and \$250.51 for the five leading competing States. The percentage of Maryland strawberries shipped in carload lots decreased from 71 in 1922 to 30 in 1926 and then increased to 45 in 1928. The trend of prices in Maryland, corrected for the changing value of the dollar, has been downward since 1919, with the lowest prices in 1920, 1924, and 1928.—*F. G. Harden (courtesy Exper. Station Rec.).*

**6229. ZIMMERMAN, HARVEY J.** Cotton production and distribution, season of 1928-29. *U. S. Bureau of the Census, Bull.* #166. 1929: pp. 74.

## FORESTRY

(See also Entries 5627, 5673, 6222, 6945, 6948)

**6230. ASH, W. W.** The less you cut, the more you cut. *J. of Forestry.* 27(7) Nov. 1929: 761-767.—The forest must be maintained throughout its entire rotation in a condition approximating as nearly as possible the conditions characterizing the age during which the maximum increment or the maximum monetary return takes place. Theoretically a forest so maintained would, in the example cited, increase the annual production per acre of cordwood from 1.6 cords to 3.1 cords, the production of saw timber from 410 board feet to 1,005 board feet, and the value of saw timber

from \$5.10 to \$9.50. To obtain this maximum value a growing stock of 29,000 board feet per acre at an age of from 50 to 70 years is required. Methods of partial fellings which approach this maximum production should be advocated.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**6231. CLEPPER, HENRY.** Forest fire extinction costs in Pennsylvania. *J. of Forestry.* 27(7) Nov. 1929: 836-840.—Forest fire protection in Pennsylvania has attained a status of efficiency where there is or should be a definite relation between the size of a fire and the cost and man power necessary to extinguish it. The average 25-acre fire is extinguished by 15 men at a labor cost of \$21.70. It would seem that it would reduce the loss if the ordinary forest fire crew consisted of 10 men instead of 4 or 5 as is now the case, because on the 1 to 10 acre fires 10 men are now the number eventually used to extinguish the fire. On large fires, too, the size of the crews employed should also be increased. Labor costs on fires under 300 acres in size average roughly \$1.00 an acre. (Table.)—*P. A. Herbert.*

**6232. COYLE, LEONIDAS.** Use of airplanes in forestry. *J. of Forestry.* 27(7) Nov. 1929: 832-835.—A small airplane with a total yearly cost of about \$12,000, if used 400 hours a year for mapping, fire control, and, to a limited extent, for fire detection, may be less expensive than if the same work were done on the ground. Furthermore, it can do work that would otherwise be impossible, such as furnish an accurate knowledge of the entire fire line on a large fire.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**6233. ENTRICAN, ALEX. R.** Our softwood complex. *J. of Forestry.* 27(7) Nov. 1929: 768-775.—The importance of softwoods has been overemphasized because of (1) their general restriction to regions from which practically all advances in modern civilization have sprung, (2) the tendency to overvalue the so-called direct benefits of the forest as a supplier of wood products, and (3) the primitive conception of wood use which requires large trees with wood of durable and easily worked quality. The alarming statements of the dire results of overcutting the annual softwood yield by 25% are to be discounted because (1) foresters are notably conservative in estimating growing stock, (2) while new countries now generally fail to practice forest management older countries are making provisions to meet the demand, (3) the disintegrated wood industries are increasing at the expense of conversion by sawing and will more fully utilize the present commercial species in addition to using the so-called non-commercial species, (4) hardwoods will gain wider significance as the indirect benefits of the forests are more fully appreciated, (5) the advances in the art of preservation are making available hitherto useless woods, and (6) improved transportation and living conditions in the tropics are bringing tropical hardwoods into the world market.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**6234. FOSTER, CLIFFORD H.** Thinnings in natural stands. *J. of Forestry.* 27(7) Nov. 1929: 804-806.—The forester, if he expects to produce a maximum amount of wood in a short time with a small working capital and to make the largest return on the investment, should spend the bulk of his efforts upon thinnings. He must first create a market for his thinnings as existing markets are scarce. Still, thinnings need not pay for themselves as the financial maturity will come at a later age for the stand remaining. White pine is considered to reach its financial maturity at 35 years of age but by proper thinnings this can be prolonged to beyond 50 years. Prolonging the financial maturity is desirable forest practice as it materially lessens the risk from fire and other destructive agencies and in the East it tends to build up a larger timber reserve for the time 30 to 40 years hence when the

Northwestern output will be materially decreased.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**6235. FREISE, F. W.** Die Holzvorräte Brasiliens und deren Nutzung. [The timber resources of Brazil and their utilization.] *Forstwissenschaft. Centralbl.* 51(12) Nov. 1, 1929: 745-758.—The forests of the different regions are described briefly, with lists of the principal timber species. Average volume of exportable timber varies between 165 and 225 cu. m. per ha. in the Amazon forest, 120 cu. m. in the eastern coastal forest, and 190-200 cu. m. in the Paraná pine forest. Second-growth forests are valuable chiefly as sources of charcoal, tanbark and medicinal plants. Wood consumption for 1927, not including domestic use, included 16,900,000 cu. m. of firewood (for railways, steamers, factories, and commercial charcoal), 690,000 cu. m. of construction and industrial timber, and 119,612 tons of export timber. Other important forest products include fibers, bark, wax, resins, rubber, nuts, and oil fruits. In spite of long continued forest devastation, resulting in wood shortage in the more populous districts, Brazil can supply the world with valuable timber for many years.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

**6236. KOTILAINEN, V. A.** L'industrie du bois en Finlande. [Forest products industries in Finland.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (73) Dec. 1929: 611-615.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

**6237. LOTBINIERE, ALAN JOLY de.** A national forest policy. *Pulp & Paper Mag. Canada.* 28(22) Nov. 28, 1929: 817-818.—Mr. Barnjum, lumberman, has forecast that unless immediate steps are taken to effect a change in Canada's forest policy, there will be a timber shortage in six years. Mr. Stewart, Minister of the Interior, has invited the Provinces through their Prime Ministers to cooperate in formulating a plan that will apply the necessary corrective measures. These, however, cannot be applied before a forest inventory is made and that will entail a large expense in addition to the present expenditures of the forestry departments. There are three types of forest, the aesthetic, the protective, and the industrial. The industrial is the most directly concerned with the future forest wealth, and forestry on them can only be practiced as a national business when they are close to an economic center and where there are forest industries and available labor.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**6238. MÜLLER, HANS.** Aus der Forstwirtschaft Österreichs. [Forestry in Austria.] *Schweizerische Z. f. Forstwissenschaft.* 80(11) Nov. 1929: 361-369.—Of the productive area of Austria 42% or 3,164,686 ha. is forested. (In Switzerland, 30%.) Owing to the relatively sparse population and lack of roads, timber values are low and intensive methods of forest management are not practical. Austria is not a large consumer of wood, and timber can be brought to Vienna cheaper from Czechoslovakia than from many of the Austrian mountain districts. The annual cut is 9,500,000 cu. m., of which 60% is commercial timber (*Nutzholz*), mostly softwood. Small holdings (under 500 ha.), with four-sevenths of the total area, produce only 40% of the timber. Large quantities of sawed lumber, logs, pulpwood, pulp and paper are exported. There are 200 pulp mills, 260 to 300 steam sawmills, and 5,000 to 5,500 water mills. Most of the mills are small and located close to the timber. The largest cuts 80,000 cu. m. of timber a year. Because of lack of transportation facilities and the consequent relatively small area tributary to a mill, there is considerable danger of local overcutting with large mills.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

**6239. REINHOLD.** Die Holzbilanz Bayerns und der Pfalz. [The timber budget of Bavaria and the Palatinate.] *Forstwissenschaft. Centralbl.* 51(21) Nov. 1, 1929: 769-774.—Timber consumption in Bavaria (in terms of round timber) decreased from 0.39 cu. m. in

1900 to 0.35 cu. m. in 1913, and 0.30 cu. m. in 1927. Corresponding figures for the Palatinate were 0.35, 0.51, and 0.39, and for Germany as a whole 0.536, 0.663, and 0.656. The relatively low consumption in Bavaria and the Palatinate is due to lack of wood-using industries. The decrease since 1913 is a result of a slump in building, the use of substitutes, and more economical use of wood. The decrease in the Palatinate was caused by difficult post-war economic conditions. Both regions, but especially Bavaria, export a considerable surplus of timber.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

**6240. SOWERBY, ARTHUR DE C.** Famine, afforestation and conservancy in China. *China J.* 11(6) Dec. 1929: 303-306.—*E. N. Munns.*

**6241. STICKEL, PAUL W.** Forest fires in central Massachusetts: their causes and cost to the commonwealth. *J. of Forestry.* 27(7) Nov. 1929: 841-844.—The causes of forest fires in Massachusetts are: unknown 25%, brush burning 24%, smokers 23%, railroads 21%, and other causes 7%. The forest fire hazard is most acute during the spring months. The cost of suppression per acre decreases as the size of the fire increases; a 1-5 acre fire costs \$4.10 an acre and an 11-25 acre fire costs \$2.20 an acre. Sixteen man years were lost to the community in 1928 in labor that was expended in extinguishing man-caused fires. (Tables.)—*P. A. Herbert.*

**6242. TURNBULL, R. E.** Forest resources of the empire. *Quart. Rev.* 254(503) Jan. 1930: 178-188.—There is danger of a shortage of timber supplies, particularly softwoods, within the empire. The British Empire Forestry Conferences, held biennially since 1920, while making great progress, have not averted the danger. Great Britain is the greatest timber importer in the world; and yet its home-grown timber is very important. Not only has the Forestry Commission acquired great areas of woodland but the government has aided in the afforesting of 110,000 acres of private land in the past decade. In Canada, the principal source of coniferous timber within the Empire, the governments, which own 90% of the total forest land, have followed a policy of leasing, rather than selling outright. South Africa, not a great timber area, is making progress towards self-sufficiency by state afforestation. This has long been an established policy in New Zealand. Birds have been encouraged in New Zealand's forests, but damage done by deer and wild-pigs necessitated a campaign against them. In Australia, where most of the forests are under systematic control of the state governments, a central forestry department has been established. A wise forest policy in India has removed all danger of depletion there. Scientific treatment has become general in the empire, and a forest conscience is being awakened.—*Chester Kirby.*

## URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

**6243. FOX, JOHN P.** Public garages and filling stations: their proper location and legal control. *Amer. City.* 41(2) Aug. 1929: 134-135.—Answers are given to the following questions concerning location: (1) In what sections or zones of cities and towns, (2) on what streets, (3) on what building lines, (4) near what other buildings. The discussion is followed by a similar question concerning the methods of legal control.—*Harvey Walker.*

## FISHING INDUSTRIES AND WATER ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 5620, 5635)

**6244. NIZAM, A. R.** The problem of fisheries in Bengal. *Modern Rev.* 46(5) Nov. 1929: 525-530.

## EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 5606, 5618-5619, 5623, 5631, 5640, 5667, 5792, 6012, 6103, 6277, 6299, 6332, 6373, 6410, 6412, 6555, 6594-6595, 6597, 6639, 6676, 6680, 7026, 7036, 7043)

6245. ARCHANGELSKI, A. D. Searching for new oilfields in Russia. *Petroleum Times*. 22(567) Nov. 23, 1929: 987-990.—The program for searching for new oil fields was given an impulse by the accidental discovery of oil in the region of the Jusovo mountains near Peru while drilling prospect holes for potash. The problem of oil resolves itself into that of discovering places on the earth's surface where, at some geological period, were marine basins poor in oxygen and inoculated with hydric sulphides. An examination of the floor of the Black Sea discloses regions where recent deposits yield liquid hydrocarbons and indicate that similar geological regions should yield petroleum if given sufficient cover and a porous reservoir. Examination shows that the middle and upper Devonian of the Ural regions are rich in bituminous limestones and should be explored for oil. The carboniferous and Permian are similar but the deposits are much leaner.—*Arthur Knapp*.

6246. BARRACLOUGH, NORMAN. Coal lost by fires and collapses in Indian coal mines. *Rec. Geological Survey of India*. 62(3) 1929: 385-389.

6247. BOWEN, GEORGE H. Transmigration of oil and its problem. *Southern California Law Rev.* 3(2) Dec. 1929: 101-110.

6248. CAMPBELL, STEWART. The mining industry of Idaho. *Mining Congr. J.* 15(12) Dec. 1929: 947-949.—The mineral industries are closely woven into the history of Idaho. In the past practically all mining has been confined to the five principal metals—lead, silver, gold, zinc, and copper. The non-metallic resources of the State, however, are certain to be important factors in the future.—*H. O. Rogers*.

6249. COATESWORTH, D. The prevention of fires in mines and methods of dealing with them. *Trans. Inst. Mining Engin.* 78(3) Dec. 1929: 145-157.

6250. DOMINGUEZ, NORBERTO. La baja de la plata y la industria minera. [The fall of silver and the mining industry.] *Economista*. 3(31) Dec. 1, 1929: 9-10.—The downward course of silver prices during the past fifty years forces an improvement of mining practice. The character of operations now approaches that of general manufacture through utilization of large bodies of low grade ore. Further fall in silver prices may seriously affect Mexican production by elimination of high cost mines.—*Chester Lloyd Jones*.

6251. EASTON, STANLEY A. The lead industry of Idaho. *Mining Congr. J.* 15(11) Nov. 1929: 842.—*H. O. Rogers*.

6252. FRIEDERICH, E. Die Grundlagen der Berechnung des Förderanteils. [Calculation of the efficiency of production.] *Glückauf*. 65(48) Nov. 30, 1929: 1666-1670.—In connection with a previous article by the same author (*Glückauf*, (4) 1929, 131-144) on the principles of collecting statistics of anthracite production, the present article takes up the factors to be considered in calculating efficiency. After a detailed analysis of the method of calculating average working days and average workers for the entire district, the article goes into the question what figure should be used for shifts, and for what groups of workers productivity should be calculated. For comparative purposes productivity should be calculated only for the underground workers in the mines themselves excluding workers in coke and by-product establishments.—*E. Friederichs*.

6253. GIANTURCO, MARIO. La question du charbon. [The coal question.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 141

(421) Dec. 10, 1929: 356-383.—The writer is on the staff of the International Labor office at Geneva and his article discusses the European coal situation, with mass unemployment among the miners and financial difficulties for the owners. While total consumption of coal has risen only very slightly, mine capacity has been greatly increased since the war, especially in the Netherlands, Upper Silesia, and the lignite fields of Germany, and also in India and Japan, which have been markets for European coal. This surplus capacity has sharpened competition and has led to falling coal prices within the coal producing countries, tariff barriers, and systematic export dumping. Proposed remedies have been classified by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations as natural (waiting for increased demand), national, and international. The writer sees no hope of remedy except in international measures. Various bodies in the League of Nations have discussed the coal problem. The Economic Committee has had the cooperation of experts in a study on which a preliminary report has been drafted. This recommends: (a) International agreements among producers on production, market, and price. (b) An international organization that would represent governments, producers, miners, dealers, and consumers. (c) The working out of comparable, if not equal, standards for wages, hours, and working conditions. (d) Abolition of all artificial restrictions set up for trade in coal, as well as abolition of all artificial stimulus to production. This report was issued shortly after the Assembly of the League of Nations had adjourned in September, 1929. The Assembly had asked the Council of the League to examine any recommendations that might be made by the Economic Committee and to consider the advisability of calling an international conference of government representatives to confer on possible agreements. Meantime, the International Labor Office has continued its study of working conditions in coal mines and published a preliminary report on the wages of 1927. At the request of the Assembly of the League the agenda of the 1930 meeting of the International Labor Conference will include a discussion of coal, looking toward the formulating of conventions on wages, hours, etc., in coal mining. A preliminary conference was called for January, 1930, at which coal experts representing government, employers, and labor unions in the European Coal producing countries were to discuss the coal material in preparation for the congress of the International Labor Conference.—*A. Rochester*.

6254. GILBERTSON, H. S. Human machine still major problem in coal mining. *Coal Age*. 34(11) Nov. 1929: 673-674.—How to make the human machine effective is the problem the author discusses.—*H. O. Rogers*.

6255. HUME, WILLIAM H. The nitrate industry in Chile. *Internat. Communications*. 5(5) Nov. 1929: 25-31.

6256. LANDER, C. H. The treatment of coal. *J. Royal Soc. Arts*. 77(4003) Aug. 9, 1929: 955-974.

6257. LEIGH, ROY E. Japanese not worried by over production. *Oil Weekly*. 55(10) Nov. 22, 1929: 25-26, 66.—The Nippon Oil Co., the controlling factor in the Japanese oil industry, is now drilling 24 wild-cat wells. A portion of the cost of drilling exploratory oil wells is now being borne by the Japanese government. Subsidies ranging from \$15,000 to \$20,000 in gold are paid depending upon depth, location, etc. of wells. The search for oil in Japanese territory has been very persistent. Exploration was carried on in Formosa for over 20 years. That region has now between 300 and 400 bbls. of daily production. Recent discoveries include the Takaniachi field (Nippon District) discovered in January, 1928 and which now yields 1,500 barrels daily of 40° oil. The Niitsu field is another

discovery of the same district, with a production of about 1,000 bbls. daily from between 2,000 and 3,000 feet. An intensive study of American methods has been made in recent years by Japanese oil men. The rotary system has been generally adopted and depths to 6,300 feet have been reached. The Nippon Oil Co. now operates some 55 rotaries and some 30 strings of standard tools. The oil industry in Japan is quite old. For 40 years all production was from hand dug wells. The later developments, however, have been with modern equipment, a great deal of which is manufactured in Japan. The Imperial University now has a course in petroleum engineering. Electrification has been employed extensively and Japanese built machinery has been used. The refinery development of the island is also very modern and includes the latest in cracking plants and natural gas recovery plants.—*Arthur Knapp.*

**6258. LEITH, C. K.** Steel to depend on southeastern and foreign iron ores. *Iron Trade Review*, 85 (19) Nov. 7, 1929: 1171.—The dominant geographic features of the iron industry of the United States are the use of great quantities of high-grade iron ore from the Lake Superior region, the cheap transportation of this ore by way of the Great Lakes, and the smelting of the ore principally in the region contiguous to the lower lakes, because of its possession of abundant coking coal and of its proximity to centers of consuming population. The peak of the Mesabi ore production of present merchantable grade will be passed somewhere between 1945 and 1950; after this there will be a deficiency which the American steel industry must make up from southeastern ores and imports.—*H. O. Rogers.*

**6259. MARTIN, JOHN.** Group administration in the gold mining industry of the Witwatersrand. *Econ. J.* 39 (156) Dec. 1929: 536-553.—The present output of the gold mining industry of Witwatersrand represents more than one-half the annual gold production of the world, the production and management of which is highly centralized in what is known as Group Administration. This is defined as the control of a group of mining companies by a single corporation. At present there are thirty-three gold producing companies with a combined issued capital of £36,000,000 having a market value of £66,000,000, which are controlled by eight corporations with share interests in their subsidiaries. Each company is a separate entity with its own body of shareholders and Board of Directors. Among the outstanding services rendered by the Group are the advice of a staff of technical experts, central purchasing of supplies, medical and sanitary direction and financial assistance. The Group organization serves as Head Office and as Secretaries of the individual companies. Under its auspices new mining projects are investigated, new fields explored and new companies promoted. A further organization is the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, composed of representatives of the gold and coal mining companies, the management of which is exercised by the Gold Producers' Committee made up of representatives of the Groups. Under its control are two cooperative Corporations for the recruitment and provision of national labor for the mines of British South Africa and Mozambique. Besides the gold industry, the coal industry and the platinum industry of the Transvaal have been developed under the Group system.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

**6260. MAUTNER, WILHELM.** Chronik der Erdölwirtschaft und Erdölpolitik, Juli-August, 1929. [Petroleum, July-August, 1929.] *Petroleum Z.* 25 (47) Nov. 20, 1929: 1558-1574.

**6261. MAUTNER, WILHELM.** Petroleumkapital und Sowjetöl. [Petroleum capital and Soviet oil.] *Ost-Europa*, 4 (11) Aug. 1929: 741-763; (12) Sep. 1929: 817-828.—A documented survey of the final year of struggle between the Royal Dutch Shell and

the Standard Oil company of New York for control of Russian oil, together with a descriptive and statistical survey of present conditions in the Russian oil industry is presented. The Anglo-Russian breach of 1927 was precipitated by Sir Henri Deterding of the Shell group, (1) to prevent bolstering of Russian credit by loans from the Midland Bank to the Soviet Government, (2) to force, on moral grounds, a financial boycott of Russia and drive her into concessions to expropriated Shell security holders. Failing to bring the Standard Oil Company of New York and its subsidiaries to this point of view, the Shell Company and its allies started a world-wide cut in oil prices which continued from May, 1927, to June, 1928, and the market in India was the center of competition. The faltering attitude of the Burmah Oil Company finally forced the Shell and Anglo-Persian companies closer together. In the end, these interests were pooled in the Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distribution Company, the merger strengthening British control. Meanwhile, the Socony group, on practical business grounds, made peace with Russia. Prices were then raised to world market level, and the Shell Company was reluctantly forced to assent to the terms of settlement. In the last analysis Soviet Russia refused explicit compensation to expropriated owners, who will merely receive annuities from such funds as may be voluntarily set aside by the Anglo-American-European distributors of Russian oil.—*M. W. Graham.*

**6262. MOORE, RAYMOND C., and HERBERT, C. A.** Analyses of Kansas coals. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Technical Paper* #455. 1929: pp. 52.

**6263. PELLAT, A. F.** Un aperçu rapide sur l'industrie française de la bauxite. [A survey of the French bauxite industry.] *Vie Technique & Indus.* 11 (123) Dec. 1929: 905-956.

**6264. POGUE, JOSEPH E.** The economic trend in the petroleum situation. *Mining & Metallurgy*, 10 (275) Nov. 1929: 525.—New economic forces are at work in the petroleum industry. The fundamental law of oil and gas, now at variance with economic needs and sound engineering practice, will be changed; and oil pools will be operated as units. Rationalization will be attained first in the refining and marketing branches where there is less resistance and then proceed more slowly into the field of crude oil production — *O. E. Kiessling.*

**6265. RICE, GEORGE S.** Mechanization in coal mining as affecting safety. *Mining & Metallurgy*, 10 (275) Nov. 1929: 522-524.—In almost all phases of mining mechanization increases the accident risks. While mechanization is in its formative stages, it is particularly important that the most careful consideration should be given to safety. Since there are known ways of safe application of mechanization, methods which may cause increased numbers of accidents, as from falls of roof, operating machines, or disastrous explosions, should not be adopted. Explosions are ever liable to occur when there is complete dependence on the use of blowers and tubing for ventilation at the face. Such practices may result in a slight immediate saving, but in the long run a high cost is likely to be exacted.—*O. E. Kiessling.*

**6266. RIDGWAY, ROBERT H.** The sources of gold supply. *Mining Congr. J.* 15 (12) Dec. 1929: 958-960.—An outline of gold production and resources in the world. Although gold production in the United States has declined by 56% since 1915, it ranks second in importance producing 11% of the world total. Since the beginning of the present century the Transvaal has lead the world in gold production.—*H. O. Rogers.*

**6267. SYMONS, HENRY H.** California mineral production for 1928. *California Dept. Natural Re-*

sources, *Division of Mines, Bull.* #102. Sep. 1929: pp. 215.

6268. UNSIGNED. Accident costs in coal and metal mines in the United States. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 26 (6) Dec. 1929: 57-61.

6269. UNSIGNED. Estonia's shale-oil progress. *Scheel's Rev.* 2 (9) Jul. 1928: 12-20.

6270. UNSIGNED. The oil industry in the U.S.S.R. in 1928-29. *State Bank of the U.S.S.R. Econ. Survey.* 4 (36) Oct. 31, 1929: 1-4.

6271. UNSIGNED. Oil refining in Persia. *Petroleum Times.* 22 (571) Dec. 21, 1929: 1191-1193.

6272. UNSIGNED. World production of gold. *Canad. Mining J.* 50 (46) Nov. 15, 1929: 1086.—Since the discovery of America, world production of gold has been approximately 1,003,500,000 ounces. Of this, more than half was produced in the first 27 years of the present century. Approximately 467,000,000 ounces exist in the form of monetary stocks, while 536,563,329 ounces have been absorbed in other uses. World production from 1493 to 1907 shows North America leading with 281,056,600 ounces, or 28%; Africa has contributed 270,127,146 ounces, or 27%; Australasia, 169,000,000 ounces, or 17%; South America, 125,000,000 ounces, or 12%; Asia, 112,000,000 ounces, or 11%; Europe, 44,000,000 ounces, or 4%. From 1493 to 1850 South America was the most important source of gold, but in the late 19th century, North America and Australasia became more important. Since 1900 Africa has become the leading producer with 42%. The Transvaal has contributed 219,000,000 ounces or 22% of the world's total. In 1849 the United States was the leading world producer. The first peak in production came immediately before the Civil War. From that time output declined steadily, until the last decade of the 19th century when the cyanide process for gold recovery was introduced. The second peak for United States was reached in 1915 with a 4,823,672 ounce production. Since 1915 output has fallen off rapidly owing to the exhaustion of deposits and the increased costs of mining. Indications are that Canada will soon displace the United States as the second largest producer.—*Arnold Hoffman.*

## MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 5637, 5640-5641, 5672, 6169, 6181, 6208, 6243, 6258, 6263, 6271, 6318, 6327-6328, 6418, 6421, 6427, 6547, 6577, 6691, 6730, 6935)

6273. BERTHELOT, M. CH. Les perspectives nouvelles de l'utilisation chimique du charbon. Raisons, réalisation, organisation de cette nouvelle industrie. [The new prospects for the chemical utilization of coal. Basis for this new industry, its progress and organization.] *Bull. Soc. d'Encouragement pour l'Indus. Natl.* 127 (11) Nov. 1928: 822-854.

6275. BRADLEY, WALTER W. Developing the non-metallic industries of the West. *Mining Congr. J.* 15 (12) Dec. 1929: 950-953.—*H. O. Rogers.*

6276. BUTTS, HALLECK A. Trends in Japan's trade and industries. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #642. 1929: pp. 26.

6277. COBB, A. P. The importance of zinc in industry. *Mining Congr. J.* 15 (11) 1929: 845.—The uses in zinc range from house paint to face powder. As an essential element in industry, the author predicts an expanding market for the industry.—*H. O. Rogers.*

6278. DANIELS, JOSEPH. Iron and steel manufactures in Washington, Oregon, California, and Utah. *Univ. Washington Engin. Exper. Station Ser., Report* #2. Dec. 15, 1929: pp. 69.

6279. DEHNE, G. Die Energiewirtschaft der Welt. [The power economy of the world.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 22 (11) Nov. 1929: 285-289.

6280. DETTMAR, G. Auslandshilfe beim Wiederaufbau der russischen Industrie. [Foreign aid in the reconstruction of Russian industry.] *Tech. u. Wirtsch.* 22 (9) Sep. 1929: 245-250.

6281. DOMERATZKY, LOUIS. American branch factories abroad. *Commerce Reports.* (49) Dec. 9, 1929: 587-591.—The number of American branch plants in foreign countries, exclusive of Canada, was comparatively small before the war. In the case of Canada the tariff obstacle against the movement of goods across the border, on the one hand, and the strong pull of proximity, similarity of taste, standard of living, and of language on the other, served to hasten the expansion of American industry beyond the frontiers. Next to Canada, Europe is the most important field for American branch factories. A number of American industries are represented in Latin America, the Far East and Australia by manufacturing or assembly plants. In some cases the branch plants were originally established to save transportation or to get behind a tariff barrier, but now probably the most compelling motive is to overcome prejudice against foreign products. This prejudice may be due to the semipublic character of the purchasers, the peculiar economic conditions in important markets, or the significance attached to certain products from the national defense standpoint. The fundamental economic factor in the establishment of branches in foreign countries is the reduction of costs and prices so as to bring the product within the purchasing capacity of the foreign consumer. Much importance is attached by foreign observers to the abundance of comparatively cheap money in the United States as a factor in the expansion of American industries abroad.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

6282. DUBRULLE, MAURICE. La crise de la laine. [The woollens crisis.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (73) Dec. 1929: 616-617.—The crisis confronting the woolen industry has four causes: (1) over production in countries of origin; (2) excessive price of raw materials; (3) competition of substitute materials; (4) changes in women's styles.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

6283. DUTT, SHIB CHANDRA. A study of the economic aspect of Khaddar. *J. Bengal Natl. Chamber of Commerce.* 3 (4) Jun. 1929: 343-360.—Dutt's article is a critical review of Richard B. Greg's book, *Economics of Khaddar*, a cloth to compete with imported and Indian made mill cloth. The book treats certain economic aspects of a plan to use India's 100,000,000 unemployed peasants in the production of Khaddar cloth. The Khaddar system, it is claimed, would enable India to make her own cloth, to free herself from European imports of mill cloth and at the same time avoid the evils of a factory system. The movement has strength only insofar as its purpose is to encourage the villagers to produce their cloths during idle hours which are now wasted. Khaddar cannot compete in the open market if the labor necessary for its production is paid at market rates. The arguments that home industry for India would increase purchasing power and diffusion of wealth, and that community industries making cloth for local consumption would save advertising, assembly and distribution hauls, storing and other costs inherent in large scale production and specialization are criticized principally on the grounds that such community industries are not highly productive and that high per capita productivity is necessary to prosperity.—*H. B. Killough.*

6284. GRAYSON, HAMILTON KING. Russia's steel industry. *Mining & Metallurgy.* 10 (276) Dec. 1929: 565-566.—Iron and steel were the only basic industries in the Soviet Republic in 1928 that lagged

behind the pre-war production on a comparative basis. This was due to the almost complete obliteration of all industrial units manufacturing iron and steel products during the Revolution, which resulted in the production of 1921 being only 4% of that in 1913. By the end of 1927 the production of pig iron had reached a point equal to 70.5% of 1913; steel was 84%; and rolled iron was 78%. According to the program of the Supreme Economic Council, the pre-war level of the iron and steel industry will be reached and exceeded during 1929-30. A lack of iron ore output, however, had held up the official program somewhat. For a number of years, Russia's production will be entirely absorbed by home demands. It cannot become a world competitor in iron and steel products for ten years at least, and even then, only in the Asiatic markets, nearer home, where modernization is gradually sweeping forward.—*O. E. Kiessling.*

6285. HIRSHFELD, C. F. Trends in power-plant development in the United States and Europe. *Paper Trade J.* 89 (26) Dec. 26, 1929: 59-66.

6286. HRUSCHKA, ARTUR. Die Sondertagung Barcelona der Weltkraftkonferenz 1929. [The special meeting at Barcelona of the world power conference, 1929.] *Elektrotechnik u. Maschinenbau.* 47 (48) Dec. 1, 1929: 1052-1062.

6287. KELLEY, W. G. An economic study of an electrical distributing station. *J. Amer. Inst. Electrical Engin.* 48 (12) Dec. 1929: 881-883.

6288. KENNEDY, M. D. Industrial revolution in Japan. *Fortnightly Rev.* 126 (755) Nov. 1929: 636-647.—This is a story of the economic and social change which has been wrought in Japan within the lifetime of her present industrial and political leaders. The population of Japan, stationary for more than 250 years prior to the breaking down of her barriers against the outside world, at a level of approximately 30,000,000 people, has doubled within the past half century, and is now increasing at the rate of one million per year. With only 200 factories employing in all no more than 1,500 workers in 1880, Japan in 1927 had 49,380 factories and, roughly, 1,700,000 workers. Through the importation of raw materials particularly coal and iron ore, this country has been transformed from a consumer country to one which competes with other countries. Excessive rainfall in Japan offers a substantial field for the development of hydro-electric power as a substitute for coal and oil. Forced into rapid industrialization at the beginning of the great war, large numbers of workers were attracted from the farms to the city, and through application of native genius brought about an industrialization which would have been thought impossible in so short a period. Having once embarked upon this course, there were four principal reasons why Japan could not retrace her steps: (1) "The level of productive capacity already attained, and the severe economic blow that would have been sustained, if some way had not been found to maintain that level"; (2) "The lesson taught by the War, that it was unwise to depend too much on other countries for essential requirements"; (3) "The growing realization that, as large numbers of immigrants from Japan were unwelcome in most countries, industrialisation offered the only hopeful alternative as a solution to the question of surplus population"; and (4) "The inability of those who had tasted city life and turned to industrial labour to return to the country and settle down quietly and contentedly once more to agriculture." This drastic revolution in the life of a concentrated population has brought with it slums, unemployment, labor disputes, and other evils. A serious problem is the breaking down of family life.—*Glenn A. Bowers.*

6289. KOEHLIN, RENÉ. Le transport de l'énergie et le régime des forces hydrauliques. [The

transportation of energy and the regime of water power.] *Bull. Soc. Indus. de Mulhouse.* 95 (9) Nov. 1929: 661-676.

6290. KUBELKA, VACLAV. Les industries de cuirs et peaux en Tchécoslovaquie. [Skin and hide industries in Czechoslovakia.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (73) Dec. 1929: 656-666.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

6291. KUFFLER, ARTHUR. Le problème de l'industrie du coton dans l'Europe Centrale. [The problem of the cotton industry in Central Europe.] *Bull. Périodique Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (68) Dec. 1928: 529-536.

6292. KUSANO, EISABURO. A statistical survey of Japan's cotton industry. *Far Eastern Rev.* 25 (11) Nov. 1929: 497-499.—A statistical analysis of the semi-annual report of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association for the first half of 1929.—*E. H. Dietrich.*

6293. MAXTED, E. B. The nitrogen industry in 1929. *Chemical Age.* 21 (548) Dec. 28, 1929: 296-299.

6294. NEWELL, F. H. Giant power. *Wyoming Hist. and Geol. Soc.* 20 (for 1925 & 1926.) 1929: 244-263.—The magnitude of the power forces at work is indicated by the central stations in 1925 with a capacity of 25,000,000 H. P. Flowing water alone is inadequate to meet our prospective needs. Expansion of water power plants is limited and decreasing as steam electric power replaces them. The future must look increasingly to the use of coal for power. Energy wasted in transportation will be saved by the establishment of large steam power plants. Advocates of the grant power idea hold that the service to thousands of widely distributed users at cheap rates is more valuable to the state and nation than the larger profits to a few men. Superpower helps to solve the problem of conservation.—*Leo. J. Myer.*

6295. PARMELEE, H. C. What underlies chemical industry's growth in southern states. *Chem. & Metallurgical Engin.* 36 (11) Nov. 1929: 652-656.—A statistical summary shows the remarkable growth of Southern chemical industries since the war. A special analysis is made for six industrial areas: (1) Virginia and West Virginia; (2) the Piedmont area of the Carolinas; (3) Tennessee; (4) Georgia and Florida; (5) Alabama; (6) Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. An outline of the chief chemical resources and industries in each of these regions is given.—*O. E. Kiessling.*

6296. PARRISH, P. Conditions in the heavy chemical industry in 1929. *Chemical Age.* 21 (548) Dec. 28, 1929: 611-613.

6297. PRATT, J. DAVIDSON. British chemical industry: a review of the past year. *Chemical Age.* 21 (548) Dec. 28, 1929: 592-595.

6298. REAVELL, J. ARTHUR. Progress among chemical plant manufacturers. *Chemical Age.* 21 (548) Dec. 28, 1929: 608-610.

6299. ROOSEVELT, RALPH M. The use of lead in industry. *Mining Congr. J.* 15 (11) Nov. 1929: 841.—*H. O. Rogers.*

6300. SWIFT, A. H. Chemical industry and trade in Switzerland. *U. S. Bur. Foreign and Domestic Commerce., Trade Infor. Bull.* #664. 1929: pp. 44.—Switzerland has been assuming greater importance each year in the world's chemical trade. Although its total exports of chemicals amount to little more than \$30,000,000 a year, it is one of the 10 leading chemical-exporting countries. The chemical industry of Switzerland is one of the major industries of the country. It ranks fourth in Swiss export trade, accounting for approximately 8% of the total value of the exports, and is surpassed only by the textile, machinery and watchmaking industries. The manufacture of coal tar dyes, the most important branch of the Swiss chemical industry, was already well established in 1913. Pre-war estimates

placed Switzerland second to Germany, with 7 per cent of the world's total production. The center of the dye industry is in Basel. In April 1929, a sales agreement was signed between Basel dye firms and German and French concerns. The following was the basis of accord:

(1) The fixation of prices in the various markets in such a way as to obtain an average return for the adherents after taking into consideration the factors of quantity and quality, transportation charges, servicing, etc. (2) The establishment of export quotas for the three participants. (3) The continuation of the Franco-German collaboration as regards sales and the continued use of common sales bureaus, particularly in the east, with the Swiss maintaining their independent sales organizations. (4) The periodical readjustment of the participation of the adherents in the major market regions. (5) The exchange of information on methods of production and utilization of dyes in various industries.—*C. C. Kochenderfer*.

**6301. THORP, WILLARD L.** Horsepower statistics for manufactures. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (168) Dec. 1929: 376-385.—Even after various corrections are made to the horsepower data, eliminating, as far as possible, differences among the various censuses, there has been an extraordinary increase in the utilization of power and machinery in the last 60 years. However, the tremendous increase in the use of electricity tends to destroy the usefulness of figures for total horsepower in three ways. (1) There is a difference in the significance in "rated capacity" when applied to steam engines and electric motors. (2) Power requirements have been reduced by the substitution of electric power transmission within the plant for the older forms of mechanical transmission. (3) The increase in the purchase of outside power has tended to inflate the data in recent years. Purchased power is measured by the sum of the rated capacities of the motors driven thereby. This sum usually exceeds the maximum power requirements of the group of machines which would determine the capacity required for a steam engine. Bearing these qualifications in mind it is evident that although the growth in power machinery is substantial it is by no means as rapid at the present time as in earlier periods.—*Willard L. Thorp*.

**6302. UNSIGNED.** Average construction cost of dwellings in principal cities of the United States. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29 (5) Nov. 1929: 10-14.—A surprisingly wide variation in the cost of housing a family is revealed in the building permit statistics for the first six months of 1929. Taking into consideration only cities having a population of 200,000 or over, we find that while in Dallas, Texas, the average cost of construction per apartment in multi-family dwellings was \$1,550, the average for the five boroughs of New York City was \$5,596 and for Manhattan alone \$8,188. On the whole, the cost of construction per family was lowest in multi-family dwellings and highest in single family houses.—*Maurice Leven*.

**6303. UNSIGNED.** Chinese tinfoil. *Canad. Mining J.* 50 (46) Nov. 8, 1929: 1064-1065.—The tinfoil industry is a very important one in Hangchow, Shoa-hing, and Ningpo. Tinfoil is used largely in fetishistic and sacrificial ceremonies and, in spite of the National Government legislation, the industry continues to thrive. Hangchow and Ningpo lead in point of production with 300,000 packages yearly. Hand methods of manufacture prevail. Because of spoilage of tinfoil in summer, factories operate only eight months a year. There is a 22% tax which operates against tinfoil manufacturers, but a lively export trade to Kiangsu, Shantung, Hopeh, Hupeh, etc., is now going on. In Hangchow there are 40 tinfoil factories and 72 distributing shops.—*Arnold Hoffman*.

**6304. UNSIGNED.** Costs and uses for electricity on South Dakota farms. *South Dakota Agric. Exper.*

*Station Bull.* #239. 1929: pp. 28.—The question as to whether an electric power line is practical for farm service depends on how much farm use can be made of electricity in addition to that required for lights. The amount of electricity that will be used in agriculture will depend on (1) the number of farms to be connected for each mile of line, and (2) the number of purposes for which electricity can be used to advantage around the farm. The unit of measurement of costs is the kilowatt hour (kwh). For the lines studied the rate in effect which seems to have worked out satisfactorily, consists of a flat distribution charge of \$7.55 per month for line costs, five cents per kwh for the first 30 kwh, which will ordinarily take care of all the lights on the farm, such small appliances as the electric flat iron, the electric toaster, the vacuum cleaner, and possibly the washing machine, and three cents per kwh for additional electrical energy for cooking and power. Extended costs for specific operations are given. The increase in the use of electricity by the farmers on the line from a total of 13,345 kwh in 1924 to 37,935 kwh in 1928 is evidence of satisfactory service from electricity.—*J. D. Pope*.

**6305. UNSIGNED.** Die elektrochemische Industrie der Schweiz. [The electro-chemical industry in Switzerland.] *Chemische Indus.* 52 (51-52.) Dec. 24, 1929: 1452-1456.

**6306. UNSIGNED.** Zur Entwicklung der deutschen Edelmetallindustrie. [The development of the German refined steel industry.] *Deutsche Ökon.* 47 (20) May 16, 1929: 619-623.

**6307. UNSIGNED.** Die Lage der chemischen Industrie in Frankreich. [The position of the chemicals industry in France.] *Chemische Indus.* 52 (51-52.) Dec. 24, 1929: 1443-1447.

**6308. UNSIGNED.** Die Rauchwarenwirtschaft der UdSSR und das neue Rauchwarensyndikat. [Tobacco products in the USSR and the new tobacco products syndicate.] *Volkswirtsch. d. U.d.S.S.R.* 8 (4) Dec. 1929: 10-14.

**6309. UNSIGNED.** Russia—A nation starting anew. *Chem. & Metallurgical Engin.* 36 (12) Dec. 1929: 724-725.—This brief review—with statistical tables, maps and illustrations—explains the expansion of Russia's chemical industries now in progress under the Five-Year Plan of the Supreme Economic Council. During the past two years there have been significant gains in the Russian production of basic chemicals. Moreover, present plans for further expansion of at least a half hundred branches of the chemical industry call for an expenditure of 1,367,100,000 rubles between 1928 and 1934. In the installment of new equipment and remodeling of present plants, the Soviets have drawn heavily on foreign intelligence, and especially on America. Technical-aid contracts to the number of over 30 call for industrial guidance on the part of American firms which supply nothing further than the instructions and plans.—*O. E. Kiessling*.

**6310. UNSIGNED.** Second great power development on Saguenay River begun at Chute-à-Caron. *Engin. News-Rec.* 103 (23) Dec. 5, 1929: 889-895.

**6311. UNSIGNED.** Vegetable oil industry at Gdynia. *Polish Econ.* 4 (9) Sep. 1929: 322-324.

**6312. UNSIGNED.** World wool study reveals woolen production and marketing practices. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 129 (3347) Aug. 17, 1929: 1062.—Comment on J. F. Walker's study made for the U. S. Dept. Agric.—Technical Bulletin #124—T.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

**6313. UNSIGNED.** The year's progress in the solvents industry. Important British developments. *Chemical Age.* 21 (548) Dec. 28, 1929: 606-607.

**6314. ZANDER, H. H.** Die italienische Alkali-Industrie. [The Italian alkali industry.] *Chemische Indus.* 52 (47) Nov. 23, 1929: 1327-1330. (48) Nov. 30, 1929: 1356-1359.

## BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 5591, 6152, 6155, 6259, 6337, 6344, 6350, 6365, 6369, 6425, 6522, 6525, 6531, 6549, 6590, 6611-6613, 6646, 6677, 6681, 6692, 6714, 6716, 6730, 6747, 6760, 6937, 6943)

6315. BERGEN, HAROLD B., and BERGEN, GARRET LAWRENCE. Executive training programs. *Amer. Management Assn., Gen. Management Ser.* #107. 1929: pp. 32.—In discussing executive training programs, the authors base their article on the data gathered from the experiences of executives in a number of institutions and from information obtained in personal interviews and correspondence with individuals in business and public service. At the outset of the article the authors give a comprehensive definition of what an executive is, and define the various grades of supervision and the duties connected with each. The authors agree that both present executives and those employees of executive calibre need training, that the emphasis placed on each class will vary with the organization, and that the age of executives should be no bar to the introduction of training programs. Much space is given to the subject of characteristics of an executive position, the chief duties being: (1) responsibility for the execution of the work; (2) study and recommendation of expenses; (3) examination of work from the standpoint of growth or decline of business; (4) maximum protection to equipment and machinery; (5) selection and placing of subordinates, with the assistance of the employment and personnel activities; (6) training of subordinates; (7) cooperation with other units; (8) rating employees; (9) recommendations as to transfers, promotions, demotions, separations, compensation; (10) interpretation of policies to subordinates. The subject matter of training progress is treated in considerable detail, showing a complete outline for both junior and senior executives. Some of the methods which the authors suggest are organized training on the job, conference methods of training, lecture methods, training manuals, university extension courses, correspondence courses, memberships in management, professional and trade associations, attendance at conventions and conferences, and temporary assignment as assistant to a senior executive. In discussing the article, several representatives related the experiences of their companies with existing training programs.—*M. Richter.*

6316. FRIDAY, DAVID. Profits and dividends in 1930. *Bankers' Mag.* 119(6) Dec. 1929: 930-933.—Our experience during the past eight years will give us some assistance in arriving at an answer as to the effect of a probable decline in productive output upon the profits which corporations will earn. The business recessions of 1924 and 1927 are discussed. Figures and graphs prove that both these years saw no recession in either corporate profits or dividends. In no single year was it necessary to dip into surplus in order to pay dividends. Individual corporations find it necessary in some years to pay out of surplus but for all of them combined this has not been necessary. At the end of 1927 the surplus and undivided profits of all corporations, after subtracting deficits and interest charges, were \$40,500,000,000. By the end of 1929 this item will total \$44,000,000,000. In 1930 the average level of industrial production is unlikely to fall below the 110 of 1928. Under these conditions profits of all corporations will not fall and the corporations will, therefore, be able to maintain their dividends on the high level of the current year.—*Helen Slade.*

6317. HEMPFFING, W. Kalkulations-Kartelle. [Cartels on the basis of cost accounting.] *Kartell-Rundschau.* 27(6) Jun. 1929: 330-337.—The most important task of a cartel is to create a unified basis of cost accounting. A cartel based on cost accounting (*Kalkulations-Kartelle*) is one the members of which have agreed to calculate costs according to a unified system subject to supervision by a third party, and to regulate prices accordingly. The effects of unified cost accounting are important. It leads to specialization and rationalization; readjustment of prices and allocation of production follow.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

6318. HERZOG, B. Die Kartell-Verhältnisse in der deutschen Brauindustrie unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Kriegs- und Nachkriegszeit. [The cartel in the German brewing industry with special reference to the war and post-war period.] *Kartell-Rundschau.* 27(5) May 1929: 272-283.

6319. HURDMAN, F. H. The problem of earned surplus in the case of no par value stock and the availability of that surplus for dividends. *Accountant.* 81 (2868) Nov. 23, 1929: 657-660.—The distinction between capital and surplus is fundamentally an economic one, and not a matter for legal determination. Certain state laws with regard to the issue of no par stocks have tended to disregard the economics of the situation and to place on the terms entirely arbitrary definitions. As a particularly flagrant example, the writer cites the 1929 amendments to the Delaware corporation law, which permits the directors to fix the dividing point between capital and surplus available for dividends anywhere they choose, in case the shares have no par value. The writer contends that all the values originally contributed to the organization are capital, and there can be no justification for paying any of them back to the stockholders in the guise of ordinary dividends. Earned surplus can arise only from completed and explicit transactions. Neither capital contributions nor appreciation of assets can give rise to earned surplus. Earned surplus is the maximum fund from which dividends may be paid. The extent to which it may be so reduced is a matter of business policy, and not one of accounting theory.—*H. F. Taggart.*

6320. JORDAN, H. W. The Companies Act, 1929. *Accountants' J.* 47(560) Dec. 1929: 613-627.—A comprehensive survey, part by part, of the new British law regulating limited companies.—*H. F. Taggart.*

6321. KOTLIAREVSKY, S. A. Soviet industrial trusts. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 4(23) Dec. 1, 1929: 414-417.—The trust, the most typical form of organization in Soviet industry, first appeared with the New Economic Policy in 1921. The industrial enterprises were excluded from the state budget, but were loaned funds for operating capital, which were to be paid back to the state through production. In April, 1923, the policy was established that the industrial enterprises had to make a profit, part of which was to be turned over to the state. The original capital of a trust cannot be less than 100,000 rubles. The trust may comprise a number of plants, and may have subsidiary trade, transportation, or other divisions. It is subject to state planning, and its right to dispose of its assets is limited. Its independence in this regard is growing, as well as its right to acquire new property. The right of disposition does not cover land, mineral resources, water, or forests, which cannot become private property. The trust may enter into any necessary commercial operations. In addition to accounts for amortization and reserve, 25% of profits are applied to expansion, and 10% to improvement of the workers' conditions. The portion which remains after taxes and special funds are deducted is turned over to the state treasury. The regional executive committee appoints and removes the administration, and ratifies financial and production plans and those for new construction and changes of

equipment. In detailed operating matters the administration preserves its independence.—*Solon De Leon.*

6322. LIEFMANN, ROBERT. Kartelle und Konjunktoren. [Cartels and business cycles.] *Kartell-Rundschau*. 27 (11) Nov. 1929: 559-565.—The article discusses attempts to compare price fluctuations of products which are manufactured by trusts and cartels with those of other products. The former appear less subject to fluctuation. The author believes that the influence of the trust on prices or profits is not great.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

6323. MACGREGOR, D. H. Joint stock companies and the risk factor. *Econ. J.* 39 (156) Dec. 1929: 491-505.—This is an inquiry into the failure records of joint stock companies for the purpose of determining whether recent tendencies to rationalize and amalgamate industry have been due to a heightening of the element of risk. Adequate records in England do not extend back of 1880. This gives, however, a 50-year period and this may be assumed to be long enough to approximate the "life" of a company. In 1880 1,162 companies registered and these were traced through to July 1929. Of these, 296 never began business, 54 ceased owing to amalgamations, 5 transferred to public authorities, in 27 instances the information was inadequate for classification, 654 failed, and 126 were still operating at the close of the period. Depending upon whether the 296 who did not begin business are included or not, we have a survival of 11.7 to 16.2 per cent. From this it may be estimated that the average company lifetime was from 15 to 20 years. A study of the failures shows that 32% were due to voluntary liquidation through inability to meet liabilities during the decade 1870-79, 35% in 1880-90, 35% in 1896-1905, 44% in 1906-13, and since 1921 approximately 50%. The proportion of the total number of liquidations to the total number of companies at risk decreased from an average of about 6.5% per year in the 1880's to an average of about 3% in 1925 to 1928. The ratio of average capital loss to average capital at risk was about 2.7% for the period 1893 to 1902 and about 2.3% for the period 1903-1913. These facts seem to indicate a smaller element of risk; they must be considered, however, in the light of a large number of small companies entering the field. It seems probable that a stage is reached in the organization of any industry where a rate of return for the risk encountered is insufficient, necessitating some measure of rationalization.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

6324. MILLER, ROBERT W. Liabilities of organizers, members and officers of a private corporation in Indiana. *Indiana Law J.* 4 (2) Nov. 1928: 93-111.

6325. NOTZ, WILLIAM F. Representative international cartels, combines and trusts. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser.* #81. 1929: pp. 76.—International cartels may be composed of private individual business concerns or of organized groups. In some cases state owned or state controlled enterprises are parties to cartel agreements; for instance, in the case of the Franco-German potash cartel, the French government is a member. The formation and the successful operation of an international cartel usually require previous organization of the domestic market in the form of a national cartel. In contradistinction to trusts and mergers, the members of cartels retain their individual legal independence, as well as freedom of action in technical and business matters, except insofar as the cartel agreement imposes restrictions as to price, sales territory, production, or other matters. If it becomes necessary to acquire a legal status, the cartel will have to choose a domicile and comply with the requirements of the local corporation or company laws. Many international cartels have no permanent administrative headquarters. There are five types of international cartels: (1) regional or

territorial cartels; (2) production or output cartels; (3) cartels; (4) sales cartels; (5) patent cartels. International cartels have been formed in large number only since the beginning of the present century. Prior to the war 114 were known to be in existence. They operated mainly in continental European countries and were, on the whole, merely territorial extensions of or annexes to national cartels. Since the war numerous former international cartels have been reformed and new ones organized. The majority of international cartels in the past have been indigenous to continental Europe. Economic areas largely overlap political boundaries in central Europe. Industries producing raw materials in one country may have close relations with converting industries in an adjoining state. Border industries, with common markets and common labor problems, tied together with interlocking directorates and having mutual interests of various kinds, form a natural background for the organization of cartels. The looser forms of agreement have proved most workable. International cartels function less smoothly and prove short lived where the agreement involves a complicated machinery of control, technical problems, unreasonable demands on the part of some members, and one-sided sacrifices by others, powerful outsiders, particularly in the case of commodities with an unlimited shipping radius, and lack of team work and *esprit de corps*. In addition to technical, economic, and legal difficulties, fortuitous political, social, and even psychological problems may arise. Not the least obstacle confronting international cartels is the opposition on the part of the consuming public, which fears that in the absence of free competition the cost of living will be increased and monopolistic evils develop. Added to this is the fear in labor circles that unemployment, policies hostile to labor, and a lower standard of living will result from international agreements. Finally, there is the policy of those countries, including the United States, which uphold the competitive system, and the laws of which prohibit agreements in restraint of trade and commerce. While most international cartels are held together by loose bonds of association, a much higher degree of economic concentration, approaching in some cases a monopoly, is to be found among some of the so-called international combines and trusts. Through stock ownership, holding companies, and similar devices they are able to exercise effective control over diverse enterprises in different parts of the world. The major portion of this study discusses six representative international cartels and combines, viz. the international rayon, aluminum, steel, and potash cartels, and the margarine and match combines. Two of them, the rayon cartel and the match combine, represent organizations of world wide scope. The aluminum, steel, and potash cartels and the margarine combine represent mainly European producers.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

6326. PATON, W. A. The dividend code. *Accounting Rev.* 4 (4) Dec. 1929: 218-220.—A suggested form for a dividend statute.—*C. R. Smith.*

6327. RAYMOND, FAIRFIELD E. Manufacturing control through economic size of production lots. *Publ. of Massachusetts Inst. Technology, Dept. Econ. Ser.* #4. Nov. 1929: pp. 10.

6328. ROWELL, L. W. A program for inter-industry cooperation. *Chemical Markets*. 25 (6) Dec. 1929: 607-609.

6329. SMITH, D. S. The organization and functioning of an office. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 10 Dec. 15, 1929: 485-498.—Ten rules for insuring the proper functioning of an office, including the development of an office manual for all standard operations.—*J. C. Gibson.*

6330. SPERK, KARL. Wesen der Kartelle. [The nature of the cartel.] *Arch. f. Angewandte Soziol.* 1 (2) Sep. 1928: 17-23.—Cartels and trusts have been

explained by economists from the viewpoint afforded by the suppositions of the classical school, i.e., in terms of natural causation proceeding from the self-interest of the individual. A deeper understanding can be had from the universalistic point of view developed by Othmar Spann. From this viewpoint, the categories used are not cause and effect, but conditions and conditioned, higher and lower. The starting-point is not the atomistically conceived individual, but the significant connection of all parts and all happenings within a whole. The cartel is to be accounted for as the integration of reciprocally determined parts, in pursuit of a common purpose. It displays an adaptation of means to ends both internally, in the division of labor, and externally, in its relation to other phases of an economy, as an accommodation of production to use.—*F. N. House.*

**6331. TSCHIRSCHKY, S.** Die Kartellmonopolfrage in der neuesten Literatur. [The cartel monopoly question in recent literature.] *Kartell-Rundschau*. 27 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1929: 435-450.

**6332. UNSIGNED.** Gründe der Konzentrationsbewegung. [Reasons for the concentration movement.] *Braunkohle*. (45) Nov. 9, 1929: 985-986.—The trend toward concentration of industry in Germany, as well as in other countries, began before the war because of the development of modern technique. The establishment of large plants working for a wide market and requiring a large amount of capital could be undertaken only by strong enterprises. Consolidation which formerly was found only in the large enterprises recently has included enterprises of smaller size. Everywhere there is evidence of the need for increase of industrial capital, strengthening of the financial basis, and reduction of overhead costs. Special factors also play important parts in special fields of industrial activity.—*E. Friederichs.*

**6333. WEINER, JOSEPH L.** The amount available for dividends where no-par shares have been issued. *Columbia Law Rev.* 29 (7) Nov. 1929: 907-917.—The writer discusses the legality of dividends under four headings. These groups, which he designates as the most common statutory and common law tests of the legality of dividend declarations, are as follows: No dividend may be paid (1) while the corporation is insolvent, or which will render it insolvent; (2) which will impair the capital; (3) except from the balance of earned and hitherto undistributed profits; and (4) except from current profits. In determining the insolvency of a corporation the kind of shares outstanding is immaterial. Neither is the profit test dependent upon the type of capitalization. Consequently, no-par value dividends have the same legal restrictions that par value dividends are subject to. Impairment of capital depends upon statutory and common law definitions of capital; therefore, the statutes of each particular locality must be examined for the determination of legal responsibility for dividends. The author discusses the more important statutes governing no-par capital stock issue and also treats the legality of the disbursement of paid in surplus in the form of dividends.—*Clay Rice Smith.*

**6334. WILSON, C. W.** Business research in the Pittsburgh railways company. *Amer. Management Assn., G. Management Ser.* #105. 1929: pp. 28.—Business research is not an exact science the value of which may be ordinarily measured in dollars and cents. It is "in the nature of organized pioneering," which "must be done in all progressive enterprise." The Pittsburgh Railways Company is more especially concerned with the selection of projects which need immediate development, such as "tools," with the certainty that the methods used will "insure complete consumption." However, there are at least four fields in which the value of research efforts appear: (1)

strictly pioneering studies (which may or may not serve the purpose at hand, but will shed light on future studies); (2) studies made for and used by executives in formulating policies; (3) studies providing exact means of measuring economies, particularly in routine methods; (4) the effect of conclusions drawn from analyzed facts rather than from opinions, very probably obsolete or unsound.—*Lucile Bagwell.*

**6335. WISEMAN, FREDERICK A.** Stock issue problems. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 2 (2) Nov. 1929: 16-29.—*R. H. Richards.*

## ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 6196, 6317, 6319, 6320, 6326, 6329, 6333, 6374, 6531, 6668, 6680, 6874-6875, 6879, 6888)

**6336. BOTTINI, PIETRO.** Financial statements. *Accountant*. 81 (2868) Nov. 23, 1929: 645-647.—The principal problem of financial statements is that of valuation. Fixed assets must be valued at cost minus depreciation, unless the cost of reproduction is a still smaller amount, in which case that figure should be used. Replacement costs greater than original cost should, ordinarily speaking, not be booked. In the case of countries whose currency has experienced severe fluctuations and which has finally been stabilized on a new basis, all fixed assets should be uniformly revalued in terms of the new currency. In the case of current assets, merchandise should be valued at cost or market whichever is lower, securities at market, and credits at face, assuming collectability. All valuations should be made on the going-concern basis.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6337. CASH, WILLIAM.** Consolidated balance sheets. *Accountant*. 81 (2870) Dec. 7, 1929: 725-730.—The writer reviews British practice in the matter of consolidated statements by citing important examples. The relations of parent and subsidiary companies were considered when the company law revision was under way, and it was decided unwise to insist upon a consolidated balance sheet. Legally the holding company owns the shares, and not the assets of the subsidiary, and the legal requirement could not logically demand more than a legal balance sheet. The law does require a statement with regard to the treatment of subsidiary companies' gains and losses, however, which will inform the holder of the holding company's stock whether or not these items have been brought on to the parent's books. A supplementary consolidated balance sheet would often be a desirable feature of the annual report, but in some cases it might be harmful, and in many cases much the same result might be accomplished in other ways.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6338. FLETCHER, F. R.** A manual for budget preparation. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 10 Nov. 1, 1929: 264-274.—Fluctuations are reasons for budgets,—not reasons against them. Budgets assure maximum profits through current cost control, economical use of capital, reduction of waste, sound organization, and by checking yesterday's decision with today's evidence of profitable results. An outline of budgetary procedure is ably presented in the above article.—*J. C. Gibson.*

**6339. FRANK, THOMAS B.** Accounting for depreciation in a period of falling prices. *Amer. Machinist*. 71 (22) Nov. 28, 1929: 879-881.—Depreciation of machinery and equipment should be included in the cost of production to provide for the setting aside of an amount sufficient to build up an allowance or reserve for the ultimate replacement of the property. In a period of falling prices, when the cost of replacement is less than actual cost, if depreciation is based on the old actual cost, an excessive replacement reserve will be built up. Since competitors' prices are likely

to be based on costs which include depreciation of machinery and equipment actually acquired at current prices, to meet competition intelligently, it is essential that where replacement values are less than actual original values, depreciation on the basis of the lower replacement values be included in manufacturing cost. Four schedules illustrate the manner in which the depreciation calculation is made, carried through the books, and finally reflected on the balance sheet.—*N. L. Burton.*

**6340. GRAHAM, WILLARD J.** Machine accounting in the accounting curriculum. *Accounting Rev.* 4(4) Dec. 1929: 227-233.—*C. R. Smith.*

**6341. GRALL, WERNER.** Depreciation and obsolescence as affected by the post-war reorganization of industry. *Accountant.* 81(2865) Nov. 2, 1929: 543-548.—The transformation of plants and productive methods brought about by rationalization demands a complete reconsideration of fixed asset values. The values of old plant and equipment should in many cases be reduced to salvage terms. Formulae are given for use in such cases. Rates of depreciation of new assets must also be given some study on account of the uncertainty that the newly adopted methods of production will persist in their present form.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6342. HIGASHI, S.** Legislación relativa á la profesión de la contaduría en el Japón. [Legislation relating to the profession of accounting in Japan.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 3(6) Dec. 1929: 347-356.

**6343. HIMMELBLAU, DAVID.** Annuity method of depreciation. *Accountant.* 81(2865) Nov. 2, 1929: 532-537.—The annuity method of depreciation is described as that which charges to operations in equal installments the net cost of an asset and the interest on the capital from time to time tied up in the asset. That this sum is the total cost of using the asset is demonstrated by a series of hypothetical cases. The method is advocated as particularly suitable for cost accounting purposes and for ascertaining the amount of net earnings available for dividends. Its effects are compared with those of the straight line method. The objection sometimes raised to calling the entire charge thus ascertained "depreciation" is met by conceding that it is quite satisfactory to call it "depreciation plus interest on investment" or to invent an entirely new term, if desired.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6344. HORNBERGER, D. J.** Accounting for no-par stock issues. *Accounting Rev.* 4(4) Dec. 1929: 213-217.—The results of a study of the accounting procedures for no-par stock used by 956 issuing corporations is shown. It is found that five basic methods are employed, as follows: (1) paid-in or equivalent value; (2) stated value; (3) net worth at date of balance sheet; (4) net worth at date of incorporation or refinancing; and (5) liquidation value.—*C. R. Smith.*

**6345. JAMES, GORTON.** Wanted—an obsolescence insurance company! *Amer. Machinist.* 71(21) Nov. 21, 1929: 839-840.—Depreciation is the mechanical wearing out of machines, equipment, or buildings and can be closely estimated by a good engineer. Obsolescence is a sudden wiping out of the value of such things because something else, which can do the job better, has come into being. While it is proper to record depreciation by reducing the book value of the asset affected, it is not proper to record obsolescence in this manner. Assets subject to obsolescence should be insured against the possibility of loss from this cause, as from fire. Though the U. S. Department of Commerce has made a start toward the collection of obsolescence data, reliable information is inadequate for the purpose of establishing rates. Until some company offers an obsolescence insurance policy, companies must insure themselves through the reserves.—*N. L. Burton.*

**6346. JENSEN, C. G.** Depreciation and obsolescence as related to cost of production. *Accountant.* 81(2865) Nov. 2, 1929: 548-553.—Depreciation and normal obsolescence are current cost items and should be charged to cost without any regard for fluctuations in prices or profits. They should be included in the calculations of cost of all articles, units, processes, or services where depreciable fixed assets are used in production, and also in administrative and selling costs in cases where fixed equipment is used. They should be included in inventory values, in cost of sales, in cost of maintenance and repairs, and in cost of new equipment produced for the company's own use. The basis for calculation is original cost, and the straight-line method, occasionally modified in exceptional circumstances, is the proper method of spreading the cost over the life of the asset. Unusual, unexpected obsolescence cannot be taken into account in advance and is not properly an element of production cost. Depreciation of idle plant is also to be omitted from production cost calculations.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6347. JUDD, ORRIN R.** The certified public accountant as a trust officer. *Certified Pub. Accountant.* 9(11) Nov. 1929: 324-325.—The work of a trust officer involves the supervision of both personal and corporate trusts. Often different officers divide these functions. The trust officer's work touches the affairs of clients in many relations which require a combination of business ability with tact, and sympathy. The accountant is peculiarly fitted for such relationships because of the qualities of integrity, accuracy, thoroughness, tact, patience, and good judgment which his vocation as an accountant has developed in him. In addition, his broad knowledge of business is a necessary attribute.—*H. G. Meyer.*

**6348. KESTER, R. B.** Standardization of the balance sheet. *Accountant.* 81(2869) Nov. 30, 1929: 685-692.—Standardization of financial statements must affect: (1) form and classification; (2) content and terminology; (3) valuation; and (4) audit and verification procedure. The writer points out the present lack of standardization in these matters and the advantages which would follow a greater degree of uniformity. Progress has been made by trade associations, banks, credit agencies, and associations of accountants in promoting standardization. The statement forms recommended by the American Institute of Accountants are given.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6349. KIRBY, WOODBURN.** Capital assets—historical versus present-day costs, including post-war revaluations and exchange and currency problems. *Accountant.* 81(2867) Nov. 16, 1929: 607-611.—Traditional British conservatism makes it necessary to adduce strong arguments in order to convince the English accountant that revaluation of fixed assets on a replacement basis is either necessary or desirable. Innovations which affect the capital accounts are looked upon with suspicion. The interests of different classes of shareholders might be jeopardized by tampering with the capital accounts. Furthermore, the number of shareholders has increased greatly, and the balance sheet has become to a much greater extent a public document. It is increasingly important, therefore, that the rules which govern its interpretation should be stable. In countries whose currencies fluctuated most violently after the war it has been necessary to revalue completely all capital accounts, but these are the exceptional cases.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6350. LAVERY, THOMAS C.** Some phases of the deduction for depreciation under long-term leases. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 3(4) Nov. 1929: 444-457.—In a summary of Board of Tax Appeal and Federal court cases, the legal treatment of the problem is presented side by side with the analysis of the account-

ant. Suggestions for accountants and counsel to follow in the preparation of leases are included.—*William W. Wernitz.*

**6351. LEAKE, P. D.** Going-concern values. *Accountant.* 81 (2872) Dec. 21, 1929: 797-800.—Real capital consists of tangible goods useful for future production. Funds invested in such goods represent capital outlay, while the purchase of goodwill or other intangibles is a capital advance. The problem of valuing capital goods is that of attaching to them their proper valuation in view of the circumstances under which they are in use—a going-concern valuation. For industrial plant the proper valuation is cost to the present owner less properly calculated depreciation. Non-wasting assets, such as freehold land, should be valued at cost. The valuation of mines is more difficult than that of other assets because more unknowns enter into the calculations. The valuation of intangibles is hardest of all. "Here there are no accounting or any other rules capable of being applied."—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6352. MACPHERSON, LAWRENCE G.** The use of statistical methods in accounting. *Certified Pub. Accountant.* 9 (11) Nov. 1929: 333-334.—Six important phases of statistical treatment which should be a part of the working equipment of the public accountant are: (1) the proper use of averages, (2) index numbers, (3) variation, (4) seasonal fluctuations, (5) correlation, and (6) graphs and charts. The flexibility of statistical analysis is useful in operating statements, cost analysis, and in the formulation of future financial and operating policies.—*H. G. Meyer.*

**6353. MOREY, LLOYD.** Accounting system for a metropolitan Y. M. C. A. *J. Accountancy.* 48 (6) Dec. 1929: 431-444.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6354. NELSON, C. H.** The accountant's duties to the press and the public in relation to the certification of balance sheets. *Accountant.* 81 (2869) Nov. 30, 1929: 694-700.—The responsibility of the accountant to the press and the investing public is due to the recent widespread increase in public investment in limited liability enterprises. They have often been criticized by the press for failure to present information in a more comprehensive and understandable form. The duties of auditors and their relationships to limited companies were carefully reviewed by a committee appointed by the president of the Board of Trade and their recommendations have been largely adopted in the Companies Act of 1928. The obligation to present accounts in a more satisfactory form is more clearly defined in this law than ever before. The real effectiveness of these provisions of the act, and the validity and trustworthiness of accounting statements as guides for management and investment depend not on legal enactments, but on the high character and sense of duty of the accounting profession, to which too little credit has as yet been given.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6355. ORMEROD, C. W.** Depreciation of water works for federal tax returns. *J. Amer. Works Assn.* 21 (11) Nov. 1929: 1520-1522.—Suggestion is made that members of the American Water Works Association cooperate with the Treasury Department in the establishment of uniform rates of depreciation on water works. Such a procedure was advocated to reduce federal and state income taxes. For income tax purposes, cost of property and its useful life are paramount questions. Both questions are often complicated. If depreciation rates could be made uniform on similar property it would undoubtedly be in the public interest. The Treasury Department is attempting to gain these ends, not to save tax for individual groups, but to tax net income equitably.—*M. V. Hayes.*

**6356. PELOUBET, L. G.** What is surplus? *J. Accountancy.* 48 (5) Nov. 1929: 330-340.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6357. PELOUBET, M. E.** Valuation of normal stocks at fixed prices. *Accountant.* 81 (2868) Nov. 23, 1929: 650-655.—"In certain businesses the original investment in inventories has every investment characteristic of a fixed asset. It may, therefore, be consistently valued at original cost, current operations accounting for current purchases. If this is not done, every change in price or quantity of raw material is reflected in a marking up or down of an inventory which is, in reality, a fixed asset. The effect of this is to inject into income an element of unrealized and, until the business is liquidated, unrealizable profit or loss each period and to misstate true earnings by that amount." (Three elaborate schedules are shown to illustrate the principles laid down, and a recent decision of a U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals is appended wherein a taxpayer's right to value his basic inventory on this basis was upheld.)—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6358. PLENDER, WILLIAM.** Depreciation and obsolescence—from the viewpoint of the investor in securities. *Accountant.* 81 (2866) Nov. 9, 1929: 575-585.—The investor, being primarily interested in immediate return, is apt to minimize the importance of long-time considerations, of which depreciation is one. Boards of directors, also, tend to neglect this matter. No legal regulations exist which enforce the necessity for recognizing depreciation. In fact, English law with regard to the form of published accounts of public utilities has a distinct tendency to discourage this action in such enterprises. It is the auditor's duty to call attention to any neglect of depreciation by the board of directors, and the stockholders can act on the auditor's advice by insisting on remedial measures.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6359. PREINREICH, G. A. D.** Profit-sharing problems and their solution. *J. Accountancy.* 48 (5) Nov. 1929: 341-353.—The determination of the amounts of profit-sharing bonuses is often a difficult matter, especially when, as is often the case, the formula is stated in general and ambiguous terms. A number of actual cases are described and solved. The author makes a plea for simplicity in the rules under which profit shares are determined, both for the sake of simplifying the account problem and for the purpose of satisfying the recipients that the amounts have been honestly determined.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6360. RALPH, HENRY D.** Retail merchants are offered alternative method for taking inventory. *Natl. Retail Clothier.* 24 (12) Dec. 19, 1929: 80-83, 112.—Two methods of taking inventory for purposes of filing out Federal Income tax reports are described and illustrated. These are (1) the method introduced in 1922 by the Bureau of Internal Revenue and (2) the "retail method" which is an alternative method now recognized by the Bureau.—*Fred E. Clark.*

**6361. SCHMIDT, F.** The valuation of fixed assets in financial statements. *Accountant.* 81 (2867) Nov. 16, 1929: 619-626.—The economic significance of value is discussed and a number of concepts or kinds of value are defined. Purchasing-day cost value is shown to be of little importance as a valuation concept as soon as conditions have changed from those of the purchasing day. It is also pointed out that original costs of fixed assets purchased at different price levels are not comparable. Present-day cost value, or reproduction cost, is the value favored by the writer. He also discussed selling price of selling day, "common value," which is a tax law concept, conversion or reorganization value, and liquidation value. None of these fills the needs so well as cost of reproduction. The writer argues that the use of reproduction cost will produce a balance sheet which will in most cases correspond fairly closely with the value of the enterprise as a whole, as determined by earning power. Only by using reproduction cost, he argues, can true

profits be determined. "Only the balance sheet at present-day value is able to state simultaneously the actual assets and the actual profits which can be distributed." Balance sheets stated in other terms give false pictures of the value of the company's stock, and mislead production and expansion policies. (A short bibliography of German literature on the subject of valuation is given.)—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6362. SCOTT, D. R.** Valuation for depreciation and the financing of replacements. *Accounting Rev.* 4(4) Dec. 1929: 221-226.—The author argues that the problems of financing replacements and the allocation of cost to the product may be reconciled by the use of replacement costs for the balance sheet and for the depreciation charge. He illustrates entries that would be necessary for recording fluctuations in asset values.—*C. R. Smith.*

**6363. SHIMONO, N.** The nature and form of the balance sheet. *Accountant.* 81(2869) Nov. 30, 1929: 692-694.—The balance sheet as at present constituted is such a hopeless mixture of fact and opinion that it ought to be abandoned. The writer proposes a balance sheet set up on the basis of known facts—all assets valued at actual cost, etc.—and a supplementary statement, called Inventory, which shall describe and analyze the assets in such a manner as to show their present value in the accountant's opinion. The two statements would be brought into agreement by an adjusting item at the end of the balance sheet. The writer also deprecates the concept of the balance sheet as a statement of resources and liabilities. At best the balance sheet can only state where the money has come from and where it has gone.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6364. SIMMONS, C. D.** Simplified procedure in amortization of debts. *J. Accountancy.* 48(6) Dec. 1929: 426-430.—This explains a simple method of compound interest calculations in connection with installment notes and contracts. The rule gives a useful substitute for laborious arithmetical calculations.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6365. STAUB, W. A.** Consolidated financial statements. *Accountant.* 81(2870) Dec. 7, 1929: 730-741.—Staub presents the accepted American practice in the preparation of consolidated balance sheets and income statements. The first question to settle is what companies to include, whether only wholly-owned companies, or companies over which control is assured by 51% or greater stock ownership, or cases where control is effective although a majority of stock is not owned, or cases where the intercompany relationship is that of common stockholders rather than intercompany stock holdings. Any of these cases may give rise to the need of consolidated statements, or not, as circumstances may direct. Each case must be decided on its own merits. One of the outstanding questions in the preparation of consolidated balance sheet is that of the valuation of assets, especially where the securities of the subsidiary have been bought on the basis of a different asset valuation than that which appears on its own books. The treatment of liabilities and minority interests also gives rise to difficult problems. Intercompany eliminations of assets, liabilities, stock, and income items are numerous and complex. Corresponding to the difficulty in asset valuations in that of the treatment of depreciation from the standpoint of the consolidation. An allowance for depreciation on the subsidiary's books, based on cost, may be entirely inadequate from the standpoint of the group, which may have acquired the asset on a different basis. The allocation of an equitable portion of the group income tax is often a problem of importance, as is the proper treatment of operating losses in relation to the minority interests.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6366. VALLE, R. B. del.** Accountancy in Porto

*Rico. J. Accountancy.* 48(5) Nov. 1929: 362-366.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6367. WILDMAN, JOHN R.** Depreciation and obsolescence as affected by appraisals. *Accountant.* 81(2865) Nov. 2, 1929: 538-542.—Wildman adheres to the orthodox doctrine that the only item of depreciation that should be included in cost of production is that based on original cost. Any additional requirement for replacement should be supplied from net earnings. Cost of replacements to be made at an uncertain time in the future are too much a matter of speculation to serve as a sound basis for cost accounting.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6368. VOSS, W.** Valuation of fixed assets—historical versus present-day costs, including post-war revaluations. *Accountant.* 81(2867) Nov. 16, 1929: 612-619.—"The problem of valuation is of fundamental importance for accounting, both in theory and in practice." Valuation problems arise in connection with balance sheets, income sheets, cost accounting, public regulation of business, and taxation laws. In Germany the latest need has given rise to a most complicated system of legal regulations, and the so-called "tax balance sheet," which differs widely from the commercial balance sheet, is the result. With regard to fixed assets, practice, and legal regulations before the War always favored an original cost basis, adjusted by depreciation. Problems caused by inflation and deflation, however, unsettled this basis to a considerable extent. Now the best thought apparently favors the cost basis unless reproduction cost is lower than cost, in which case an adjustment may be made. This must not be confused with a thorough adherence to a reproduction basis, however, since reproduction costs that are higher than original costs are disregarded for balance sheet purposes. For cost accounting the author is thoroughly convinced that reproduction costs are the only ones which will obtain the desired results. The balance sheet is largely historical; cost accounting deals with the future. The same valuation principles need not and cannot apply.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6369. WILCOX, D. A.** Fixed standards a useful tool in budgetary control. *Amer. Accountant.* 14(11) Nov. 1929: 601-607.—Frequently changing standards are inherent in a budgetary system. The variations from the standards of one period are not directly comparable with those in another for the purpose of showing comparative results in the two periods. Fixed standards which never change may be used to determine trends. One illustration deals with sales. The first step is to make a complete survey of sales and to set up arbitrary standards and arbitrary prices for volume of sales of each product. From this an arbitrary standard dollars of sales is obtained. Dividing the total gross sales by the standard for gross sales gives the gross sales index. Actual gross sales divided by actual volume of sales at standard prices gives the price index. Gross sales index divided by price index gives the volume index. Other uses of fixed standards are also explained and illustrated.—*H. G. Meyer.*

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 5615, 5644, 6800, 7025)

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 5627, 6129, 6979)

**6370. MENZEL, WILLY.** Verkehrspolitik und wirtschaftliche Interessenvertretungen. [Transportation policy and economic interests.] *Z. f. Verkehrswissensch.* 7(4) 1929: 86-120.—The treatment of trans-

portation problems by public organizations representing economic interests has been determined by the functions which they are legally permitted to perform. In the case of chambers of commerce it consisted in influencing the transportation policies of the government in such a way as to protect and to further the business interests of the particular localities in which they are established. Similar considerations have determined the activities of various agricultural and industrial bodies. Most of the public economic organizations have well-developed traffic divisions which study the traffic needs of their districts and industries; they present to officials reports and memorials embodying the results of their investigations. Public economic organizations have often formed associations for the purpose of coordinating their activities and of being able to press their views more strongly upon the government; from the governmental standpoint the formation of such associations is highly desirable, as it does away with a multitude of petitions from small bodies, each of which has to be considered on its merits. Private economic organizations have a greater freedom of action as they are not bound by legal restrictions with regard to their constitution or their line of work; they have been more aggressive in presenting their wishes to the state; but, although they have been the spokesmen of particular regions or of special industries,—mining, manufacturing, agriculture, commerce,—they have kept public welfare in mind and on the whole their influence has been beneficial.—*Simon Litman.*

### RAILROADS

(See also Entries 5657, 5662, 5670, 6170, 6334, 6572, 6582, 6586, 6941, 7001, 7006)

6371. BRYLE, STÉPHANE. Le problème des communications en Pologne. [The problem of communications in Poland.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. 73 Dec. 1929: 628-635.—Poland's need for communications is enormous, but, in spite of the War set-back, plans are under way for developing her transportation. Foreign capital will be necessary, but the security offered for it will be gilt-edged. The development of Poland's own resources and of her service in shipping goods across her territory, both dependent on the development of transportation facilities, will have an international importance.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

6372. F., W. Die Bundesbahnen 1928. [The Austrian federal railroads, 1928.] *Österreichische Volkswirt.* 21 (41) Jul. 13, 1929: 1103-1106.

6373. GEE, PHILIP. Mineral transport in Britain: the question of the private wagon. *English Rev.* 49 (5) Nov. 1929: 591-599.—Any reduction in transport charges would benefit the depressed British coal industry. In this connection a difficult question has been that of the privately owned wagons [freight-cars], which are three-fourths of those used for coal transport. Suggestions for pooling, for the termination of the use of wagons for storage, and for railway ownership have been made, but it appears doubtful whether significant savings could be effected by such means. Furthermore, the business connected with the maintenance of the 700,000 privately owned wagons is itself large and not to be lightly disturbed. The only definite recommendations thus far made are for a rebate in railway rates for the use of the larger 20-ton wagons, and for a standing committee to watch for possibilities of reorganization.—*H. D. Jordan.*

6374. HAPPER, L. J. The railroads and depreciation. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 1 (8) May 1929: 16-20.

6375. LEWIS, ERNEST I. Railroad regulation a stabilizer of nation's business machine. *Chicago Commerce.* 25 (42) Dec. 21, 1929: 10-22.

6376. McCALLUM, JOHN E. Electrification of steam railroads. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8 (2) Jan. 1930: 227-234.—"Electrification as an engineering possibility has been established for every type of traffic. As a commercial proposition its application is still definitely limited. Steam locomotive power has in its favor: (1) relatively low investment cost; (2) flexibility of power distribution; (3) experience; (4) avoidance of capital loss incidental to disposing of steam equipment. From a financial standpoint certain limitations in the application of electric motive power must still be recognized: (1) Power rates will not be low unless the consumption of energy is fairly uniform. Such a dispersion of power load is possible only where there is a steady movement of trains during all hours. (2) Since electrification involves the exchange of fixed charges for variable operating costs, only those sections may be electrified where the traffic is heavy and where there appears to be reason for expecting an appreciable increase in present tonnages. (3) Major electric developments of the past have been favored by (a) the relative inefficiency of steam engines in traversing difficult grades; (b) the necessity of eliminating smoke in tunnels; (c) the availability of low-cost hydro-power. (4) As a general rule, where coal is cheap, grades moderate, and additional trackage reasonably priced, the economies of electrification are in the future and not in the present operations. American business men will do well to watch the unfolding of the Pennsylvania program of electrification."—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

6377. NOUVION, GEORGES de. Les chemins de fer de l'état et les chemins de fer d'Alsace et de Lorraine en 1928. [The state railways (of France) and the railways of Alsace and Lorraine in 1928.] *J. d. Econ.* 94 Dec. 15, 1929: 425-441.—This article consists of critical analyses of the annual reports for 1928 of the State Railways of France and the Railways of Alsace and Lorraine. So far as the physical condition of the system is concerned, roadway, bridges, signal systems, switching apparatus, terminal facilities, shops, roundhouses, water supply, accommodations for employees are, variously, inadequate, obsolete, poorly equipped or improperly located. Many bridges for example, will not support the weight of the Pacific or Consolidation types of locomotives. The Western Railway, (*l'Ouest*) according to an investigation made at the time by Clément Colson, was in excellent operating condition in 1909 when it was taken over. The location of transatlantic ports and coast resorts in the territory served by the State Railways, the importance of naval construction, fishing, viticulture, the manufacture of food products and liquors, the refineries at the ports, and the hotel and tourist trade are all factors favorable to the development of a "vast traffic." But after more than 20 years the state system, through its own administration, describes its physical condition as indicated above and reports a continuance of its financial deficit. Operating revenues increased 8.89% in 1928 over 1927 and total revenues, 10.86%, due chiefly, although not entirely, to a 50 "points" increase in rates on goods traffic, effective March 1, 1928. The total number of passengers carried was 3.86% greater in 1928 than 1927. Revenues from the suburban passenger traffic increased 5.03%, partly because of greater efficiency in ticket collection. Revenues from main line passenger traffic increased 3.48%. Operating expenses totaled in round numbers, 1,971 million francs or about 104 million francs more than in 1927. Expenses for personnel were 123 millions greater than in 1927 but other operating expenses were about 19 millions less. Expenses for personnel increased because of new regulations intended to meet the high cost of living. Economies were realized in expenditures for fuel and electric traction, largely due to the decline in the price of oil. Payments of loss,

damage, and delay claims were reduced. The deficit for 1928, covered by resort to the Common Fund of the French railways, was, in round numbers, 218 million francs as against 271 million francs for 1927. The operating ratio was 89.41% or 4.48% less than in 1927. The average operating ratio of the five great concessionary railroads in 1928 was 72.25% and the Midi alone among them found it necessary to resort to the Common Fund to cover a deficit (of 16,575,000 francs). The report of the Railways of Alsace and Lorraine comments upon an increase in personnel expenses, on account of adjustments to meet the high cost of living. Expenses other than for personnel decreased slightly in 1928. Capital charges rose but this was due chiefly to the necessity for the first time of (1) assuming full responsibility for the repayment of Treasury advances made during the years 1922 to 1926 inclusive, and (2) paying the high interest charges due on obligations issued in 1927. The share of the Alsace and Lorraine system in the cost of new construction amounted to approximately 8.5 million francs, while that of the state, augmented by expenditures for safety installations in certain new stations, totalled about 28.8 million francs. Operating revenues, after deduction of transport taxes, increased about 121 million francs in 1928 over 1927, or 12.13%, while operating expenses increased 43.9 million francs to about 896 million francs. The increase in operating revenues was due in part to (1) the adoption of higher goods tariffs, effective March 1, 1928, and (2) the reduction of transport taxes, effective from the same date. Revenues from passenger service, after deduction of transport taxes, rose 2.5% in 1928, revenues from the fast goods traffic (G. V.) fell 0.13%, and those from the slow goods traffic (P. V.) rose 14.5%. The operating ratio was 78.39%, or 5.41% less than in 1927. The contribution due to the Common Fund of the French Railways was about 79 million francs as compared with about 34 millions in 1927. De Nouvion criticizes the report for its failure to show details as to taxes paid the state and as to economies realized. (The article contains various tables showing financial and operating data.)—*W. M. Duffus*.

6378. SHEPARD, F. H. Electrification of railroads in prospect. *Railway Age*. 88(9) Mar. 1, 1930: 544-547.—Electrification of steam lines as a major improvement is costly, but for the future it is the best tool for utilizing existing tracks and facilities. To establish the highest class of service, it cannot and will not be surpassed.—*J. H. Parmelee*.

6379. UNSIGNED. New York Central Railroad—an analysis of operating results. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 129(3361) Nov. 23, 1929: 3222-3224.

6380. UNSIGNED. Railway operating statistics. *Railway Gazette*. 52(5) Jan. 31, 1930: 162-163.—An index of railway efficiency in Great Britain is presented, similar to one computed for United States railways by the Bureau of Railway Economics. Utilizing ten selected factors of operating efficiency, and finding a composite index based on the three years 1923 to 1925, the writer concludes that the index of efficiency in 1926 (the year of the general strike) was 96.48; in 1927 it rose to 99.16; while in 1928 it rose again to 100.65. This index is a combination for the four amalgamated railway companies of Great Britain.—*J. H. Parmelee*.

6381. UNSIGNED. Das Eisenbahnwesen der UdSSR. [The railroad system of the Soviet Republic.] *Volkswirtsch. d. U.d.S.S.R.* 8(22) Nov. 1929: 37-46.—The Soviet press reports currently difficulties of the transportation system, which are in part caused by increased grain movements in recent months. From Czarist days until the present day the railroad facilities have fallen behind the traffic requirements, and though railroad facilities and operation have been signally

improved, traffic requirements of industry and trade have made rapidly increasing demands. It is proposed, in a five-year program, to close this gap. The facilities and the traffic of the current year, no matter by what yardstick measured, are greatly superior to those of 1913, and even more superior to those which the Soviet inherited in 1918 and began to improve in 1921. Not only is the war damage repaired, but important improvements over pre-war conditions have been effected.—*Jens P. Jensen*.

## STREET RAILWAYS

6382. EMANAUD, M. Les récentes extensions des centrales électriques et la région Parisienne. [The recent extensions of the central electric plants and the Paris region.] *Technique Moderne*. 21(22) Nov. 15, 1929: 705-713.

## MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entry 6939)

6383. CONCHA FERNANDEZ, CARLOS. Chile's great road-building program. *Chile*. 8(45) Jan. 1930: 15-18.—With 290,084 square miles of territory in a narrow strip, 2,500 miles long, and with much rugged country to be traversed, Chile is interesting from the standpoint of road improvement. Road improvements have been increasingly emphasized since 1920; a system of national highways has been planned with a 3,000-mile longitudinal road as the backbone; and the work has been consolidated under a Department of Roads. A special property tax has been imposed for maintenance, and a succession of loans has been floated for construction. Other special revenue sources are the import duty on gasoline and a toll tax. The latter will probably be discontinued shortly. In planning improvements the traffic census is given an important place.—*Shorey Peterson*.

## WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entry 6658)

6384. ALBI, GINO. I traffici marittimi dell'Italia fascista. [Maritime traffic of Fascist Italy.] *Boll. della R. Univ. Italiana per Stranieri-Perugia*. 1(9) Aug. 17, 1929: 18-22.

6385. BELIN, IVO. Our merchant fleet and our overseas trade. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 4(12) Dec. 1929: 269-272.—Formerly, only a very small part of the import and export trade of Yugoslavia went by sea, now one-third of the total moves by overseas routes. In quantity Yugoslavia exports three times as much merchandise as it imports, but in the last few years the value of imports has been greater than that of exports. This means that Yugoslavia exports mainly bulky goods, primarily agricultural, mining and forestry products, while its imports are principally industrial products. It is on account of this that its exports by sea are greater than its imports. Yugoslavia's merchant fleet carries only 23.9% of the country's export goods while Italian ships carry 67.4%, the latter holding first place. "The poor share of our merchant fleet in our export trade by sea is to be ascribed to the fact that it maintains very few lines to foreign ports." In import trade Yugoslavia takes the first place with 48.6%. Last year Italian ships brought only 26.2%; England was third with 12.5%. "In import trade a steadily increasing part is taken by Yugoslav's own ships, the percentage rising from 31.5 in 1925 to 48.6 in 1928.—*F. J. Warne*.

6386. BEST, KATHLEEN E. The economic

aspects of the St. Lawrence waterway plan. *Mysore Econ. J.* 15 (6) Jun. 1929: 239-244.

6387. BOTSCH, H. Hamburg and the economic development of eastern Europe. *Dawes Way.* (10-12) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 212-216.

6388. COLSON, C. Revue des questions de transport. [Review of transportation questions.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 141 (421) Dec. 10, 1929: 478-487.—This article deals specifically with maritime navigation in 1927 and 1928. At the beginning of 1914, the world's aggregate tonnage of ocean-going steamships of 100 tons or more was 42.7 millions, as compared with 5.7 millions in 1876 and 17.1 millions in 1896. The aggregate tonnage of sailing vessels in 1914 was only 5.2 millions as compared with 15.5 millions in 1876; their total tonnage is now less than 2 millions, and they omitted from the statistics which follow. Of the world tonnage of 1914, 20 millions, or almost half, was British, 5 millions German, 2.4 millions (not including steamships on the Great Lakes) American, and 1.86 millions French, leaving from 1 to 2 millions for each of 6 other countries. Destruction wrought by German submarines during the War totalled 12.6 million tons (including sailing vessels)—26% of the total—of which 7.9 were British and 0.9 French. At present the world total exceeds the pre-War figure by 46%, having reached 62.5 millions by July 1, 1929. This includes ships with Diesel engines which now amount to more than 10% of the effective total. Great Britain has replaced her pre-War tonnage but now has no more than a third of the world's ocean shipping. Japan has raised her total to 4 millions, France and Italy have brought theirs to 3.2 millions, and Norway and the Netherlands have attained 3 millions. The United States is second among the maritime powers with 11 millions or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  times her effective tonnage of 1914. The United States government is still operating three-fifths of the American tonnage suited to the navigation of the high seas. Germany, deprived by the treaty of Versailles of all vessels in excess of 1,600 tons and a large part of the others, possessed only 100,000 tons of small ships after peace had been established. In July, 1929, Germany with approximately 4 million tons, mostly new, ranked almost with Japan, third among maritime nations. Of the world total of new tonnage launched in 1927 and 1928, Great Britain and Northern Ireland produced 53% each year. There has been an increasing tendency toward concentration in ownership and management in large fleets since the War and a reduction in the percentage of ships operating as tramps. In view of the general increase in prices the level of freight rates is low as compared with that of 1913. Except during the strike of the English coal miners in 1926, freight rates have fluctuated for several years between 105 and 120% of the 1913 level. This result has been possible, in spite of increased expense due to recent legislation in France (where the eight hour day is applied to the merchant marine) and other countries because of technical progress and the introduction of ships of increased dimensions. To hold her own in international competition, France needs not so much to increase the amount of shipping under the French flag, as to reduce costs of operation. (The article contains tables comparing the overseas commerce of France with that by land, and the commerce of the principal French ports with that of competing ports in other countries.)—*W. M. Duffus.*

6389. HANTOS, ELEMÉR. La conférence des voies fluviales de l'Europe Centrale. [The conference on the navigable waterways of Central Europe.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 4 (2) Nov. 1929: 329-334.—From May 11 to 13, 1929, a conference on the navigable rivers of Central Europe was held at Budapest. The conference urged the further improvement of rivers,

and in some instances the construction of connecting canals. The conference favored an agreement between the various countries of Central Europe to further the improvement of river navigation. It was suggested that an organization first be formed of persons having an immediate interest in the navigation of the Danube.—*D. Philip Locklin.*

6390. HETZELL and WEDEKING. Hamburgs Hafenbauten auf Waltershof. [Hamburg's docks at Waltershof.] *Bautechnik.* 7 (50) Nov. 19, 1929: 761-774.

6391. SUMNER, JOHN D. Traffic on the New York Barge Canal. *Buffalo Univ. Studies in Business* #2. 1929: pp. 55.—This monograph presents an analysis of traffic on the New York Barge Canal for the decade following the opening of the improved canal in 1918. Major aspects of canal traffic are presented in detail. These include: (1) the growth in volume of traffic on the entire canal and the proportion of the total carried on each of the divisions of the canal system; (2) the changing character of the traffic carried on the entire system; (3) certain features of traffic on the Erie division, such as the relative changes in local and through, and east-bound and west-bound shipments; (4) the commodity characteristics of receipts and shipments at the Port of Buffalo. Lastly, grain being the most important commodity in canal traffic, an analysis is made showing the relative importance of the three routes (the canal, rail, and the St. Lawrence River) used for the transshipment from Buffalo to the seaboard of grain received by lake at Buffalo.—*John D. Sumner.*

6392. UNSIGNED. Transportation on the Ohio river system. *Railway Age.* 88 (5) Feb. 1, 1930: 323-328.—After analysis of all the costs of transportation by water, including the hidden burden of capital charges, maintenance, and operating expense borne by the taxpayers, the author concludes that the total of such costs on the Ohio is 1.05 cents per ton-mile. The average rail charge per ton-mile in adjacent territory is 0.88 cent per ton-mile. If allowance were made for the fact that the river is more circuitous than its rail competitors, the higher cost of water transportation would be even more emphatically shown.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

## TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 6422, 7151)

6393. ESPENSCHIED, LLOYD. International radio technical conference at The Hague. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 9 (1) Jan. 1930: 47-52.—The first meeting of the newly organized International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communication was held at The Hague last September. The purpose of this Committee is to study technical and related questions having to do with radio communication although its activities are limited to the formulation of advice. The outstanding technical problem considered was that of carving up the frequency spectrum into the narrowest bands permitted by the art in order to make possible a maximum number of stations. This conference recommended that upon the basis of present engineering practice, the entire known radio spectrum may be resolved into some 3,000 or 4,000 individual bands so spaced that each channel is more or less free from interference. The activities of this Committee are of two-fold interest in the United States: (1) To the government in respect to the regulatory application of the technical advice and (2) To the operating agencies in respect to the engineering of plant and the operation of radio channels. Two improvements now in view may be expected to increase the effective communication

capacity of the ether. One enables the wave length of the station to be maintained closer to its assignment; the other increases the selectivity of the receiver. The Hague conference recognizing these possibilities recommended advanced standards. A number of questions were allotted for study to different countries so that definite proposals may be forthcoming at the next meeting to be held in Copenhagen in 1931.—W. A. Shewhart.

## AERIAL TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 6232, 6449, 6754, 6909, 6938)

6394. HENNIG, RICHARD. Die jüngste Entwicklung und der Stand des Welt-Luftverkehrs. [The latest developments in air transportation.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 131 (5) Nov. 1929: 736-752.—A survey of the mileage flown by airplanes for all countries shows that as late as 1928 European mileage constituted 55.6% of the total. In 1927 German planes flew a total of 9,208,029 km., planes in the United States, 8,437,353 km., and French planes, 6,043,571 km. Although European mileage has exceeded that of the United States in the past, the prospects are that beginning with the present year the United States will stand first in extent of mileage and volume of transportation by air. Night flying is little developed in Europe in comparison with the United States. The chief desideratum in the development of air lines is more and better landing fields.—C. W. Hasek.

6395. TYMMS, F. Prospects of civil aviation in East Africa. *J. Royal Aeronautical Soc.* 33 (227) Nov. 1929: 1050-1085.

6396. WARNER, EDWARD P. The economic speed-weight relation in air transportation. *S. A. E. J.* 25 (6) Dec. 1929: 635-640.—The same problem exists as in other forms of transportation of balancing the factors of speed, economy, safety, and comfort. With certain assumptions as to the plane and its operation, a comparison of passenger-mile costs at various cruising speeds, attained with various provisions for minimum or landing speed, shows that faster travel is much more costly. Passenger-mile costs may be translated into rates of fare for standard journeys, as between Boston and Washington, and the cost of speed expressed in terms of cost per hour saved. Time saved by airplane at ordinary speed and standard fare—say, 12½ cents per mile—when compared with rail travel, costs about \$5.20 per hour, and with greater air speed the cost may be \$15 or \$20. What speed is economical depends upon the elasticity of demand for time-saving. With higher land speed, the cost of a given cruising speed is reduced considerably; but economy is gained at the expense of safety.—Shorey Peterson.

## COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 5630, 5632, 5676, 5679, 5918, 5942, 5991, 6111, 6176, 6203, 6205-6207, 6216, 6223, 6276, 6281, 6283, 6300, 6385, 6388, 6418, 6421, 6488, 6494, 6515, 6663, 6761, 6798, 6833, 6968, 6991, 6993, 7013-7014, 7031, 7036, 7043)

6397. ANDERSON, GEORGE E. Recent check to Argentine trade expansion causing groundless apprehension. *Analyst (N. Y. Times)*. 34 (878) Nov. 15, 1929: 957.—Drought and some political discontent have been unfavorable factors in the recent course of Argentine trade. The extent of the recent gold exports is indicated. At the present time the note circulation of the *Banco de la Nación* is fortified by ample gold holdings.—H. L. Reed.

6398. BRON, S. Fünf Jahre sowjetistisch-amerikanischer Handel. [Five years of Russian-American commerce.] *Volkswirtsch. d. U.d.S.S.R.* 8 (13) Jul. 1928: 14-19.

6399. BUNGE, ALEXANDRE. Une grande unité économique: L'Union Douanière du Sud. [A great economic union: the Customs Union of the South.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. 73 Dec. 1929: 573-578.—Because of their geographical, economic, and commercial relationship, five South American countries, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Paraguay, should form a tariff union in order to face world commerce with a united front. This tariff association should be based on three points: (1) a single tariff schedule for the five countries as against the rest of the world; (2) an annual reduction of 20% in this schedule on commerce within the group, so that the countries would be free from tariff barriers from each other at the end of four years; (3) the establishment of a 20-year renewable agreement.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

6400. CORREA, F. A. La science économique et la politique commerciale—Les luttes chez les nations pour la conquête d'une suprématie commerciale. [Economic science and commercial policy—the battle for international economic supremacy.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. 73 Dec. 1929: 636-640.—In spite of theorists from the Physiocrats and Adam Smith to the present, most of whom have espoused free trade and *laissez faire* policies, governments still confuse economic and political considerations, and look to international trade rather than to internal organization for the field for regulatory action to improve their conditions.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

6401. CURCIN, GEORGES. L'activité économique de la Société des Nations et les pays agricoles. [The activity of the League of Nations and agricultural countries.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. 73 Dec. 1929: 644-648.—The League of Nations is the focal point of the conflicting interest of the industrial and the agricultural countries, particularly in respect to agitation for tariff changes. Overlooking the fact that the agricultural crisis is general throughout the world, the industrial factions in good faith wish to impose higher tariff duties. The example of prosperity in the United States is merely confusing because American and European agriculture are not comparable. Some general European action must be taken; it is more and more difficult to conclude bilateral treaties based on tariff concessions. The time is at hand to call for a complete re-consideration of the problem through the League of Nations.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

6402. DECHESNE, LAURENT. Der belgische Aussenhandel seit dem Kriege. [The export trade of Belgium since the War.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 29 (2) Apr. 1929: 306\*-320\*.—The natural resources of Belgium do not suffice to support its extremely dense population. A large proportion of the necessary food-stuffs has to be bought from other countries. Its mineral deposits are nearly exhausted. Only coal and waterpower are still available in sufficient quantities. Belgium, therefore, has to import raw materials and to export these, transformed into finished products. About two-thirds of its industrial products are sold abroad. Its geographic location is very favorable for the development of the export as well as the transit trade. The latter, especially, has rapidly increased in importance since the war. Belgium did not desire a customs union with either Germany or France, for fear of political absorption, and economic cooperation on this basis with the Netherlands is not possible for the time being, as a result of post-war complications in the relations between the two countries. A customs union with Luxemburg, however, was entered upon in 1922. Be-

fore the war Belgium was a free trade country. In consequence of the extremely bad economic situation in Belgium after the war and the depression of the exchange, temporary export and import restrictions were adopted, as well as differential duties. The latter were also used against restrictions imposed by other countries on imports from Belgium. This policy of differential duties was affirmed by a law of 1925. In 1924 a new tariff law was adopted. The duties were a little higher than those before the war, but still on a free trade basis. Commercial treaties were concluded with many countries. The Belgian export trade has recovered remarkably rapidly from the losses sustained through the War, as Belgium was able to offer low prices as a result of low wages. In 1923 the pre-War level again was reached. The trade policy of the Congo has not changed since the war. The volume and value of its trade however, have increased rapidly.—*William Van Royen.*

6403. HALL, RAY. French-American balance of payments in 1928: Our "unfavorable" position. *Analyst* (N. Y. Times). 34 (877) Nov. 8, 1929: 908.—The items entering into the balance of payment between the United States and France for the calendar year of 1928 are estimated and explained. For the year, the United States had a large unfavorable net balance requiring extensive gold shipments.—*H. L. Reed.*

6404. HALL, RAY. Our balance of international payments in the first nine months of 1929. *Analyst* (N. Y. Times). 34 (879) Nov. 22, 1929: 1005, 1006.—*H. L. Reed.*

6405. KAUFMANN, M. Ergebnisse und Perspektiven des Aussenhandels. [Results and perspectives of foreign commerce.] *Volkswirtschaft. d. U. d. S. S. R.* 8 (23) Dec. 1, 1929: 7-14.

6406. KAUMARAPPA, JAGADISAN M. The rise of America as Britain's rival. *Modern Rev.* 45 (6) Jun. 1929: 667-674.—The most significant aspect of recent changes appears in the steady growth of America's world trade when compared with that of Great Britain. There has also been a steady increase of American trade with England's South African colonies, with Egypt, India, Australia, and Canada, accompanied by a corresponding decrease of trade between them and the "mother" country. When compared with the holdings of Great Britain, American capital proves to be several times as large as that of British investors in Canada, Europe, and Latin America. In the Far East, Great Britain is still superior in this respect.—*A. H. Cole.*

6407. MANCERON, FRANÇOIS. Les relations économiques de la Tunisie avec la Belgique. [Economic relations of Tunis with Belgium.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (73) Dec. 1929: 618-619.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

6408. MATSUOKA, Y. Economic co-operation of Japan and China in Manchuria and Mongolia. *Far Eastern Rev.* 25 (8) Aug. 1929: 345-348.—Japan's entrance into Manchuria was a natural consequence of the Russo-Japanese War and wrought significant changes, viz. assurance of the integrity of the territory, operation of railroads, and a supply of capital. At present Japan and Manchuria stand in the relation of consumer and "supplier." Japan cannot go ahead successfully, however, without the friendly cooperation of China, particularly with regard to transportation, law and legislation. (Tables are included on the growth of railways, cultivated areas, increase of population, Japan's investments, and the growth of foreign trade.)—*E. B. Dietrich.*

6409. MOORE, LOUISE. Tobacco trade of the Netherlands and the Netherlands East Indies. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser.* #89. 1929: pp. 69.

6410. PEHRSON, ELMER W. Flow of lead into world trade in 1928. *Mining Congr. J.* 15 (11) Nov.

1929: 835-839.—A review of the sources of supply, points of consumption, and flow of lead between the various countries of the world.—*H. O. Rogers.*

6411. STERNBERG, FRITZ. Der Aussenhandel der vier Welthandelsvölker, Japans und Britisch-Indiens in der Vor- und Nachkriegszeit. [The foreign commerce of the four great commercial nations, and of Japan and British India in pre-war and post-war periods.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 29 (2) Apr. 1929: 226\*-243\*.

6412. UNSIGNED. Die Ausfuhr von Manganerz im Fünfjahresplan. [The export of manganese ore in the five-year plan.] *Volkswirtschaft. d. U. d. S. S. R.* 8 (14) Jul. 1929: 17-22.—The steel industry is the principal consumer of manganese, taking 90% of the total world production of this mineral. Significant supplies of manganese ore are found in Russia, India, Brazil and the Africa Gold Coast. Before the war Russia and India contributed 92% of the total manganese ore exports, Russia alone contributing 52%. In Russia the two principal sources of the ore are in Nikopol in the Ukraine and in Chiatyry in the Caucasus. The latter is the largest body of manganese ore in the world, its supply being estimated at 200 million tons with 40 to 50% manganese. During the world war and the civil war following it, Russian exports were practically nil. The Chiatyry concession was dissolved in 1928-29 and given over to a Soviet trust. The export from both regions is now a monopoly in the hands of the Soviet Russia Manganese Export Company. The export from Russia before the war, 1913, amounted to 1,193,800 tons; in 1927 it was 783,500 tons and in 1928, 514,800 tons.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

6413. UNSIGNED. Britisch Mandaatgebied Kamerun in 1928. [The British Mandate of Cameroon in 1928.] *Econ. Verslagen v. Nederlandsche Diplomatieke Consulaire Ambtenaren.* 23 (3) Dec. 1929: 467-472.—(Contains figures of imports and exports of Cameroon.)—*Cecile Rothe.*

6414. UNSIGNED. De buitenlandse handel van Fransch Indochina met Nederlandsch Indie gedurende 1928. [The trade of French Indo-China with the Dutch East Indies during the year 1928.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg.* 19 (44) Nov. 1929: 386-387.—In 1928 the total value of trade of Indo-China was 2,598,000,000 francs of which the greater part was imported from foreign countries, i.e., all countries except France and French colonies. The value of the imports from the Dutch East Indies was 182,000,000 fr., chiefly consisting of petroleum and petroleum products, 126,000,000 fr., and sugar, 34,000,000 fr. The total value of the exports from Indochina in 1928 was 2,939,000,000 fr., of which 658,000,000 fr. went to France and French colonies, 209,000,000 fr. to the Dutch East Indies; nearly all the export to the Dutch East Indies consisted of rice.—*Cecile Rothe.*

6415. UNSIGNED. Canada: the tourist traffic. *Round Table.* (76) Sep. 1929: 845-852.—Fifteen million persons, mainly from the United States, visit this country of nine million population annually. Only two other industries rank with this "invisible" export.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

6416. UNSIGNED. Residue silk trade in Shanghai. *Chinese Econ. Bull.* 15 (23) Dec. 7, 1929: 290-293.

## MARKETING

(See also Entries 5643, 6312, 6360, 6369, 6588, 6591, 6655, 6730, 6747)

6417. BRISCOE, TRAVER. Installment sales contracts. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 1 (9) Jun. 1929: 28-33.

6418. BURKE, JAMES G., WATERS, H. G., and AVERY, SHERWOOD H. Methods of handling Ameri-

can lumber imports in South America. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Lumber Division Ser.* 1929: pp. 51.

6419. BURRELL, O. K. Financial and operating standards for Oregon retail concerns. *Univ. Oregon. Business Admin. Ser.* 1(2) Oct. 1929: pp. 34.—This bulletin presents the results of a study of the financial position and operating statistics of 196 of the most successful merchants in Oregon. It discusses the use of standards in the granting of credit, and also in internal analysis. The following standard ratios are listed and explained: (1) current ratio; (2) ratio of sales to merchandise; (3) number of days' sales in merchandise; (4) ratio of sales to receivables; (5) number of days' sales in receivables; (6) receivables per dollar of merchandise; (7) sales per dollar of investment in fixtures; (8) owner's investment per dollar of liabilities; (9) sales per dollar of owner's investment; and (10) ratio of rent to sales. Ratios are then given for hardware, drug, men's clothing, grocery, jewelry, and shoe stores, with summaries for each.—*H. M. Haas.*

6420. CUNNINGHAM, J. D. Twenty years of business growth and the part advertising has played. *Class & Indus. Marketing.* 20(2) Dec. 1929: 27-29, 64.

6421. DAUGHERTY, WILLIAM T. Methods of handling American lumber in Germany, Spain and Italy. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Lumber Division Ser.* 1929: pp. 70.

6422. EPSTEEN, ELLIOT E. Radio advertising. *Commonwealth.* 5(49) Dec. 1929: 401-405.

6423. HAUCK, CHAS. W. Farmers' produce markets in Ohio. *Ohio Agric. Exper. Station. Bull.* #433. Nov. 1929: pp. 46.—A study of farmers' produce markets in the state of Ohio. It was found that public produce markets were maintained in 16 Ohio municipalities in 1928. There were 21 in 1924. The total number of municipal markets in the sixteen cities was 29, of which 25 were retail and 4 wholesale. Street curb markets are rapidly becoming relics of the past. Increasing traffic congestion in city streets coupled with a desire on the part of buyers and sellers for better protection from the elements and for improved sanitary conditions, has in many places forced the abandonment of these markets or the substitution of some type of covered market place, located where it interferes as little as possible with traffic. There were six farmer-owned produce markets in Ohio in 1928. All were stock companies rather than cooperative enterprises. All were of recent origin, the oldest having been established in 1916. Where farmer-owned markets have been substituted for municipal markets in Ohio cities, marketing conditions for both buyers and sellers have been improved.—*J. I. Falconer.*

6424. MIDDLETON, R. N. Marketing Georgia peaches. *Georgia Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #155. 1929: pp. 21.

6425. NELSON, MILTON N. Are Clearing House associations sound? *Cooperative Marketing J.* 3(6) Nov. 1929: 169-175.—Many instances are cited which indicate that marketing organizations with a membership composed of both private dealers and producers are not successful. Trade associations, on the other hand, which merely give out information and do not attempt to handle the product are very useful.—*Gordon W. Sprague.*

6426. SIMPSON, R. B. Shall we tax the small order? *Printers' Ink.* 149(7) Nov. 14, 1929: 57-64.—In order to maintain their profit margins, distributors must discourage orders small enough to fall in a sub-profit group. Volume of sales is desirable only when it is volume at a profit. The small order evil should be curbed by a downright refusal to accept, or by a tax or penalty price on the small, nuisance order. Competition is forcing manufacturers, apparently, into production of smaller packages which are tending to become new

units of order, on which the distributor's gross margin is smaller but his costs of operation virtually the same. The wholesaler's solution is a sliding scale of quantity discounts that accurately reflect his costs, and a rigorous enforcement of such a price list.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

6427. THIEMANN, A. H. Canadian market for sawmill and woodworking machinery. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #667. 1929: pp. 30.

6428. TRICHOCHÉ, G. NESTLER. L'étude économique des ventes par acomptes. [The economic study of installment sales.] *Rev. d. Etudes Coopératives.* 8(29) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 82-101.

6429. UNSIGNED. Operating results and policies of building material dealers in 1928. *Bur. Business Research, Graduate School of Business Admin., Harvard Univ., Bull.* #81. 1929: pp. 70.—"The figures presented in this bulletin are based on operating statements for the year 1928 received by the Bureau from 314 individual building material dealers and 55 line yards with aggregate sales of \$141,879,757. The firms reporting were located in 41 states and Canada. These 369 firms were classified for analysis as line yards or individual dealers, and the latter firms were grouped in the following six divisions according to the type of merchandise handled: lumber; mason material; lumber and mason material; lumber and coal; mason material and coal; and lumber, mason material, and coal. No common figures were computed for the line yards or for the lumber, mason material, and coal group." There is included a two year comparison of identical firms; the effects of the following factors are analyzed: sales volume, size of city, geographic location, sales increase or decrease, practice of direct shipment sales, rate of stock-turn; and finally, variations of operating performance are studied by groups of firms classified according to rate of profit or loss.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

6430. UNSIGNED. Operating results of retail stationers and office outfitters in 1928. *Bur. Business Research, Graduate School of Business Admin., Harvard Univ. Bull.* #80. 1929: pp. 35.—A thorough-going analysis of the operating costs of 275 retail stationers and office outfitters is presented. The problem is found to be complicated by the fact that such stores sell consumers' goods and business operating supplies (including a definite class or specialty, printed forms and ruled work); these two markets require different marketing organizations. In towns of 50,000 to 99,000, single firms seem able to serve both types of markets successfully, but in larger centers, the pressure of competition seems to have driven such general stationers to add to a relatively high cost of doing business (high because of the necessity of being favorably located in shopping centers) the further expense of outside salesmen. Therefore, in larger cities, specialization seems to have developed most profitably; in such cases, firms relying largely on outside selling were able to use less expensive quarters. Detailed data for various costs are presented. Trends of sales volume by classifications are indicated, and studies made of the relation between rate of stock turn and other factors. A general conclusion is reached that the current general conditions of the trade are satisfactory, and that differences in net profits are likely to be functions of skill of management.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

## STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entries 5572, 5574, 6487, 6493, 6508, 6516, 6540, 6550, 6646, 6674)

6431. BUTORAC, JOSIP. The development and work of Jugoslav bourses with special reference to

shares and securities. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 4(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 160-164.

6432. GARDNER, KELSEY B. A business analysis of the producers live stock commission association of national stock yards, Illinois. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Circ.* #86. Nov. 1929: pp. 44.

6433. HARWOOD, E. C. The aftermath of getting something for nothing: causes, effects, remedies. *Annalist (N. Y. Times)*. 34(880) Nov. 29, 1929: 1052-1053, 1095.—The decline in stock prices is traceable to the inflationary development in credit from 1920 to 1929 ending in a speculative spree. Added to the money cause was the normal mob psychological development of "isms" such as "new era," Foster and Catchings' theories, Fisher's rationalization, and the desire to "get something for nothing." The effects are the "freezing" of bank loans approximating the land mortgage condition of Middle West banks in 1920, and the difficulty of liquidating high inventories represented by instalment purchases. Approximately 15,000,000 persons were affected by the stock price decline because inflation was made possible by the origination of deposit currency exceeding capital goods. This credit was in excess over genuine needs for distribution purposes. The remedy proposed is a study of the use of bank credit, so that in future scientific utilization will be applied. No specific method for such scientific application is proposed except that, since there is implied blame on Federal Reserve policies of the past, there is a like admonition that the Federal Reserve policies should, in future, be adjusted to prevent similar orgies of speculation.—*Robert L. Smitley.*

6434. LONG, ROBERT CROZIER. Bears on Burgstrasse put to rout during height of Wall Street panic. *Annalist (N. Y. Times)*. 34(878) Nov. 15, 1929: 956, 957.—In this article there is some discussion of the extent to which stock market values in different international centers have moved independently.—*H. L. Reed.*

6435. MARTIGNAN, P. La crise à Wall Street. [The Wall Street crisis.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 141(420) Nov. 10, 1929: 272-284.—Historical summary of stock market influences 1927-1929, with particular reference to the role of the Federal Reserve System. The principal causes of the great boom of Wall Street are (1) the prodigious development of an immense territory, (2) the irrepressible optimism of a whole people, and (3) the imprudence of a central financial policy, of which too often the directing principals have not succeeded in breaking away from considerations dictated for the most part by the political situation.—*Victor von Szeliski.*

6436. PIETRI-TONELLI, ALFONSO DE. Wall Street. *Nuova Antologia*. 268(1385) Dec. 1, 1929: 352-364.

6437. SINHA, H. Jute futures in Calcutta. *Economica* (27) Nov. 1929: 330-337.

6438. SISSON, FRANCIS H. Prosperity after the market decline. *Rev. of Revs.* 80(6) Dec. 1929: 52-55.—The recent break in stock prices has been carried to unwarranted levels because of good business prospects and the advent of a new type of investor. This new investor is a result of widely diffused prosperity and the "investment-mindedness" that developed during the war period. He had neither the experience nor the knowledge to operate in the financial markets. "The small investor is, then, to a large extent, the victim of his own imagination." The rebound of confidence after the break was as sudden as had been the break. Emphasis was put upon the fundamentally sound conditions of business and the necessary relationship between stock prices and earnings. The ample and widely diffused income of the American people will make any industrial and commercial reaction only temporary. The abun-

dance of natural resources relative to the population in the United States is an element of strength.—*Clyde Olm Fisher.*

6439. SLADE, HELEN. The changing stock market. *Independent Woman*. 8(2) Nov. 1929: 498.—A study of trading on the New York Stock Exchange for the past thirty years reveals interesting changes in the types of industries presented. Each bull market since 1900 appears to have been fostered by a new industry, except that steels have always maintained predominance. Steels led sales in 1901, with Brooklyn Rapid Transit a second leader. Food stocks were rare, being represented by National Biscuit, Woolworth, Sears Roebuck, and National Harvester. Motor stocks began to be noticed in 1913. Wearing apparel listings and building equipment stock acquired favor in 1922, but oil shares saw a big turnover in the week ending April 21, 1922. Overshadowing oils and steels in 1928 were the stocks of public utilities, electrical companies, movies, radio, and food companies. Stocks contributing to personal comfort and relaxation dominated the 1928 market.—*Helen Slade.*

6440. UNSIGNED. The stock markets in November, 1929. *Rotterdamsche Bankvereniging (Monthly Rev.)*. 10(12) Dec. 1929: 310-314.

6441. UNSIGNED. The movement of stocks by groups since 1926: effect of the break. *Annalist (N. Y. Times)*. 34(877) Nov. 8, 1929: 907-908, 951.—Stocks are separated by groups in order to assist the reader in determining the lines in which the fall recession made the greatest inroads.—*H. L. Reed.*

## INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

(See also Entry 5921)

### PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 5610, 6345, 6498, 6664, 6779, 7203)

6442. BERLINER, H. O umieralności wśród członków (mężczyzn) kas chorych w województwach centralnych, zachodnich i południowych. [The mortality of male members of the insurance funds in the central, western and southern departments of Poland.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny*. 6(3) 1929: 1186-1192.—*O. Eisenberg.*

6443. BONBRIGHT, JAMES C., and KATZ, DAVID. Valuation of property to measure fire insurance losses. *Columbia Law Rev.* 29(7) Nov. 1929: 857-900.—In any study of the theory of valuation as built up by the courts, consideration should be given to interpretations placed upon cases involving loss of value due to fire. At present most states provide for the use of a standard fire insurance policy in which the measure of damage is usually prescribed as "actual cash value (ascertained with proper deductions for depreciation) of the property at the time of the loss or the damage, but not exceeding the amount it would cost to repair or replace the same with material of like kind and quality, within a reasonable time after such loss or damage." This clause is designed to indemnify the insured, but in application, because the measure of loss is frequently determined by replacement cost, it more often serves only to restore a physical asset without adequately meeting actual loss. In some situations this replacement figure may more than indemnify and in others, under-indemnity may occur depending upon the exact time the measure of loss is to be made, the extent to which depreciation and especially obsolescence are taken into consideration, and whether purchase price or sales price is to be used as a standard. Upon this third point judicial opinion differs widely depending on the

stage in the course of production the goods happen to be in. Thus for merchandise in the hands of a dealer, the valuation is assumed to be cost excluding any mark-up for profit, while manufacturers' goods are usually measured by current selling price. In the valuation of buildings to establish loss, conflict of opinion revolves around the use of "market" value at the time of loss as a proper interpretation of "actual loss of cash value" or replacement cost with proper deductions for depreciation. Recent cases and notably in *McAnarney vs. Newark Fire Insurance Company*, (247 N. Y. 176) the opinion has been that replacement cost should be used with, however, the right to introduce any relevant evidence showing the character of the depreciation (which includes also obsolescence) which has taken place.—*G. Wright Hoffman*.

**6444. DUFFIELD, EDWARD D.** Life insurance habits of Americans. *Proc. Twenty-third Annual Convention, Assn. Life Insurance Presidents*. Dec. 12-13, 1929: 113-143.

**6445. DUNHAM, HOWARD P.** Modern standards of supervision. *Proc. Twenty-third Annual Convention, Assn. Life Insurance Presidents*. Dec. 12-13, 1929: 65-71.

**6446. ECKER, FREDERICK H.** Stabilizing life through life insurance. *Proc. Twenty-third Annual Convention, Assn. Life Insurance Presidents*. Dec. 12-13, 1929: 26-48.

**6447. FRID, GÉNÉRAL.** Les assurances privées et la loi sur les assurances sociales. [Private insurance and the law of social insurance.] *Écon. Nouvelle*. 26 (285) Dec. 1929: 483-493.—This article is concerned with the problem of employees not subject to the Social Insurance Law. They should be provided for through private group insurance, the cost to be shared with the employer. This cost would not be burdensome in competition, not would it unduly raise the cost of living. Such insurance should cover only permanent total disability, death, and old age, these employees being in a reasonably good position to meet other risks.—*R. H. Blanchard*.

**6448. HAAFTEN, M. VAN.** Aanteekeningen over compagnonsverzekering. [Notes about partnership insurance.] *Verzekeerings-Archief*. 10 (4) Oct. 1929: (177)-(190).—The division of a partnership insurance into a number of separate insurances each with only one insured person or with only one beneficiary (the beneficiary not being insured in the same policy) is discussed with special references to death duties. Special provisions are necessary for the right of surrender.—*A. G. Ploeg*.

**6449. HOLWERDA, A. O.** Rapport van de Commissie tot bestudeering van het Luchtvaartrisiko. [Report of the committee on aviation risk.] *Levensverzekering (Special number)*. 1929.—On basis of present meagre statistical material (cited in the report) and the premiums payable by aeronautics (20-40%) it may be concluded that the aeronautic risk is very heavy. Holwerda recommends the centralization of aviation insurance in order to secure uniformity and to obtain in less time a sufficient basis of experience for calculating rates.—*A. G. Ploeg*.

**6450. JONES, ARTHUR.** Agricultural and livestock insurance. *Scottish J. Agric.* 9 (2) Apr. 1928: 168-176; (3) Jul. 1928: 297-303; (4) Oct. 1928: 414-420.—The insurance facilities in Great Britain fall considerably short of meeting the insurance needs of the farmer. It may be doubted that joint stock insurance companies will at any time be able to assume the risks peculiar to farming at premiums that the farmers can afford to pay. Apart from a number of small and specialized insurance societies, the most important development in agricultural insurance in England is the National Union Mutual Insurance Society. A very small percentage of the livestock on English farms is

insured. The article contains 12 statistical tables showing prevailing rates for livestock insurance by classes of animals and by value groups, loss experiences of specified organizations, growth or decline of membership or volume of risks for groups of organizations, and samples and comparisons of livestock mortality data.—*V. N. Valgren*.

**6451. LINDNER, K.** Tarieven voor lijfrenteverzekering. [Rates for life annuities insurance.] *Verzekeerings Archief*. 10 (4) Oct. 1929: 129-148.—After having remarked that there is little or no uniformity among life insurance companies in regard to premium rates for deferred annuities, Lindner, actuary of the Dutch State Insurance Bank, discusses the subject of fluctuations in the rate of interest and changes in mortality in the past and draws conclusions in regard to probable interest and mortality rates in the future. His method utilizes rates of mortality, classified by causes of death. He compares the results of his calculations with the mortality experience of the Dutch State Insurance Bank and the mortality tables used by them.—*A. G. Ploeg*.

**6452. OLY, J. C.** De sterfte-ervaring in diverse leeftijdsgroepen. [Mortality experience in different age groups.] *Verzekeerings-Archief*. 10 (4) Oct. 1929: (166)-(171).—From the data of Dutch life insurance companies covered in this article, the ratio between the expected and actual numbers of deaths below the age of 50 years was less than the average ratio for all ages, while above 60 years it was greater than the average ratio.—*A. G. Ploeg*.

**6453. PATTERSON, E. W.** The law on unfinished building fires. *J. Amer. Insur.* 6 (11) Nov. 1929: 9-12.—While a building is under construction, it is subject to a fire hazard frequently greater than after it is completed. During the period of construction, both owner and builder have an insurable interest in the building. Though the builder has a lien against the property prior to all other interests until payment is received, in the event of fire he does not have an equally direct lien against the proceeds of insurance carried by others. Accordingly, the builder should insure his interest as such against fire to include tools and machinery as well as materials. The builder should include also his contingent liability interest growing out of the adequate fulfillment of his contract. Exceptions to this rule are to be found in builder's contracts which exempt him from liability in case of fire and where a joint fire policy has been taken out to cover owner and builder.—*G. Wright Hoffman*.

**6454. PENNINGTON, ROBERT.** Life insurance trusts. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 1 (8) May 1929: 24-32; (10) Jul. 1929: 18-24.

**6455. REQUENA, JOSÉ LUIS.** La nacionalización de las compañías de seguros es urgente. [The nationalization of insurance companies is urgent.] *Economista*. 3 (30) Nov. 15, 1929: 21.—Mexico should follow the example of several European countries by nationalizing the insurance business. This would assure the reinvestment in the Republic of national savings which now are taken abroad to benefit foreign countries. More than 13,000,000 pesos yearly now leave the country annually as premiums paid to foreign companies.—*Chester Lloyd Jones*.

**6456. SCHAEDELERLÉ, FRÉDÉRIC.** L'assurance contre l'incendie en Alsace. [Fire insurance in Alsace.] *Bull. Soc. Indus. de Mulhouse*. 95 (7) Sep. 1929: 521-535; (8) Oct. 1929: 603-623.

**6457. ULLRICH, HANS, and HAASEN, HERBERT.** Das private Versicherungswesen im Jahre 1928. [The field of private insurance during 1928.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 131 (1) Jul. 1929: 90-112.—A circumstantial report on the changes and developments in the field of insurance in Germany and 24 other countries during the year 1928.—*C. W. Hasek*.

**6458. UNSIGNED.** Casualty insurance for gas and electric utilities. *Natl. Electric Light Assn., Report Insur. Committee.* N.E.L.A. Publ. #016. Nov. 1929: pp. 9.—Casualty insurance is treated as it affords indemnity against: (1) direct loss or damage to property; (2) liability for claims for death or personal injury; and (3) damage to property of others, resulting from accidents or casualties. The principal policy forms of interest to public utilities which protect against claims made upon the assured because of his legal liability are outlined and discussed. Examples of forms of insurance which usually cover both direct loss to the assured and his liability to others are included along with other forms of casualty insurance which usually cover only direct loss or damage to the property of the assured. A brief bibliography concludes the report.—*Karl K. Van Meter.*

**6459. VALGREN, V. N.** Insurance to fit the farmer's needs. *J. Amer. Insur.* 6(11) Nov. 1929: 19-20.—In the light of the farmer's many needs, present facilities in the field of insurance are inadequate.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

## SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 6447, 6575, 6629, 6652, 6667, 6921, 7220)

**6460. ABRAMSON, A.** Social insurance in Soviet Russia. *J. Pol. Econ.* 37(4) Aug. 1929: 377-399.—The system of social insurance of the USSR may be regarded as a vast social experiment, and although not yet complete it compares favorably with the systems of social insurance in other countries. Under the Soviet system a determined effort has been made to insure as many as ten million persons against physical risks and the economic risk of unemployment. More than a billion rubles are devoted to this purpose annually. According to the calculations of an expert, the amount raised in the period 1925-1926 for the social insurance program represented 3.7% of the income of the whole population of the USSR and 11.7% of the income of wage-earners. In a country where the standard of wages is as low as it is in the Union these figures obviously indicate a serious attempt to prevent the workers' standard of living from being impaired by physical hazards and employment uncertainties. Although the Soviet system of social insurance covers the main body of workers in industry, commerce, and transport and a portion of the seasonal workers, it does not include either the great majority of agricultural workers or certain classes of workers who are difficult to reach, such as persons employed by artisans. Thus the system favors urban workers at the expense of rural workers.—*S. H. Nerlove.*

**6461. BETOCCHI, GIORGIO.** Punti oscuri nella assicurazione malattie professionali. [Some aspects of the insurance for industrial diseases.] *Rassegna d. Previdenza Soc.* Aug. 1929: 4-13.—Dr. Betocchi analyzes the Italian Royal Decree of May 15, 1929, introducing compulsory insurance for industrial diseases, from the point of view of the physicians who will be entrusted with the application of the new law. The author clarifies certain points of the law which are liable to misinterpretation, such as the provisions concerning contributory causes of disease and the part regulating the activity of the physician. Another point is the duty imposed by the law on the worker—a duty but not a right—to receive the hospital treatment declared necessary by the insurer.—*Maria Castellani.*

**6462. COHEN, JOSEPH L.** L'assicurazione sociale e le classi medie. [Social insurance for the middle classes.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 5(4) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 25-37.—The author, professor at Cambridge University (England), discusses the opportunities for extending social insurance to the middle classes. He

gives reasons for extending this form of protection to the middle classes, though calling attention to the difficulty of defining the limits of the term. Before the war such insurance would have been opposed by the middle classes themselves. Since the war the situation has changed and the middle classes are asking for insurance protection. Such insurance ought to be introduced to cover only types of risk where there is real need. In some countries pensions to widows and orphans should be the first step, in other countries old-age pensions. In any case the organization must be studied and planned independently of the system already in existence for workers. Premiums and collection of funds must be determined and organized on a practicable basis. The insurance may be either compulsory or voluntary with a state subsidy. So far as concerns the burden of insurance, this problem may be solved after the groups to be included are determined. The administration might be combined with that of workers' insurance. In such a case the charge might be divided equally among the employers, employees and the state. The benefit should be graduated, either on the basis of income classes or on a percentage basis. The author closes with a statement of the advantages of such insurance.—*Maria Castellani.*

**6463. DEDÉ, E.** Les assurances sociales et les sociétés de secours mutuels. [Social insurance and mutual aid societies.] *Rev. Catholiques d. Inst. et du Droit.* 67 Jan.-Feb. 1929: 43-65.

**6464. D'ESTAING, ED. GISCARD.** Les répercussions économiques des assurances sociales. [The economic effects of social insurance.] *Rev. Catholiques d. Inst. et du Droit.* 67 Jan.-Feb. 1929: 3-12.

**6465. FRAKENBERG, H. von.** Allerlei aus dem Bereiche des Sozialrechts. [Notes on social insurance.] *Ann. d. Deutschen Reichs.* 60-61 1927-1928: 349-393.

**6466. HOVEN, H. TH.** De Vrijwillige Ouderdomsverzekering. [The Dutch voluntary old-age insurance system.] *Levensverzekering.* 10(4) Oct. 1929: 129-146.—Hoven describes the changes in the Dutch voluntary old age insurance system since April 1, 1925.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

**6467. KORKISCH, HUBERT.** Il recente sviluppo delle assicurazioni sociali in Cecoslovacchia. [The recent development of social insurance in Czechoslovakia.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 5(4) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 9-24.—A survey of the different branches of social insurance in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia began adopting the old Austrian legislation on social insurance. The organization of accident insurance has remained almost unchanged. The application of disability and old age insurance was extended in 1919 and in 1920 to agricultural and domestic workers. Family insurance has been made compulsory and the whole organization has been concentrated in local institutions. The law of February 21, 1929 on the insurance of salaried employees supplements a detailed list of the groups of employees for which insurance is compulsory with the principle that insurance is compulsory for all intellectual workers. The author also analyzes insurance for miners.—*Maria Castellani.*

**6468. MITSCHKE, WALTER.** Die ärztliche Feststellung der Arbeitsfähigkeit und ihre Schwierigkeiten. [Medical determination of disability and its difficulties.] *Arbeit u. Beruf.* 8(24) Dec. 25, 1929: 560-564.

**6469. LEPELLETIER, F.** Les assurances sociales: Les expériences de l'étranger. [Social insurance: foreign experience.] *Rev. Catholiques d. Inst. et du Droit.* 67 Mar.-Apr., 1929: 101-126.

**6470. LESTAPIS, SAMUEL de.** Les assurances sociales et l'agriculture. [Social insurance and agriculture.] *Rev. Catholiques d. Inst. et du Droit.* 67 Jan. Feb. 1930: 13-28.

**6471. OVIO, GIUSEPPE.** Tavole per gl'infortuni oculari. [Tables for eye injuries.] *Rassegna d. Previ-*

denza Soc. Aug. 1929: 20-49.—Eye injuries, according to Italian law, if caused by an industrial accident are compensable in proportion to the loss of working capacity. The author discusses formulae for determining loss of working capacity for different degrees of loss of function of one or both eyes.—*Maria Castellani.*

6472. SCHUMAN, ROBERT. Les assurances sociales en Alsace-Lorraine. [Social insurance in Alsace-Lorraine.] *Rev. Catholiques d. Inst. et du Droit.* 67 Mar.-Apr. 1929: 127-142.

6473. UNSIGNED. Changes in the estimated numbers of insured persons in the various industries in 1923-1929. *Ministry Labour Gaz.* 37 (11) Nov. 1929: 392-397.—The number of persons who were insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts of Great Britain between the ages of 16 and 64 amount to 11,834,000 estimated as of July 1929. During the six year period, July, 1923-July, 1929, there was an increase of 8.4%. There was not a uniform increase each year. Factors causing changes in the number of insured included changes in eligibility due to age or employment status, changes in the restrictions governing the law and changes in industrial conditions. These factors affected certain industries and certain parts of the country more than others.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

6473. UNSIGNED. Die Gesundheitsfürsorge der Invalidenversicherung im Jahre 1928. [Health work of the German health insurance system in 1928.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 9 (21) Nov. 1929: 899-900.

6475. UNSIGNED. Unemployment insurance acts report of Committee of Inquiry. *Ministry of Labour Gaz.* 37 (11) Nov. 1929: 398-399.—On July 25, 1929, a Committee of Inquiry was appointed by the Minister of Labour of Great Britain to report on the operation of the unemployment Insurance Acts. This committee made an extensive survey of the situation. Part One of their report is concerned with the detailed provisions and operation of the acts as now enforced; Part Two related mainly to the statutory condition which states that a claimant will not be paid unless he is genuinely seeking work and is unable to find suitable employment. Upon the basis of their analysis a number of recommendations for improvement were made.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

6476. WALLAERT, ANDRÉ. Les assurances sociales et l'avenir des organisations professionnelles d'assurance et d'assistance. [Social insurance and the future of workers' insurance and benefit organizations.] *Rev. Catholiques d. Inst. et du Droit.* 67 May-Jun. 1929: 235-249.

or investment in countries where money brings higher returns. Contraction of currency is the answer in the first case, and in the second, an increase in the discount rate. The author does not consider the gold basis an ideal system for the regulation of prices since fluctuations in the value of gold have more of a tendency to aggravate than to attenuate economic cycles.—*P. J. Haegy.*

6478. BURNS, ARTHUR F. Quantity theory and price stabilization. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19 (4) Dec. 1929: 561-579.—This paper aims to refute B. M. Anderson's formulation and attempt at disproof of the quantity theory, as presented in his "Commodity Price Stabilization a False Goal of Central Bank Policy," *Chase Econ. Bull.* 9 (3). The argument falls into three main parts. (1) Anderson's conclusion that "prices in 1928 would have to be eighty-three per cent higher than they are, if the quantity theory were true" is invalid; for in estimating the magnitude of the factors in the equation of exchange the best statistical materials available for the purpose were not used. For the period 1919-1928 when more appropriate data are utilized, a rather close agreement between the two members of the equation is achieved. (2) Anderson's statistical calculations are inconsistent with his own statement that the equation of exchange is a "simple truism." Since the equation of exchange unites a number of putative determinants of the price level, expresses the price level as a function of a number of variables and gives the precise form of the function, it is much more than a "simple truism"; and an analysis of the processes summarized in the equation of exchange reveals that the two sides of the equation will seldom, if ever, balance precisely. (3) Anderson's argument that the quantity theory is the "basis of the whole project of stabilization of prices by central bank action" is also unsatisfactory. The proposal for price stabilization through central bank manipulation of discount rates is not linked indissolubly to the quantity theory, and can be bottomed equally well on an opposing theory such as the banking theory.—*A. F. Burns.*

6479. BURNS, ARTHUR F. The relative importance of check and cash payments. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (168) Dec. 1929: 420-424.—The actual ratio of check to cash payments cannot be calculated because of the inadequacy of the available statistics: the outstanding deficiency is the absence of data on the velocity of circulation of money. However, it is possible to ascertain roughly the relative changes in the ratio of check to cash payments by translating into numeric form certain *a priori* considerations as to the movement of the turnover of money. General analysis suggests: (1) that the velocity of circulation of money will show a high degree of "secular stability"; (2) that the cyclical changes in the turnover of money are concordant with, but of lesser amplitude than, fluctuations in deposits activity; and (3) that under certain conditions, as in a period of intense speculative activity, the relative velocities of circulation of money and deposits may diverge widely. On the basis of these general considerations (and certain additional arbitrary assumptions), and statistics of bank debits, checking deposits, and money in circulation, an index of the ratio of check to cash payments is computed for the period 1919-1928. The figure for 1928 is 84% above the figure for 1919. This means that, if the ratio of check to cash payments in 1919 is taken as 9 to 1, check payments accounted for 94.3% of the total volume of payments in 1928. However, the volume of check payments in 1928 was above "normal," for the aggregate of check transactions was appreciably inflated by the unusually extensive speculative trading of that year.—*A. F. Burns.*

## MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

(See also Entries 6105, 6126, 6826)

### MONEY

(See also Entries 6148, 6266, 6272, 6522, 6536)

6477. BERNÁCER, GERMÁN. La técnica del retorno al patrón oro. [The technique of a return to the gold basis.] *Rev. Nacional. de Econ.* 28 (85) May-Jun. 1929: 405-418.—The question of the rate at which the Spanish peseta should be stabilized is discussed in this article. Stabilizing the currency at, or somewhat below its present rate of exchange, with no attempt to bring it back to par would be the best antidote for speculation. A higher rate would favor importation and hamper exportation, while too low a rate, would provoke a sudden increase in prices. A certain amount of the gold reserve might be placed in circulation, exchange to be regulated automatically by export or import of gold. Gold might leave the country for two reasons: payment for imports,

**6480. FRIDAY, DAVID.** French gold and world credit. *Bankers Mag.* 119(5) Nov. 1929: 665-669.—By hoarding gold the Bank of France is embarrassing the central banks of other countries. During the past year the Bank of France has absorbed \$42,000,000 of gold. This brings the total gold holdings of that institution to \$1,575,000,000. "The Bank of England holds \$650,000,000 of gold and the Reichsbank \$530,000,000. The total monetary gold stock of the United States at the end of August was \$4,359,573,000. The national income of the United States is about eight times as large as that of France." The law of Sep. 1926, authorizing the Bank of France to buy gold has brought the bank over \$200,000,000 of gold from the French people and about \$650,000,000 has been derived from imports. When in June, 1928, the franc was formally and legally stabilized, French gold holdings had reached \$1,136,000,000 and the bank held in addition over 27,000,000,000 francs of sight balance abroad. Now after fifteen months she holds \$1,575,000,000 of gold and still foreign funds of over \$1,000,000,000. Large amounts of these funds can be brought home in the form of gold at short notice. "This absorption and sterilization of gold by France is the most serious international financial problem which confronts the world today."—*Helen Stade.*

**6481. KEMMERER, EDWIN WALTER.** El patrón de oro. [The gold standard.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 3(6) Dec. 1929: 325-334.

**6482. KRZYŻANOWSKI, WIT.** Teoretyczna możliwość stabilizacji siły kupna pieniądza. [The theoretical possibilities of stabilizing the purchasing power of money.] *Ekonomista.* 29(2) May 1929: 39-52.—After analyzing the current monetary theories of business cycles and the problem of stabilization of economic life by means of currency manipulation, the author comes to the following conclusions: (1) The determination of changes in the purchasing power of the monetary unit rests on the assumptions that the national income and its distribution remain unchanged and that the same is true with regard to the graduation scale of the utility of goods. For practical purposes changes in these assumptions may be disregarded. (2) There is no way of determining exactly, with reference to the amount of money, the point where inflation or deflation begins. (3) In applying measures to restore prices there is no proof that equilibrium has been attained after the level of prices has been reestablished. Even an ideal system of money or credit cannot ensure a stable economic life or eliminate cyclical disturbances. It is impossible to distinguish with certainty the structural from the cyclical changes. Methods of stabilizing economic conditions by means of money may be useful when applied to short periods during which no serious changes occur in the national income and its distribution.—*O. Eisenberg.*

**6483. MASSÓ, CRISTÓBAL.** La política monetaria española, 1868-1928. [The monetary policy of Spain, 1868-1928.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 28(83) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 17-37.—The author divides the years 1868-1928 into four periods which he characterizes as follows: (1) 1868-1878, recklessness; (2) 1879-1901, ignorance and daring; (3) 1902-1914, good intentions; (4) 1913-1928, negligence and government interference. In October, 1868, Spain became a member of the Latin Monetary Union, the other members being France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland. These countries agreed to establish a currency on the principle of bimetalism, i.e., on a gold and silver basis, with silver valued at a fixed ratio to gold. By 1873, silver had depreciated in value more than 59% and, in conformity with economic law, gold began to disappear. In 1874 the coining of silver was limited by common agreement of the members of the Union and entirely suspended in 1878. After 1879 Spain continued to coin

silver money, the only country in Europe trying to maintain silver at a fixed ratio with gold. Gold disappeared and in 1898 the peseta had depreciated 54%. The circulation of banknotes had increased from 193 million pesetas to 1,636 millions between the years 1879 and 1901. After 1902 the government made an effort to restore the value of the peseta by contracting the currency, imposing import duties payable in gold, and establishing a gold reserve. As a result of the new policy the depreciation of the peseta had been reduced to 7.68% in 1913. The war brought to Spain huge sums of gold so that at the present time the Spanish gold reserve is around 21 billion pesetas. In 1919 or 1920 it would have been easy to return to a genuine gold basis. In 1919 a law was passed prohibiting speculation in foreign exchange and in 1924, another law prohibiting the export of gold, silver or banknotes, but nothing rational was done between 1914 and 1928 to maintain the value of Spanish money. The author is in favor of a return to a free gold market with an elastic currency adapted to the needs of business and not regulated solely by the borrowing needs of the government or the whims of the shareholders of the Bank of Spain.—*P. J. Haegy.*

**6484. SOMMER, A.** Die Makute, ein Irrtum der Geldlehre. [The Macoute, an error of monetary theory.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 131(1) Jul. 1929: 1-32.—In the Portuguese colony of Angola and neighboring territories a piece of clothing, called a *macoute*, was originally used as money. It was brought under Portuguese monetary control at first by stamping it as money, and later a coinage was developed upon it. It is an example of primitive money developed by Europeans. Montesquieu in his *L'Esprit des Loix* explained it as an abstract unit of value, without any physical counterpart, and in the literature of monetary theory it has passed current uncritically as a prominent example of an abstract unit of value employed among primitive peoples. Historical investigation indicates that this view is false, and any theory built upon it as an example of a primitive abstract unit of value is without foundation.—*C. W. Hasek.*

**6485. STAEHELIN, MAX.** La situation monétaire de la Suisse. [The monetary situation of Switzerland.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Etudes et d'Expansion.* 73 Dec. 1929: 649-655.—The article discusses the change in the new Swiss bank law which authorizes the National Bank to redeem its notes in gold or bullion (as before) or, at the Bank's option, in foreign exchange on countries having a free gold market.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

**6486. UNSIGNED.** Dr. Kemmerer's commission ends task in China—reported to have recommended adoption of gold standard for copper—currency debased. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 129(3365) Dec. 21, 1929: 3892-3893.

**6487. UNSIGNED.** The dollar exchange, commodity prices and money rates. A statistical experiment. *Midland Bank Ltd., Monthly Rev.* Dec. 1929-Jan. 1930: 1-4.—Discussion of the part played by movements of relative money rates in the determination of exchange fluctuations. The conclusion is reached that notable departures of exchange rates from purchasing power parities can last for several months at least under the force of powerful factors on the side of money rates. These departures may themselves exercise, through exchange rates, considerable influence on commodity prices.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6488. UNSIGNED.** Geldproblemen in Suriname. [Money problems in Surinam.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 14(727) Dec. 1929: 1083-1084.—In 1920 the export of silver money was forbidden in Surinam. Silver money in Surinam plays the part of gold in other countries. In the years following 1920 the rate of exchange appreciated; the above mentioned pro-

hibition of export was necessary to prevent a great export of silver to the mother country. In September, 1929, this prohibition was abrogated. The consequence was that the store of silver quickly decreased. The rate of exchange was reduced and the demand for drafts exceeded the supply. The Bank has been obliged to ration the sale of drafts. The unfavorable balance of payments of Surinam is considered as a cause of this state of affairs.—*Cecile Rothe*.

**6489. UNSIGNED.** The present gold situation in Canada. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 129(3341) Jul. 6, 1929: 54-56. Dr. C. A. Curtis on Canada's finance act and gold standard.

**6490. UNSIGNED.** Spanish monetary developments: steps toward stabilisation. *Midland Bank Monthly Rev.* Oct.-Nov. 1929: 1-3.

### BANKING

(See also Entries 6104, 6397, 6431, 6433, 6435, 6479, 6485, 6487, 6523, 6536, 6546, 6558)

**6491. "A JUNIOR."** Impressions of French banking. *J. Inst. of Bankers.* 50(8) Nov. 1929: 493-500.—*William E. Dunkman*.

**6492. ANDERSON, BENJAMIN M., Jr.** Bank consolidation in peril of speculation—good banking not promoted by drastic changes. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 129(3356) Oct. 19, 1929: 2479-2481.

**6493. ANDERSON, BENJAMIN M., Jr.** The financial situation. *Chase Econ. Bull.* 9(6) Nov. 22, 1929: 3-15.—Basically, our present troubles grew out of the excessively cheap money and unlimited bank credit available for capital uses and speculation from 1922, with an interruption in 1923, until early 1928. During this period we expanded the deposits of our commercial banks by \$13,500,000,000 and their loans and investments by \$14,500,000,000. Cheap money did not lead businesses to accumulate excessive inventory. Nor did it at first induce uncontrolled speculation, but in the autumn of 1927, when rates of interest were lowered and the volume of credit was expanded the spirit of speculation became "irresistibly strong." In 1927 the gold tide turned. Bank policy was directed by three partially conflicting motives, "the desire to restrain the use of credit for speculative purposes, the desire not to tighten money in foreign countries and the desire not to let money grow tight for business purposes." Artificially low interest rates on money and capital encourage a wasteful use of capital and check savings leading to high rates of interest. The effect of the collapse of stock market speculation upon the outside world will probably be beneficial. It has already eased pressure in foreign money markets. The outside world is looking forward to our taking foreign bonds. During the crisis in New York the banks and brokers acted with foresight and prudence. Banks expanded credit, took over stocks without buyers and prevented demoralization.—*Helen Slade*.

**6494. ANDERSON, GEORGE E.** Causes and significance of the marked growth in foreign trade financing. *Annalist (N. Y. Times).* 34(876) Nov. 1, 1929: 861, 862, 863.—Acceptances by American banks have been increasingly employed not only in financing foreign transactions in which the United States has directly participated, but also in trade transactions between other countries.—*H. L. Reed*.

**6495. AUSTIN, CHELLIS A.** Broadening America's banking policy to meet new economic responsibilities. *Proc. Twenty-third Annual Convention, Assn. Life Insurance Presidents.* Dec. 12-13, 1929: 72-82.—The author traces recent developments in American banking policy.—*C. C. Bayard*.

**6496. BAROU, N.** Tenth anniversary of the Moscow Narodny Bank. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 4(23) Dec. 1, 1929: 421-422.

**6497. BELIN, IVO.** Yugoslav banks in 1928. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 4(11) Nov. 1929: 237-242.

**6498. BLOCKER, JOHN G.** The guaranty of state bank deposits. *Univ. Kansas, Bur. Business Research, Bull.* #11. Jul. 1929: pp. 58.—Aside from an early attempt in New York at guaranteeing bank notes and deposits, the practice did not begin until 1907, when Oklahoma populists passed the first guaranty law. Seven other midwestern, southern or western states joined the movement. Membership was voluntary in three states and compulsory in five. Usually the member banks paid regular, and in some states special, assessments, with deposits as surety for payments. Various forms of administration and custody of the guaranty fund obtained. In all the states the laws have now either been repealed or are inoperative. In all cases the fund proved to be inadequate in the emergency when it was needed. It appears that whatever of valid insurance principles may be embodied in the guaranty plan, to be successful, it must be applied over a wider area having more diversified industries than in any state that has tried the experiment, if indeed it can succeed in any case.—*Jens P. Jensen*.

**6499. CASSEL, GUSTAV.** Reform der Zentralbankgesetzgebung. [Reform of central bank laws.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6(11) Nov. 1921: 972-974.—At present the laws governing central bank reserve ratios diverge widely on account of misapprehension of the guiding principle. Minimum reserve laws merely render useless great stocks of gold in times of crisis. The maintenance of the gold standard would be served better by abandoning legal ratios and by requiring simply the purchase and sale of gold bullion and gold exchange by the central bank at set prices. This policy would economize the world's scanty supply of gold and enable the central bank to pursue unhampered a discount policy which insures gold parity by the correct regulation of the price level.—*H. S. Ellis*.

**6500. DAVIS, HERBERT L.** Banks and banking. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 2(2) Nov. 1929: 7-15.

**6501. DAVISON, GEORGE W.** Banking evolution in America. *Bankers Mag.* 119(5) Nov. 1929: 717-729.—A discussion of mergers, branch banking, chain banking and the unit bank.—*Helen Slade*.

**6502. ELLSWORTH, D. W.** Sharp decline in interest rates; loans of member banks continue to expand. *Annalist (N. Y. Times).* 34(881) Dec. 6, 1929: 1099, 1100, 1101.—Experience in 1893, 1896, 1908, 1921, 1924 is appealed to in order to throw light upon the way stock prices should react to declining money rates.—*H. L. Reed*.

**6503. F., W.** Die Bank für internationale Zahlungen. [The Bank for International Payments.] *Österreichische Volkswirt.* 21(38) Jun. 22, 1929: 1017-1020.

**6504. F., W.** Bank für internationalen Zahlungsausgleich. [Bank for International Settlements.] *Österreichische Volkswirtschaft.* 22(8) Nov. 23, 1929: 214-218.

**6505. GREGORY, T. E.** The practical working of the federal reserve banking system of the United States. *J. Inst. Bankers (London).* 50(9) Dec. 1929: 555-569.—This article discusses the economic, political, and historical factors which have made the Federal Reserve System what it is. The result of the adjustment of the system to changing circumstances is that customs and conventions, not contemplated by the framers, are growing up and making the practical working of the system very different from what was originally intended.—*C. C. Bayard*.

**6506. HOLZMANN, HUGO.** Die Banken Südslawiens im Jahr 1928. [The banks of Yugoslavia in 1928.] *Österreichische Volkswirt.* 21(43) Jul. 27, 1929: 1158-1161.

6507. **HOLZMANN, HUGO.** Südslawische Banken. [Yugoslav banks.] *Südöstliche Warte.* 1(12) Dec. 1929: 624-630.

6508. **HOOVER, CALVIN B.** Brokers' loans and bank deposits. *J. Pol. Econ.* 37(6) Dec. 1929: 713-727.—This article deals with the problem of whether or not the increase in brokers' loans has caused a net movement of deposits from banks outside New York to banks of that city. A study of deposits shows that the total increase in both time and demand deposits of New York City member banks was less than 2 billions during the period 1922 to 1928, inclusive, compared with an increase of brokers' loans of more than 5 billions. Although there has been an increase in deposits in New York, the author questions whether any considerable net drainage of deposits to New York has occurred, for the deposits of outside banks were increasing at the same time. A comparison of member bank reserves and the reserve bank ratio of the second district with the rest of the Federal Reserve System shows that there has been no important net drainage of reserves from the outside to New York, thus eliminating the possibility that deposits of banks outside New York were maintained at their levels by disproportionately heavy borrowings from their Federal Reserve Bank. Thus the evidence shows that the growth of brokers' loans has not caused a net drainage of deposits from the outside to New York. This is explained by the fact that brokers need only small deposits to carry on their business (average brokers' deposits for 1922-1926 were \$20,000,000, while average brokers' loans were \$3,000,000,000). New brokers' loans are used to pay the sellers of stocks thereby causing the proceeds of such loans to appear as deposits throughout the country where they may be used for many non-speculative purposes. This flow away from New York makes it possible for outside banks to loan to New York.—*C. C. Bayard.*

6509. **MATER, A.** Les succursales étrangères des banques françaises et leur surcharge fiscale. [Foreign branches of French banks and excessive taxation.] *Rev. du Droit Bancaire.* 7(10) Nov. 1929: 417-422.

6510. **MINTY, L. Le M.** The "marking" and "certification" of cheques. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 11(4) Nov. 1929: 218-225.

6511. **NIKIFOROV, D.** Joint stock banks in Jugoslavia. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 4(12) Dec. 1929: 264-268.—Joint balance-sheets of the Joint Stock Banks as of Dec. 31 for the years 1923-28.—*William E. Dunkman.*

6512. **PRICE, ANDREW.** The group banking movement. *Bankers' Mag.* 119(6) Dec. 1929: 934-941.—*Helen Slade.*

6513. **RAO, C. HAYAVADANA.** Indigenous banking in India. *Mysore Econ. J.* 15(11) Nov. 1929: 484-488.—A review of a book by L. C. Jain. The first chapter treats of the early history of indigenous banking (beginning in the 17th century although the institution is much older); the second with its structure and functions; the third with its methods; the fourth with interest charges; the fifth with the economic position of the borrowers; the sixth with the relation of indigenous banks with joint stock companies; the seventh with the defects of indigenous banks; and the eighth with the future outlook of indigenous banking. The European banking systems operate in the Presidency towns and the indigenous banks in the rural areas. Indigenous banking is really money lending. Since deposits are not attracted, hoarding is prevalent. There is a lack of a discount market and of organization and leadership. The reserves are scattered and immobile. Usury is general. The author advocates the growth of cooperative societies to break the monopoly of the money lenders. He stresses the importance

of increasing the productivity of the rural borrowers but the reviewer doubts the ability to educate the cultivators into this habit of greater production. The co-operative movement might be utilized for evolving an effective Rural Civil Service by organizing training schools for preparing men and women for entering it. Jain advocates the more secure linking of the indigenous banker and the modern banks through the following chain; a new Reserve Bank, Joint-stock Banks (connected with the Reserve Bank), and indigenous bankers (linked to the Joint-stock Banks by developing the functions of the endorsing *shroff*). Remodelled indigenous banks would attract hoards, advance loans at lesser rates, help in the creation of small indigenous paper which they would readily discount.—*W. E. Dunkman.*

6514. **ROY, NARENDRANATH.** The post office savings bank (India) and the banking enquiry committee. *J. Bengal Natl. Chamber Commerce.* 4(1) Sep. 1929: 52-58.—*H. E. Miller.*

6515. **SAUNTER, J. H.** The effect of variations in the bank rate on gold movements and on trade. *Accountants' J.* 47(559) Nov. 1929: 550-552.—*H. F. Taggart.*

6516. **TRENCH, H. C.** Wall Street and the International Bank, a warning. *Fortnightly Rev.* 126(756) Dec. 2, 1929: 768-774.—At the close of the World War the United States, because of her gold accumulation, was almost ideally situated for the initiation of a peace program. There developed, however, a vast speculative movement of no advantage to the United States and most embarrassing for Europe. The outstanding factor in this movement and its collapse has been the failure of the Federal Reserve System to control the money market. This failure in turn is attributable to the influence of political considerations: namely, the fear of the effect of a drastic money policy on "Coolidge prosperity." The danger of mixing politics and finance is similarly illustrated by the failure of the Austrian *Bodencreditanstalt*. The success of the proposed international bank will depend upon the loyal cooperation of all the central banks and, at this juncture, particularly on that of the Federal Reserve System. Since the Federal Reserve System cannot officially participate in the management of the International Bank the problem is to work out a basis of an understanding that will be free from political control. Such an understanding is of importance to the maintenance by America of her own international financial position.—*E. E. Agger.*

6517. **UNSIGNED.** Capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits of Chicago banks. *Univ. Illinois, Bur. Business Research, Bull.* #24. Jun. 11, 1929: pp. 41.—From 1900 through 1927 the net worth of all Chicago banks varied between 15% and 11% of the aggregate net worth and deposits, indicating a parallel movement of these supply factors. Since 1900 the net worth has increased almost sixfold, built up to an increasing extent by accumulated earnings. State banks have contributed more to this expansion of net worth than national banks. The latter show a marked tendency to carry on their operations with less net worth per dollar of resources than do state banks. When banks are grouped according to age it is seen that they expand their net worth somewhat more rapidly during their early years than later. (There are 11 tables, 3 charts, and an appendix containing statistical data.)—*Lawrence Smith.*

6518. **UNSIGNED.** The Federal Reserve system and branch banking. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 129 Oct. 5, 1929: 2134-2135.

6519. **UNSIGNED.** The Manufacturers Bank of China, Ltd. *Chinese Econ. Bull.* 15(22) Nov. 30, 1929: 278-281.—This is a semi-official or rather government supervised bank. The authorized capital is

\$20,000,000 divided into 200,000 shares. An initial installment of \$5,000,000 has been paid in, \$2,000,000 by the national government, and \$3,000,000 by the merchants. It has deposits of over \$5,000,000. The bank is authorized to make secured loans to parties for the purpose of encouraging and promoting domestic industry and industrialists to be redeemed by installments, issue debentures on behalf of industrial corporations, receive various kinds of deposits, deal in foreign exchange, discount bills, perform certain trust functions, buy and sell bonds and commercial paper, and carry on the regular business of an industrial bank. The establishment of this bank manifests for the first time in the history of China a spirit of cooperation between the Government officials and prominent merchants.—*W. E. Dunkman.*

**6520. UNSIGNED.** Record distribution this year by Christmas Clubs—600 million dollars among 9 million workers. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 129 (3361) Nov. 23, 1929: 3275.

**6521. UPHMA, C. B.** Sharing earnings of reserve banks. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19 (4) Dec. 1929: 619-625.—The disposition of earnings of the Federal Reserve banks is coming to the fore. The original plan is described as well as the later modification which permitted the accumulation of a larger surplus by the banks. Five of the banks now have surpluses equal to 100% of the subscribed capital. Three others are near this figure. With no change in legislation the major portion of the earnings of these banks will in the future, over the 6% dividend on stock, be paid to the government as a franchise tax. Considered as a unit the surplus of the system is only 86% of the total subscribed stock. Senator Glass proposes that after the payment of 6% dividends the earnings of the Reserve banks be disposed of in the following manner: 25% to the federal government as a franchise tax; 25% to be paid into surplus until this equals the total subscribed capital, after which this is added to the payment made to the government; and 50% to the stockholders. Had this rule applied in 1928 the Reserve banks would have paid to their member banks dividends ranging from 10% to 19% rather than the 6% actually paid. It is claimed that the proposed change will induce the reserve banks to exercise more care in keeping down their expenses. The proposal of a southern banker is contrasted with the Glass plan. Under the latter plan the government in 1928 would have received as a franchise tax nearly four million dollars more than was actually paid. This excess would have come from the surplus of the banks. There is serious question as to the advisability of decreasing the surplus which is a guarantee of dividends in years when earnings are low.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

## CREDIT

(See also Entry 6191)

**6522. MITCHELL, LÉONIE M.** The British conception of negotiable instruments vs. the French. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 10 (4) Nov. 1928: 237-247.—The decreasing supply of gold and the increasing demand cause attention to be centered upon credit as an effective means of economizing currency. The best means for the use of credit are the various negotiable instruments; hence the law of Bills, Notes and Cheques should be so drafted as to ensure their efficiency and further their generalization. This would be easier if nations adopted uniform legislation, but it is essential that this legislation be the best possible. Of the three main systems, German, French and English, the choice seems to lie between the latter two. "In both England and France the origin was the same; but whereas in England the 'transfer' element has be-

come predominant and been used to allow a given sum of money to cover a theoretically unlimited number of payments, transforming negotiable instruments into a form of paper currency, in France the 'trade debt' which originated the issue has remained essential, keeping the bills in the rigid juridical category of contract instead of the supple practical one of means of payment." An analysis of the several incidents of the two conceptions leads the author to support the English system.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

**6523. ROBERTS, GEORGE E.** The responsibility for credit inflation. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 13 (4) Jan. 1930: 95-109.—Owing to international conditions, a net \$800,000,000 of gold was imported into the United States between June 30, 1922 and June 30, 1927. This resulted in an increase in the total loans and investments of approximately 17½ times that amount. Although there was no inflation in commodity prices, owing to the lesson learned by business men in 1902-21, this credit found its way into the stock market. Beginning in the fall of 1927 gold flowed out of the United States for a while, yet the momentum of the speculative movement carried it along and even savings were drawn into the stock market, savings showing a decrease for the year ending June 30, 1929. As for brokers' loans between Oct. 1927 and Oct. 1929, "loans for others" quadrupled, "loans for out of town banks" doubled, while "loans for own account" actually showed a decrease, thus conclusively proving that New York banks were not responsible.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

**6524. UNSIGNED.** The development of short-term credits in Poland, 1924-1929. *Polish Economist.* 4 (10) Oct. 1929: 349-352.

## FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 6148, 6156, 6165, 6191, 6204, 6280, 6347, 6364, 6434-6435, 6438-6439, 6441, 6493, 6520, 6523-6524, 6550, 6693, 6711, 6881, 7014)

**6525. ALMANSA, JAVIER RUIZ.** La constitución de sociedades y la asociación de capitales. [Company incorporations and capital investments.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 28 (85) May-Jun. 1929: 471-491.—The author reviews the trend of organization of new companies as well as amount of capital invested in the years 1910-1928. Data are taken from the Spanish Mercantile Register. No information is available as to companies that went bankrupt or were dissolved. Three periods are distinguished: (1) a normal period, 1910-16, with a yearly average of 1,295 companies organized and 244 million pesetas of capital invested; (2) the war period, 1917-21, with 2,549 or double the average number of companies organized and an annual investment of 1,275 million pesetas; and, (3) the readjustment period, 1922-28, with 1,270 companies organized and 707 million pesetas capital investments. Separate tables are given for Madrid, the financial center, and Barcelona, the industrial center.—*P. J. Haeghe.*

**6526. ATKINS, PAUL M.** What is an investment trust? *Bankers' Mag.* 119 (6) Dec. 1929: 915-919.—How six distinct types of financial institutions popularly called investment trusts may be recognized.—*Helen Slade.*

**6527. AXE, EMERSON WIRT.** New popular theories of investment speculation go down in stock crash. *Annalist (N. Y. Times).* 34 (876) Nov. 1, 1929. 859, 860.—In this article Axe distinguishes between what he calls the "classical" and the "romantic" schools of speculative theory. The classical school has generally insisted that all boom periods are fundamentally alike; whereas the romantic school has asserted that the present situation has involved many new and

unique features. The autumn crash in the stock market has done much to restore belief in the soundness of the principles of the classical doctrine.—*H. L. Reed.*

**6528. BOGERT, GEORGE C.** Some recent developments in the law of trusts. *Trust Companies*. 49 (2) Aug. 1929: 167-171.—Within recent months five cases have passed through higher courts touching upon the power of all the beneficiaries to bring the trust to a premature ending; two of the courts refused and two of the courts allowed the cestuis to destroy the trust; the fifth, bound by precedent to refuse the decree for termination, allowed a partial ending by an evasion—permitting the trustees to use a portion of the capital fund (as a trust investment) in buying up the interest of one of the cestuis. There is a noticeable tendency to liberalize by statute the rules with respect to trust investments; it is probable that this expansion of the list of approved trust securities will continue. Courts continue to struggle with the disposition of stock dividends and stock subscription rights, where stock is held by a trustee for a life tenant and remaindermen; some courts take the position that the new stock should be retained by the trustee as part of the trust corpus, just as the old stock was held, while others follow the Pennsylvania rule in which the source of the dividend and not its form is considered. There is an increasing tendency to avoid this conflict between "simplicity" and "strict justice" by explicit provisions in the trust instrument covering these matters. There has been little conclusive judicial construction of deferred payment contracts in which an insurance company as trustee is made the beneficiary of the insurance policy to hold the proceeds in trust for the relatives of the insured and to make payments of the principal to them over a period of years. There are difficulties in the way of treating these policies as creating true trusts and not merely debts, and in most states the question is left unsettled by statute or decision. The Ohio court has recently passed on "living" testamentary trusts."—*Ben W. Lewis.*

**6529. ELLSWORTH, D. W.** Liquidation in securities accelerates downward movement of money rates. *Annalist* (N. Y. Times). 34 (876) Nov. 1, 1929. 860-861.—*H. L. Reed.*

**6530. HAZELWOOD, CRAIG B.** Responsibility for diversion of credit into speculative channels. *Trust Companies*. 49 (4) Oct. 1929: 465-467.

**6531. HERSKOWITZ, HERRMANN.** Most reports of corporations of little value to intelligent investor. *Amer. Accountant*. 14 (11) Nov. 1929: 610-612.—The New York Stock Exchange has worked out very detailed requirements for the listing of investment trust securities. The information required provides for full and comprehensive financial data, including detailed financial statements. However, they have not as yet taken steps to secure equally adequate information from competitive industrial corporations. Ripley has called attention to the inadequacy of the statements being presented by industrial corporations. Most of such statements are not sufficiently detailed and do not provide adequate data for intelligent analysis.—*H. G. Meyer.*

**6532. KAZANIM, M. КАЗАНИМ, М.** Английский капитал в Китае. [British capital in China.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика*. (11) 1928: 64-74.—The article traces British economic relations with China, from their beginnings in the 17th century. In the last decade of the 19th century heavy investments of capital in industry and finance began. Up to 1910 Great Britain held the leading place in China's foreign trade. Since then, Japan has occupied first place. Even in the financial field Great Britain may have to yield first position eventually to Japanese capital which has already developed a new center of Chinese economy in Manchuria. Silver importations from the

United States to China are steadily increasing. New developments include the establishment of customs independence of China and the control of revenues from the tax on salt by the Chinese Government.—*E. Bezpalczyk.*

**6533. KEITH, CLIFFORD CHARLES.** Convertible securities and stock purchase warrants. *Rocky Mountain Law Rev.* 2 (1) Nov. 1929: 16-34.—The accompanying of the certificate of preferred stock or bond with a stock purchase warrant or the privilege of conversion constitutes two attempts on the part of the corporation to attract the "speculative investor" who wants security and regularity of income and at the same time desires an opportunity of participating in any speculative profits which may occur in the future. A study of the offerings in the *New York Times* during a period of eight months from June 1, 1928, to January 1, 1929, discloses the extent to which these features have been used. From a total of 120 bond issues, representing \$568,730,000, 54 of the issues, or 45% of their number, either attached a stock purchase warrant to the bond or allowed the holder of the bond to convert the same into some type of stock of the issuing corporation. The 54 issues containing these features represented a total amount of \$213,890,000, which represents 27% of the aggregate sum of all bond issues examined during the period. A separate consideration of the types of corporations issuing the bonds shows that the policy was more prevalent among industrials than among utilities. During this same period there were 113 offerings of preferred stock (in both bonds and preferred stocks only public utilities and industrials were considered). Of this number 62 or over 54% contained one or more of the features. The conversion feature, however, was the more frequent. Thirty-seven of the 62 allowed conversion privileges while 24 accompanied the preferred stock with stock purchase warrants. The general characteristics of stock purchase warrants and convertible securities show great divergences. A study of the legal phases of the features shows that there is little legal precedent to go on. Consideration is given to certain important legal phases: namely, has a corporation unlimited authority to issue convertible bonds? What are the rights of a holder of a security which contains a privilege allowing him to convert into some other form of security? What is the extent of negotiability of these features? What are the powers of the holder of a warrant? (These questions are taken up in the light of the existing case material.)—*W. F. Crowder.*

**6534. LYON, HASTINGS.** The small man's money. *Survey*. 63 (5) Dec. 1, 1929: 272-274, 313.—Since a man's first capital accumulation has an economic buffer value to him far more important than any rate of income return he can derive from it, the small investor must be more solicitous for safety than the large. Our economic system has not developed satisfactory investment advisers for the small investor and he should gain some understanding of investment principles on his own account. Employee ownership, and, in their present state, investment trusts, are not a solution for him. Learning to invest has mental and moral values he should gain.—*Hastings Lyon.*

**6535. RIEFFEL, MARC A.** Method of figuring cost of bonds over varying terms. *Amer. Accountant*. 14 (11) Nov. 1929: 607-609.—Computation of costs to the borrower are as important as the determination of yield to the investor. Where several issues of bonds are outstanding and where tenders of both are made for sinking fund requirements which tender should be accepted? The author develops mathematical formulas to determine relative costs of these tenders where price, rate of interest, and time vary.—*H. G. Meyer.*

**6536. SHIRRAS, G. F.** Gold and British capital in India. *Econ. J.* 39 (156) Dec. 1929: 629-636.—India, in recent years, has enjoyed a favorable visible balance

of accounts, resulting in the import of gold to the average amount of £27,000,000 or 22% of the world's annual production in order to settle the balance. This import of gold has had the effect of driving out of circulation large amounts of rupees which have been replaced by gold, as a store of wealth. This is inimical to the finances of the Government, which, in some respects, is acting as if the Central Bank, recommended by the Hilton Young Commission, were already in existence. Though, recently, there has been a large capital expenditure, comparatively little of the money was obtained from loans in India or in London, but rather from local savings of various kinds. In order to mobilize the precious metals for productive purposes four things are necessary: (1) education; (2) a coordinated system of banking; (3) a continuous All-India investment movement; and (4) an organized effort to soothe the communal and racial antipathies.—*A. L. Gordon MacKay.*

**6537. SPEARE, CHARLES F.** Investment trusts and others. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 129 (3361) Nov. 23, 1929: 3529-3530.

**6538. UNSIGNED.** Capital issues in recent years. *Conf. Board Bull.* (35) Nov. 15, 1929: 277-281.—The report constitutes an analysis of all security issues in the United States from 1919 to Sep. 1929. Total annual issues during period under review varied from approximately \$4,000,000,000 in 1919 to \$9,500,000,000 in each of the last three years. A distinction is drawn between refunding and investment trust issues and new capital issues as a measure of addition to the capital resources of the community. For the decade 1919-1928, refunding issues equaled 15.9% of the total issues compared to 13.14% for the first 9 months of 1929. Investment trust issues made up 23.1% of the total issues for the recorded 1929 period. For the 1919-1928 decade, Government issues totaled 31.7%, of which sum 26.1% were of United States origin. Corporate issues made up 68.3% of the total, of which 73.9% were of United States origin. In summary, 84.2% of all issues were domestic, and of the foreign issues 95% were interest bearing securities. Analysis of types in corporate issues indicate that between 1922-1927 domestic bonds and notes ranged from 68-75% of the total. Extreme variations from 36.1% in 1919 to 85.4% in 1921 reflected market sentiment through cycle stages. Short-term notes and bonds bore a 13.5% relationship to long-term bonds for the period with a high of 62.6% recorded in 1919. With stocks in ascendancy in the first 9 months of 1929, three-fourths of new capital issues took this form. For the entire period common stocks showed a slight preponderance over preferred stocks in meeting investment favor, a ratio of 53.2% to 46.8% of the total issues of stock.—*A. E. Nilsson.*

**6539. UNSIGNED.** The new capital market in 1929. An eventful year. *Midland Bank, Ltd., Monthly Rev.* Dec. 1929-Jan. 1930: 4-7.—New capital issues in Great Britain in 1929 were £253,000,000, 79.3% of which went to industrial undertakings, and 20.7% to governments, municipalities, etc., and railways. The data are classified by industry.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6540. UNSIGNED.** The present position of stock prices on the basis of yields and earnings. *Annalist (N. Y. Times)* 34 (880) Nov. 29, 1929: 1051-1052.—Tables and charts are presented, indicating the relative movements of industrial public utility and railroad share prices, after 1926. Comparisons are also made between common stocks, preferred stocks and high grade bonds.—*H. L. Reed.*

**6541. UNSIGNED.** Savings and savings agencies. *Conf. Board Bull.* (36) Dec. 15, 1929: 285-289.—Total savings and time deposits in the United States increased from 8.0 millions of dollars in 1911 to 28.4 millions in 1928. In 1929 there was a substantial decrease, owing to withdrawal of deposits for use in the

stock market and in the call loan market. Mutual savings banks, although affected, did not share an actual decrease in deposits. Savings through building and loan associations and through life insurance (as measured by premiums paid) grew far more rapidly and steadily than bank savings. Per capita savings in these three agencies combined increased, in terms of 1913 dollars from \$151 in 1914 to \$312 in 1928.—*H. E. Miller.*

**6542. WHITE, THOMAS.** Canada and the United States—our international financial relations. *Proc. Twenty-Third Annual Convention, Assn. Life Insurance Presidents.* Dec. 12, 13, 1929: 58-64.—*John Donaldson.*

**6543. WINKLER, MAX.** How much can we loan abroad? *Nation's Business.* 17 Nov. 1929: 27-28, 159-160, 162.—The article discusses the evolution of the United States from a debtor to one of the world's most powerful creditor nations. Stress is laid upon the rehabilitation of Europe and the economic recovery of the rest of the world from the effects of the war, which would not have been accomplished, or which would at best have been delayed materially, had it not been for the financial assistance the United States was able and willing to render. The author also maintains that with the total debt of the world aggregating \$120,000,000,000 the world as a whole cannot be said to have over-borrowed. Additional loans are therefore anticipated, a situation which is expected to be aided by the change in attitude on the part of investors towards fixed income-bearing securities, and which change, in turn, was brought about by the collapse of the speculative boom. Among prospective foreign loans, the marketing of German reparations bonds is likely to rank prominent, and with the American bankers to a large degree responsible for the working out and the adoption of the Young Plan, the United States may reasonably be expected to obtain a considerable portion of these bonds. Suggestion is further made to governments and political subdivisions regarding the advisability of floating perpetual loans rather than issues carrying fixed maturity dates, and attention is called to "the rather significant coincidence" that the amount of American investments abroad made during the past decade and a half, almost exactly corresponds to the aggregate excess of exports over imports during the same period.—*M. Winkler.*

## PRICES

(See also Entries 6478, 6482, 6487, 6540, 6549, 6550, 6610)

**6544. GRABSKI, WL.** Wskaźniki i nożyce cen w rolnictwie. [Indices and relative prices of agricultural and industrial products.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny.* 9 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 224-236.—The index numbers of wholesale prices of agricultural and industrial products for Poland contained in the *Memo-randum on agricultural conditions* submitted to the International Economic Conference of the League of Nations, in 1927 were quite different from those in the *Statistical yearbook of Poland, 1927*. The Central Office of Statistics in Poland should study these discrepancies and compile reliable data.—*O. Eisenberg.*

**6545. UNSIGNED.** Retail price investigations in Nanking, Shanghai and Peiping. *Statistical Monthly (China Bur. Stat.).* 1 (3) May 1929: 19-29.—At the outset of the retail price investigation the Bureau considered three main points, namely, (1) the places where the investigations should be made, (2) the consumers, and (3) the commodities consumed. The process of investigation was: (1) to visit the consumers; (2) to get the market quotations; (3) to calculate the average

prices; and (4) to adjust commodities studied to the actual market conditions. More than 40 items of food-stuffs, clothing materials, and fuels were investigated twice a month in Nanking and Shanghai and once in Peiping from January to March, 1929. Detailed tables are given.—Hoon K. Lee (*Agric. Econ. Lit.*).

## ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 5574, 6316, 6435, 6439, 6482, 6632, 6643)

6546. DELGADO, LUIS F. Ciclos económicos. [*Economic cycles.*] *Anales d. Primer Congreso de Irrigación y Colonización del Norte.* 1 Feb. 19-24, 1929: 127-142.—The first great depression in Peru was associated with the over-expansion of credit which featured the nitrate boom. Then came the violent depression after the war with Chile, in which Peru lost her nitrate territories. From 1885 to 1895 there was a period of stagnation, and it was only after the revolution of that year and coming to power of Don Nicolas de Piola that recovery was noticeable. Finally, came the depressions of 1913 and 1920. The latter could be examined in terms of cotton prices, or over-expansion of cotton production. It will be discovered that the wealth created by the great volume of business and high level of prices just before this depression was spent in consumption goods, or sent out of the country, rather than upon public works. We can deduce from this that the new volume of credit associated with this period of prosperity was not employed effectively. What policy should be followed in Peru? Undoubtedly the first step is to regulate credit, and the first means of doing this is to establish a Reserve Bank in Peru. This bank in cooperation with the other banks would control the quantity of money and credit, the relation between the supply of money and the gold reserve, and the discount and interest rates. A business cycle which terminates in an excessive depression can be avoided if the banks at the opportune moment restrict credit to the commensurate volume of business. In adopting this policy the first step would be to make a very careful study of statistical data. This would be done through a central bureau located in the capital. On the basis of these data the business cycle might be recognized, and its violent movements eased by the Reserve Bank, which would be forced by law to use its credit for this purpose. If the new national policy of small holdings instituted by President Leguia is successful it will eliminate business cycles in Peru by making the agriculture of the country self-sufficing rather than one, as at present, which specializes in cotton and sugar for export.—H. M. Sinclair.

6547. ELLSWORTH, D. W. Business index declines sharply to lowest level of the year to date. *Annalist* (N. Y. Times). 34 (878) Nov. 15, 1929. 955-956, 989.—The courses of the composite series as well as *The Annalist's* General Index of Business Activity are charted and discussed.—H. L. Reed.

6548. HAWTREY, R. G. The monetary theory of the trade cycle. *Econ. J.* 39 (156) Dec. 1929: 636-645.—Hawtreys responds to criticisms of his theory offered by Pigou in the June *Economic Journal*. Contrary to Pigou's implication, says Hawtreys, he has always emphasized changes in velocity of circulation as an important variable in the cycle. A monetary theory of trade cycles does not preclude the influence of "non-monetary factors," but only insists that they modify the course of the cycle through monetary channels and that the non-monetary factors do not tend toward periodicity. Hawtreys also offers positive objection to Pigou's defense of government expenditure as a cure for unemployment, on the grounds that he neglects (1) the maintenance of cash balances by the newly employed workmen; (2) the decrease of private employment

through the withdrawal of funds for government action (3) the operation of diminishing returns. In a short note Pigou says that Hawtreys's response shows their dispute over the "purely monetary" character of the cycle to be largely terminological. As for Hawtreys's criticism of the government expenditure policy, Pigou admits error in his argument.—H. S. Ellis.

6549. HAY, W. W. The consequence of mistaking cyclical expansion for longtime growth. *Annalist* (N. Y. Times). 34 (879) Nov. 22, 1929: 1004-1005.—This is considered both from the standpoint of the policy of the individual firm and from that of the movement of the prices of corporation securities in the market.—Lawrence Smith.

6550. WHELDEN, C. H. True vs. false guides to the problem of locating the bottom in stocks. *Annalist* (N. Y. Times). 34 (879) Nov. 22, 1929. 1003-1004.—H. L. Reed.

## LABOR AND WAGES

(See also Entries 6252, 6283, 6652, 6659, 6746, 6764, 6920, 6923, 6925, 7125, 7180)

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 6921, 7082, 7126, 7133, 7150, 7218, 7220)

6551. HARDY, GEORGES. Sur le psychologie de quelques métiers marocains. [Observations on the psychology of certain trades in Morocco.] *Outre-Mer.* 1 (3) Sep. 1929: 314-331.—The article discusses the economical and social position of potters, blacksmiths, bakers, barbers, shoemakers, weavers and carpenters among the artisans of Morocco.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

6552. MOURAVIEFF, V. The Central Institute of Labor. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* (4) Aug. 1929: 172-186.—The Central Institute of Labor in Moscow was organized in 1920 for the purpose of carrying on scientific research and vocational training. It aims to help workers master the methods of industry. The Institute attempts to serve "as the standard bearer of a new culture of industrial efficiency in Russia."—Frank T. Carlton.

6553. ORLOV, R. OPJOB, P. Кодификация и упрощение трудового законодательства. [Codification and simplification of the laws on labor.] *Вопросы Труда.* 6 1929: 52-56.—Some current problems of the communist labor law are discussed and a plan for their codification and simplification is suggested.—J. V. Emelianoff.

6554. ROMANSKIĬ, A. РОМАНСКИЙ А. Проблема иностранного труда во Франции. [The problem of foreign labor in France.] *Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика.* (10) 1928: 60-67.—Immigration of foreign labor into France began in the 1860's when the development of industry in the cities began to draw agricultural labor from the country districts and created a demand for foreign agricultural labor as well as for foreign labor in the cities. Before the war French labor immigration had a predominantly seasonal character. Foreign labor was employed about two-thirds in industry and the rest in agriculture. About 30,000 North Africans were employed mainly in the mining industry. During the war foreign labor was imported from the African colonies and from Indo-China, and white workers were imported from Portugal, Spain and Belgium. The total number of foreign laborers imported during the war amounted to 400,000, a figure to which should be added about 300,000 prisoners of war employed in various enterprises. In the post-war period labor immigration has been subject to fluctuations depending upon economic conditions. In January, 1925, the number of foreign workers was

2,800,000 including 808,000 Italians, 467,000 Spaniards, 460,000 Belgians, 360,000 Poles and 147,000 Swiss. The importation of foreign workers is an important weapon of employers in strikes and labor troubles.—*E. Bezpalczyk*.

**6555. UNSIGNED.** Anzahl der im Ruhrbergbau beschäftigten ausländischen Arbeiter. [The number of foreign workers employed in the Ruhr mining industry.] *Glückauf*. 65 (50) Dec. 14, 1929: 1745-1746.—Of the 383,739 workers employed in the Ruhr coal mining industry in 1929, 14,764, or 3.85%, were aliens. The majority of these, 30.36%, were from Czechoslovakia, 20.58% were from Yugoslavia, and 19.53% from Austria.—*E. Friederichs*.

**6556. UNSIGNED.** Arbeitsschutzfragen nach den Jahresberichten der Gewerbeaufsichtsbeamten und Bergbehörden für das Jahr 1928. [Problems of labor protection as revealed in the reports of factory and mining inspectors for 1928.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt*. (Special No. 51) 1929: pp. 218.—*Jürgen Kuczynski*.

**6557. UNSIGNED.** Conditions of work and life of journalists. *League of Nations, Studies & Reports, Series L. No. 2*. 1928: pp. 219.

**6558. UNSIGNED.** Labor banking movement in the U. S. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 26 (6) Dec. 1929: 83-88.—The main reasons which led labor organizations to start labor banks are given in the report as follows: (1) Business reasons—the profitable investment of trade-union funds, or the acquisition of promoters' profits; (2) protection of the labor movement; (3) advancement of the labor movement by using the great potential financial power of the laboring class to favor fair employers, to assist workers unemployed because of strikes, lockouts, or layoffs; (4) cooperative service to workers, through higher interest rates on their money, dividends to depositors, etc.; (5) psychological reasons, such as the desire to add to the prestige of the unions, the personal ambition of the officers, and the emulation of other unions in the field. The first labor bank appeared on May 15, 1920 when the Mount Vernon Savings Bank was opened in Washington, D.C., sponsored by officers of the International Association of Machinists. The period from 1920 to 1926 was one of almost continuous expansion of labor banks. In 1926 there were 33 banks with total deposits amounting to \$108,000,000. From that time the movement has receded until on June 29, 1929 there were but 22 banks with deposits amounting to \$92,000,000. The majority of labor banks have had poor support from the labor group. Inertia, indifference and pronounced caution best describe the attitude of the rank and file of interested unions toward many banks. One of the greatest single problems of the labor bank has been that of personnel, and some of the worst mistakes have been made in this connection. Many of the officers were labor officials or prominent citizens rather than trained bankers. The boards of directors of labor banks, composed largely of trade-unionists, taken as a whole, have hindered rather than helped the operation of the banks. Other problems have been the difficulty of securing deposits from a sufficiently varied group; the acceptance of an unduly large number of poor accounts in the attempt to obtain business; and losses from character loans because of the expense incurred in collection, lawyers' fees, and time consumed by officers in unprofitable interviews. As measured by return on investment, only moderate success is shown. In 1921 the dividends of the labor banks average 4.4%. The average return rose to 6.18% in 1922 then fell to 3.22 in 1923 and to 1.76 in 1924. Since then the rate did not exceed 3% until 1928. The report states that from the financial point of view trade-unions have had no reason to be satisfied with the returns on their funds invested in labor banks, except in a few cases. Altogether, the labor banking movement has done as much to expose "Labor" to the assaults of "Capital" as to protect it.

Since 1925 the trend of labor banks has been away from cooperative principles and toward "regular banking."—*E. E. Cummins*.

**6559. UNSIGNED.** Training Soviet specialists. *Soviet Union Rev.* 7 (12) Dec. 1929: 190-192.—The article describes methods used by the Russian Soviet government in efforts to develop 175,000 engineers and technicians soon to be required in addition to those already employed. The first step in the process is a system of universal primary education which is to be fully introduced by 1932. "In the earliest school years the children are acquainted with processes of production and after the first 7 years this training takes a definite direction. Factory trade schools have been organized in every industry." The article next describes the system of high schools, "which prepare the students for definite jobs, or to go to the higher schools and universities, where all the courses are highly specialized. The highly practical work of the technical schools and colleges is evidenced by the fact that diplomas are given not on the basis of passing examinations, but on the results of the application of what has been learned to some practical problem, which the student is given six months to execute." In spite of the work thus far done the Soviet industries are still short of the required number of technicians and other specialists. The article describes the further efforts that are being made by the army, the trade unions, the Supreme Council of National Economy and other organizations. Some of the training methods are closely similar to the "cooperative courses" given at some colleges in the United States.—*Edward S. Cowdrick*.

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 6014, 6606-6607, 6845, 6961, 6972, 6984)

**6560. BAROFF, ABRAHAM.** The structure and government of our union. (L. G. W. U.) *Amer. Federationist*. 36 (12) Dec. 1929: 1443-1445.—Local unions, united into joint boards in the larger markets, and these again into the International Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor: such is the structure of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. The locals are generally unions of crafts. They may be unions of nationality or language unity, or trade locals, including workers in several crafts of a trade. There may be industrial locals, including all workers of all the trades of the garment industry in a locality. Two or more locals in the same locality form a joint board made up of delegates from the affiliated locals. All locals and joint boards are united in the International Union through the general executive board and the general officers. The general executive board consists of the president, the general secretary and 15 vice-presidents, 9 of which are chosen from New York. All are elected for two years by majority vote at the biennial convention. Locals have a large degree of autonomy, passing on membership applications, and having a separate grievance committee. Every member of the International must be a member of a local. In a shop the members constitute a unit for selecting a shop chairman, who represents the joint board in the shop and represents the workers in dealing with the employer. If the shop chairman fails to adjust matters in question, the appeal is to the business agent, then to the manager of the district and finally to the impartial chairman or arbitration board; the resort in extreme cases. The general executive board is the central authority acting in all matters of general interest broader than the locals.—*G. G. Groat*.

**6561. BERRY, G. L.** General organization in the South. *Amer. Pressman*. 40 (1) Dec. 1929: 25-29.

**6562. DUBINSKY, DAVID.** The struggle for the revival of our Union. (L. G. W. U.) *Amer. Federationist*. 36(12) Dec. 1929: 1437-1442.—The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union found itself in 1929 practically disorganized. Five years of struggle with the communists had brought about this result. It was a five-year internal fight for control between the emissaries of the Communist Internationale and the leaders of the trade union idea. In 1924 a strike was called to enforce demands which the employers refused to grant. In this strike the communists gained control. They failed after a long struggle to retain the confidence of the rank and file of the membership. The report of the Governor's Commission was regarded favorably by the International leaders but not by the communist element. The latter group called a strike which lasted for 26 weeks. Discouraged with the results of this effort, they finally made an unfavorable settlement. In May, 1928, President Schlesinger resumed office. He restored the finances and rebuilt the union. Supported by A. F. of L. officials, a general strike was called on July second. In two weeks it was ended and agreements were signed in the office of the Mayor of the City. This restored the power of the International and reestablished the union.—*G. G. Groat.*

**6563. HAM, WILLIAM T.** The salaried men's organizations in Germany. *J. Pol. Econ.* 37(6) Dec. 1929: 661-686.—Prior to the end of the war the salaried men's organizations of Germany looked down upon labor unions as of a lower order. It was unthinkable to them that they should imitate the tactics of the unions. Since that time, conditions have changed, and the various associations of salaried workers have adopted much of the philosophy and method of the trade unions. The factors accounting for this change are: (1) the concentration of industrial control, which renders it impossible to maintain a theory of personal relationship with employers; (2) rationalization of industry, resulting in a change in the volume and character of the work of salaried men, and a consequent loss of status; (3) the great increase in size of the salaried group, which, accompanied by simplification of work, gives the group a mass character favoring collective action; (4) the considerable increase in economic insecurity, especially unemployment due to rationalization and monetary deflation. The salaried workers' organizations fall into three groups. The first consists of the "free" or socialist bodies, which take the class conscious position of the Marxians, and are federated in the *Allgemeiner freier Angestelltenbund*. The second group, the Hirsch-Duncker associations, are democratic and liberal. They repudiate the doctrine of the class struggle and refuse to identify themselves with the manual workers, but they realize that in some respects their interests are antagonistic to those of the employers. Their central body is the *Gewerkschaftsbund der Angestellten*. The third and most conservative group consists of the *Christlich-nationale* associations, which, though having a middle class viewpoint emphasize anti-Semitism, Christian belief, or patriotism as a condition of membership. Their chief association is the *Deutschnationale Handlungsgehilfenverband*.—*Edward Berman.*

**6564. HOCHMAN, JULIUS.** Organizing the dressmakers. *Amer. Federationist*. 36(12) Dec. 1929: 1462-1467.—The dressmakers would be the largest women's trade union in the world. There are over 45,000 such workers, 75% of which are women. The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union is about to organize this group. The evils of the industry are numerous: unsanitary conditions, excessive hours, extremely low wages, irregular employment and large labor turnover. The workers represent several nationalities and races. Meetings must be addressed in several languages. There are many small shops in some of

which a few workers must support two or three "bosses." The minimum union wage scale for a forty-hour week is more than twice the wages earned by many dressmaking workers for a fifty-nine-hour week. A number of employers are aiding the organizing movement. They have formed the Affiliated Dress Manufacturers Association. Some of the jobbers have organized as the Wholesale Dress Manufacturers. Certain contractors have formed the Association of Dress Manufacturers. All these are for the purpose of forming agreements with the union members. They are actively planning for the conferences with the I. L. G. W. which are about to begin and the drawing of collective agreements.—*G. G. Groat.*

**6565. MARSH, CHARLES F.** Trade union activities in the electric power industry. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 5(4) Nov. 1929: 363-369.—A survey of trade union activities in the electric light and power industry is largely confined to the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, because technical developments have reduced the relative importance of power-house employees nominally under the jurisdiction of the Steam and Operating Engineers, and the Firemen and Oilers. The influence of the Electric Workers was slight before 1903, increased between 1903 and 1908, declined as a result of intra-union disputes between 1908 and 1913, was retarded by anti-union activities, and the depression of 1913-1915, grew "phenomenally" during the war-period, and lost these gains during 1920-1923, on account of depression and growth of the "company union" movement, facilitated by consolidation. From 1924-1926, the Brotherhood advocated public ownership, which may be responsible for an apparent tendency toward rapprochement and an understanding between leaders of the union and of the industry. The tendency is toward a clearer differentiation between the "operating family" group of workers, composed of power-house employees, metermen and others having numerous direct contacts with customers, and the "non-family" group, composed chiefly of linemen and cable-splicers engaged in construction and maintenance of transmission and distribution lines. Though the "family group" includes some occupations under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood, these workers are largely and will increasingly become non-union, not only because of their contacts with the consuming public but also because continuity of service depends on uninterrupted labor by these employees. In general, there is some evidence that wages, hours and working conditions have varied approximately with the strength of the union. The safety activities of the Brotherhood have been directed chiefly to the reduction of occupational hazards and "making more jobs" for linemen. The benefit features of the union, particularly life insurance, have been of real service to the members. However, the problem of security of employment has been practically untouched, though it is becoming more serious as construction work is contracted out by the utility companies. If a rapprochement between the Brotherhood and the industry occurs and leads to higher wages, the case for Commission control of labor expenses, as a phase of rate regulation, will become stronger. This aspect of unionism in the electric industry is of greater importance than the relation of unionism to regularity of electric service, not only because of the immunization of essential occupations from organization but also because of the pacific tactics of the Brotherhood in the utility field.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

**6566. MEREMINSKY, I.** "Histadruth Haovdim." *Amer. Federationist*. 36(11) Nov. 1929: 1342-1347.—After the close of the World War the various Palestinian labor groups united into a single labor organization known as *Histadruth Haovdim*. In the past ten years the Jewish population of Palestine increased

from 65,000 to 158,000, of whom 42,000 are workers. Of these, 23,000 are members of *Histadruth Haovdim*. The union is the first in the international labor movement which is actively engaged in colonization projects. In its general effort to protect labor conditions it has devoted much attention to the bettering of the conditions of the underpaid Arab workers. Starting with a single national union of farm hands the organization now represents three more national unions of railway and telephone workers, business clerks, and building trades workers, consisting of 14,000 members, and 9,000 other members belonging to 35 local groups. The *Histadruth* led 158 strikes from 1922 to 1926, of which 68% were completely successful, 17% were settled by adjustment, and only 15% were unsuccessful.—*Edward Berman*.

6567. PARKER, FLORENCE E. Beneficial activities of American trade-unions. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #465. Sep. 1928: pp. 216.—Labor organizations have extended their activities beyond the field of wages and working conditions and beneficial activities now receive a great deal of attention. From collective bargaining, unions extended their efforts to benefits of a financial character. Following this came developments intended to improve the workers' economic position through labor banks, credit unions and loan associations, legal aid departments, mail order buying and cooperative stores. Later came educational and recreational enterprises. Even more progressive are the efforts of the unions to influence conditions in the industry or, more broadly, the development of the social order. There are two distinct views among labor leaders. One is that the unions should restrict their activities definitely to collective bargaining. The other is that in every field where workers have an interest labor leaders have a duty and a responsibility. The 88 unions covered in the study show a great variety in these activities. Most numerous are welfare benefits and insurance plans. Less numerous are business enterprises and those of an educational and recreational nature. Much detailed information furnishes a comprehensive description of the various plans investigated.—*G. G. Groat*.

6568. ROSENBERG, A. How our unions (I. G. W. U.) were built. *Amer. Federationist.* 36(12) Dec. 1929: 1453-1461.—Organization began in 1884. A longshoremen's strike led to the employment of tailors and cloakmakers as strikebreakers at high wages. Thus they saw what organization could do. In 1885 the cloak workers went on strike against a contractor who followed the Old World custom of striking an employee. This strike led to discussion and efforts at permanent organization. These efforts were intermittent and unsuccessful extending over several years. They were aided at times by groups of Russian student exiles. After a temporary and partial victory the membership fell away again and the organization continued ineffective until a new grievance became acute or some new leaders appeared. The Knights of Labor aroused a militant spirit for a time and the workers joined a local K. of L. But K. of L. leaders did not understand the peculiar difficulties in the industry, and they did not succeed. The first real union was formed in 1889 and met with some success in securing concessions from employers. An International was formed and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in 1900. For four years definite progress was made. Then came the open shop struggle and the appearance of the I.W.W. Since then the International has been fully occupied in defending itself and slowly accomplishing constructive work.—*G. G. Groat*.

6569. THACKARY, Y. S. Indian labour movement. *J. Bengal Natl. Chamber Commerce.* 3(4) Jun. 1929: 315-324.—Labor unrest in India since 1919 has been due to economic and not political causes. It should

be understood as the natural result of industrialization, intensified by the contrasts between low wages on the one hand and dividends ranging as high as 83% in boom years. Mill owners and, more particularly, the controllers of finance have failed to foresee and forestall this trouble. They would find it good business, as well as sound social policy, to "try to remove the menace of unjust discontent by removing the causes of just discontent."—*Carter Goodrich*.

6570. UNSIGNED. Handbook of American trade-unions, 1929 edition. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #506. Nov. 1929: pp. 218.

## LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 5987, 6359, 6621, 6736)

6571. AMIDON, BEULAH. Styles in strikes. *Survey.* 63(5) Dec. 1, 1929: 261-264, 302.—The Philadelphia men's clothing market remained unorganized by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union long after New York, Chicago and Rochester were organized. The strikes in the years after the Amalgamated was formed in 1915 were unsuccessful and the padrone system flourished. The methods by which Philadelphia became 95% organized by November, 1929, represent a new technique in strikes. The ground was thoroughly cleared by a three-years intensive campaign of acquaintance, not only among the workers but also with the bosses. No attempt was made to organize the city as a whole, but the forces of the union concentrated on one shop after another. Violent methods were strongly deprecated, and even picketing was kept as peaceful as possible. Finally, retailers in other cities (usually unionized) brought pressure to bear upon the manufacturers, pointing out that unionization in other markets had not been deleterious from the retailers' point of view. Judge W. H. Kirkpatrick granted a sweeping injunction against the strikers. The judge later modified the injunction, which has been appealed.—*B. Benedict*.

6572. BEYER, OTTO S., Jr. The machinery of cooperation. *Amer. Federationist.* 36(11) Nov. 1929: 1311-1319.—The program of union-management cooperation, which has been in effect in the shops of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Canadian National railway systems, has had the following results from the viewpoint of labor: (1) old difficulties concerning the adjustment of grievances and the interpretation of working rules have virtually disappeared; (2) physical working conditions have been greatly improved; (3) the system of apprentice training has been strengthened; (4) wage incentive systems in the railroad industry have been shown not to be of much value in improving output; (5) certain working conditions changed by the now defunct Railway Labor Board have been reestablished; (6) maintenance employees have been more regularly employed; (7) the program has helped to bring railroad work back to railroad shops; (8) it has been directly responsible for bringing about vacations with pay; (9) it has helped to increase wage income; and (10) it has aided in the efforts to organize employees. From the viewpoint of the railroads the cooperative policy has (1) reduced grievance disputes to a minimum; (2) improved railroad service by increasing safety, decreasing defects in rolling stock, and so reducing delays; (3) regularized production and thereby increased shop efficiency; (4) reduced expenses for material; (5) induced the employees to suggest thousands of useful ideas which have increased efficiency; (6) stimulated the management to introduce more efficient methods; (7) improved railroad morale; (8) encouraged many employees to increase their usefulness through education; and (9) improved public confidence in the roads. The railroad unions have recently organized the

Railway Labor Research Foundation, whose first task will be to make a careful survey of union-management cooperation and publish the results.—*Edward Berman.*

**6573. BOWERS, GLENN A.** Employment, wages and industrial relations. *Factory & Indus. Management.* 78(6) Dec. 1929: 1362-1363.—A report of the union-management cooperation meeting arranged by the Workers Educational Bureau in cooperation with trade unions in New England, held at Worcester, Massachusetts, at the end of October. This program marks the second stage of development of the union-management cooperation movement; the first stage being that in which emphasis and publicity was based upon experience in individual companies, while the second stage involves the activities of entire industries over the several states in an important geographic district.—*Glenn A. Bowers.*

**6574. DIETRICH, ETHEL B.** National arbitration in the balance: the newspaper publishers versus the compositors. *Soc. Forces.* 8(2) Dec. 1929: 284-294.—Organized in 1887 to raise the standards of trade relations, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association was obliged early in its history to formulate a labor policy, and as early as 1901 entered into a national arbitration agreement with the International Typographical Union. So successful was this agreement that at its expiration a new agreement was drawn up for five years which, with alterations, was renewed at five year intervals until the expiration of the 1917 agreement in 1922. Influenced by the post war open shop movement both within and without the organization, the employers took a definite stand on the arbitration of trade union laws, the bogus re-setting rule and the new reinstatement law, while the Union remained adamant in spite of the fact that the pressmen gave in on the question of arbitration of union laws. At present, there are various conflicting factors at work which include the bid for members among the small newspapers with an open shop bias, the merger movement, the growth of the Open Shop Division as well as the two opposing factions within the International Typographical Union. Because of its long experience, the present situation in the newspaper industry is furnishing a test case for national arbitration.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

**6575. FOLSOM, M. B.** Kodak retirement annuity, life insurance and disability benefit plan. *Amer. Management Assn., Gen. Management Ser.* #108. 1929: pp. 47.—The Assistant to the Chairman of the Eastman Kodak Company gives a detailed description in this article of the industrial pension plan adopted recently by his company. The latter part of the article contains a discussion of the merits and defects of the scheme. The new plan supersedes in part a wage dividend scheme that had been in operation since 1912, which paid a dividend of 15% and was intended to provide the employees with an income during old age. It was not adequate to solve the company's retirement problem, and the new plan was adopted on Jan. 1, 1929. The present arrangement was financed in part by reducing the service bonus to 10% and by an accumulated welfare fund of \$3,500,000. Retirement age is now set at 65 for male employees who have a service record of 20 years and at 60 for female employees who have been with the company 15 years. The plan provides an annuity computed at the rate of 1% of the salary earned for service up to Jan. 1, 1929, and 2% of salary after that period. Provision is made for life insurance and for total and permanent disability. Contrary to the general practice, the company found it unnecessary to make the plan contributory. However, male workers leaving the employ of the company with less than twenty years' service and female workers with less than 15 years' service to their credit, lose all the benefits of the plan. With the consent of the company, men

may retire and receive the annuity after the age of 55, provided they have completed the requisite twenty years of service, and women after age 50 and fifteen years of service. Limits are set on the amount of the annuity, the minimum being \$30 a month at age 65. The administration of the industrial pension plan is entrusted to an insurance company "in order that it may be removed from all hazards of commercial business." As a result of the several provisions made in this plan the management of the company believes that it has established a sound and comprehensive program of industrial relations.—*G. T. Schwenning.*

**6576. HILLQUIT, MORRIS.** Collective bargaining. *Amer. Federationist.* 36(12) Dec. 1929: 1488-1492.—*Edward Berman.*

**6577. KOLCHIN, MORRIS.** The ladies' garment industry. *Amer. Federationist.* 36(12) Dec. 1929: 1472-1477.

**6578. MOREHOUSE, E. W.** The background of labor relations of public utilities. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 5(4) Nov. 1929: 412-423.—This continued discussion deals with the business or market factors and the social factors influencing the setting of utility labor relations. The former group of factors are closely affiliated with the technological factors mentioned in the previous article. The following market tendencies are noted and discussed: (1) Monopolistic organization of markets; (2) localization of markets; (3) one-sided competition in the labor market in relation to the previous factors; (4) tendency toward bankers' control; (5) small proportion of sales on credit; (6) unpostponable service and market load factor. Four effects of monopolistic organization of utility markets are set forth: (1) Demand for workers relatively permanent; (2) reasonable assurance of flow of revenues for payment of wages; (3) curtailment of opportunities for similar employment in some occupations; (4) increased bargaining strength of the companies. The monopoly factor is overshadowed by the local character of the markets for utility services, which makes it easier to make the labor bargain fit local conditions and standards. Both these influences on bargaining are also affected by the one-sided competition usually characteristic of the labor market, which is not offset by trade union organization, except in certain transport services. This competition enables some utilities to adjust wage rates according to the so-called "commodity theory." At the same time the companies make use of the alleged greater "steadiness of jobs" on public utilities in wage bargaining, but this steadiness obtains only in certain occupations. Considering all classes of employees, a 10% seasonal fluctuation is shown. The growth of bankers' control tends to accentuate the loss of personal contacts and concentrates decisions on labor policies in the hands of those who may incline to unsympathetic practices. The outstanding quality of utility businesses is the timeliness of service. Demands for service are bunched and cannot be postponed, and where a supply cannot be stored to care for these peaks difficult employment and labor problems arise. Of the social factors influencing labor relations, probably the most important single problem is whether the dependence of consumers upon continuous utility services justifies compulsory arbitration, prohibition of strikes, individual rather than collective bargaining, regulation of wages and labor relations by existing state or federal utility commissions. The view taken is that "as long as we can not divorce the services of labor from the person of the laborer, the use of compulsion in labor relations will prove less efficient and economical than persuasive inducements." The present policy along this line has stimulated a variety of experimental substitutes for legal compulsion. These experiments fall into two groups: True collective bargaining, and collective dealing. Collective bargaining on the utilities has

undergone some changes recently, illustrated by "union-management cooperation," designed to harmonize the collective bargaining principle with the drive for productive efficiency in decreasing cost industries. Collective dealing, illustrated by "company unions" and personnel work, affords more flexibility in dealing with the problem of efficiency, but tends toward uncover tension.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

6579. PADWAY, JOSEPH A. The yellow dog contract is outlawed in Wisconsin. *Amer. Federationist.* 36(11) Nov. 1929: 1356-1361.—*A. J. Altmeyer.*

6580. RAMERI, SILVIO. Disciplina giuridica dei rapporti collettivi del lavoro. [The judicial regulation of collective bargaining.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 5(4) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 38-63.—The author, who is a member of the Court of Appeals, analyzes the decisions of the Labor Courts in 1928 in the first part of the article and in the second part discusses the strike and the lock-out. An important decision of the Labor Court of Rome in the dispute between the General Federation of Maritime and Aerial Transport and the Independent Federation of Transport Workers is reported. The employers had requested a reduction of 20% from the June salaries for seamen on the ground that the stabilization of the lira had reduced the income of the companies by more than 30%. After an unsuccessful attempt at conciliation the Court decided in favor of maintaining salaries unchanged. The author shows that the concept of crime in cases involving strikes and lock-outs consists in refusal to follow the orders of the Labor Court. The author analyzes Section 26 of the Royal Decree of Feb. 26, 1928, which provides a fine in case of wilful failure to carry out the agreements contained in a collective labor contract.—*Maria Castellani.*

6581. ROEBER, A. Conditions and labour contracts in the German cinematograph industry. *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematog.* 1(4) Oct. 1929: 387-396.—Fully 45,000 persons are employed in the German cinematographic industry. Questions pertaining to work and wages are settled between the Employers' Syndicate and the Union of Employees. Office employees also have unions. The Ministry of Labor of the Reich has recognized the validity of the contracts made with manual workers and business staff, thus defining labor conditions throughout the industry. As regards theatre staffs and special workers, such as wig-makers and hair-dressers, no such uniform regulation exists. There are no paid agencies for the recruitment of workers.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

6582. THORNTON, HENRY. When men and management get together. *Factory & Indus. Management.* 78(6) Dec. 1929: 1320-1322.—A review of approximately five years experience on the Canadian National Railways with the Baltimore and Ohio plan of union-management cooperation is presented by the President of the Canadian National Railways.—*Glenn A. Bowers.*

6583. ZAMANSKI, JOSEPH. La rationalisation peut-elle influencer les rapports du capital et du travail dans la profession? A-t-elle commencé à les influencer? [Can rationalization influence the relations between capital and labor in industry? Has it begun to influence them?] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.* 38-3(3-4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 175-187.—Rationalization, in its many aspects, is the logical product of developing machine industry. It calls for, and is gaining, the cooperation of organized labor, largely because it represents a systematic effort to identify industry with service to the common interests of mankind. Rationalization promises to banish the economic and social conditions that gave rise to Marxism.—*R. A. Brady.*

## PERSONNEL

(See also Entry 6315)

6584. ANDERSON, ROY N. Measurement of clerical ability. A critical review of proposed tests. *Personnel J.* 8(4) Dec. 1929: 232-244.—A review of 14 tests now in use for determining clerical ability. The tests are not presented but the writer furnishes a description of each test and the methods and results of evaluation, giving the reader a bibliography for a special type of aptitude test. Following the description of the tests the author offers a criticism on the criterion, validity, number of cases, reliability, and the concept "general clerical ability" as measured by the tests.—*Fred T. Googins.*

6585. BERGEN, GARRET LAWRENCE. The uses of job study. *Personnel.* 6(3) Nov. 1929: 85-100.—This article on the subject of a job study program confines itself to summarizing the specific uses of a job study. The possible benefits of the three major phases of a job study are suggested, namely, those of a job analysis, position specification, and position classification. Job analysis may be used for (1) the improvement of organization, (2) the improvement of operation, (3) the educating of personnel, (4) the disclosure of individual merit, and (5) the disclosure of causes of failure. Position specification may facilitate (1) the improvement of selection and placement, (2) the improvement of training and study, (3) the improvement of transfer and promotion, (4) the improvement of methods of reporting and recording personnel activities, (5) the improvement of measurement of production, and (6) the improvement of personnel grading. Position classification may be utilized for (1) the improvement of promotion procedure, and (2) the improvement of compensation practice. The outline is suggestive rather than exhaustive, and the effectiveness of such a job study will depend upon the thoroughness with which it is made and used.—*G. T. Schwenning.*

6586. COUVÉ. Psychotechnik als Hilfsmittel bei der Personalausbildung der Deutschen Reichsbahn. [Psycho-technology as an aid in the training of German railway employees.] *Z. Verkehrswissensch.* 7(2) 1929: 44-48.—Methods of training new employees and of developing existing personnel of German railroads were revised after the War. The author explains the various means by which capable employees have been secured for all branches of the railway service. These methods include direct training on the job and various educational activities, differing with the requirements of the particular work for which employees are being prepared. Training by the methods described is used not only for manual workers but also for clerical and other office employees.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

6587. GILLESPIE, F. RODNEY and BROTE-MARKLE, R. A. Interpolated revision of college adult-level norms for personnel procedure. *J. Applied Psychol.* 13(4) Aug. 1929: 325-345.

6588. HO, C. J. Personnel studies of section managers in a department store. *Personnel J.* 8(4) Dec. 1929: 225-231.—The article describes a study made by R. H. Macy & Company of section managers in an effort to determine successful and unsuccessful personnel characteristics. One hundred and seven managers, male and female, whose histories were available from date of employment were selected and classified into good, fair and poor groups. With this information as a basis comparisons as to age, education, intelligence, marital status and sex were made. A study of personality difficulties, types, traits and experience revealed that a larger proportion of the good section managers than the poor ones have no personality difficulties; that from the standpoint of stability older married men and younger unmarried women of average

intelligence and elementary or high school education are the best materials, and that those who have some experience in retailing and management are more likely to succeed.—*M. Richter*.

**6589. LEHMAN, HARVEY C. and WITTY, PAUL C.** The constancy of vocational interest. *Personnel J.* 8(4) Dec. 1929: 253-265.—The article describes in detail earlier investigations which were made on the subject of permanence of vocational interest among groups of college students, high school and junior high school pupils. In a later investigation 7,000 children, ranging from 8½ to 18½ years of age, were asked to check a list of 200 occupations in which they would be willing to engage as life work. The questionnaire was arranged so that the information would show: (1) the three occupations which they would like best to follow; (2) the one occupation which they most likely would follow; (3) the three occupations which they judged to be the best money-makers; (4) the three occupations which they thought to be most respected, and (5) the three occupations which they thought would require the least work. The authors present the data secured in tabulated form, grouped according to sex, and by means of charted curves show the trend of interest presented at the various ages. The results of the findings are explained in some detail at the conclusion of the article.—*M. Richter*.

**6590. MEINE, FRANKLIN J.** Personnel relations in business. *Personnel J.* 8(4) Dec. 1929: 245-252.—A thorough and systematic conception of personnel functions and activities in business from the point of view of the general manager. The writer differentiates between the functional or management concept of personnel relations with which he is concerned and the individual and social concepts also involved in a subject of this nature. A detailed outline of major personnel functions and sub-functions with specific personnel activities frequently associated with the carrying out of those functions is presented. In conclusion the writer points out uses to which the conception and outline can be put in business, research and teaching.—*Fred T. Googins*.

**6591. STERN, W.** Psychologische Eignungsprüfungen für kaufmännische Angestellte. [Psychological aptitude tests for commercial employees.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 33(6) 1929: 482-490.—The article describes efforts made by the author and others to institute aptitude tests in commercial establishments in Berlin, with the agreement of employers, labor unions, and the employees themselves. The tests were conducted with office and other employees and were largely for the purpose of vocational adjustment.—*Edward S. Cowdrick*.

**6592. UNSIGNED.** Suggested tests for occupational therapist. *Public Personnel Studies.* 7(11) Nov. 1929: 159-163.

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 6265, 6268, 6461, 6468, 6471, 6924, 7241-7242)

**6593. De BLOIS, LEWIS.** Necessity for safety standardization—how it can be brought about. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 19(4) Dec. 1929: 343-348.—The Safety Director of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, former President of the National Safety Council, calls attention to the lack of basic safety standards in the United States. Aside from safety codes of industrial corporations and trade associations, the application of standards to manufacturing industry comes about either through the influence of the insurance carriers using the Industrial Compensation Rating Schedule, or by the enforcement of state laws. While the effect of insurance effort

varies, it is based on a single set of requirements. State regulation is chaotic. A plea is made to bring state departments into line for standards when formulating regulations or amending them. No comparative statement of the widely varying state regulations exists. The absence of uniformity in regulation of guarding of machine tools is revealed. Industry is now embarrassed by diverse insurance and public inspection standards. Manufacturers of machinery are prevented from making their products complete and guarded, as they cannot follow uniform requirements. Yet uniform protection of machines by makers is greatly needed as an aid to state inspectors, insurance inspectors, and safety engineers. Maker-guarded machinery would aid the situation in the small plants, particularly. The writer suggests, as a first step to uniform practice, that the protection of mechanical power transmission code now facing revision should be submitted for review to a board on which all states will be represented; and that a set of model state regulations here be proposed by a representative body, including trade associations concerned with the manufacture of machinery. Only such positive and concerted action will reduce the continued high rate of accidental industrial deaths.—*Francis Tyson*.

**6594. CASH, F. W.** Accident reduction in Alabama coal mines. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Infor. Circ.* #6191. Nov. 1929: pp. 9.—From 1925 to 1928 the number of deaths in and about Alabama coal mines was reduced by more than half. During 1927, the State Inspection Department, the Holmes Safety Association, the Alabama Mining Institute, and several operating companies made a special drive to secure better timbering of working places and thus to reduce the large number of deaths caused by falls of roof or coal. Three measures were considered especially necessary: (1) The company should provide an abundant supply of timber; (2) systematic rules should be formulated and special instruction should be given to the miners; (3) foremen should inspect and supervise timbering and rigidly enforce the rules. Early in 1927 the State Inspection Department began making a monthly instead of a quarterly inspection of the 87 mines known to be especially gaseous. Results of these two special safety efforts are indicated by the fact that fatal accidents due to falls of roof were reduced from 49 to 28 during the period 1925-1928; those due to gas or dust explosions were reduced from 66 to zero during the same period while those from all other causes were reduced only from 47 to 39.—*A. Rochester*.

**6595. MILLER, G. H.** Plant safety organization. *Chem. Markets.* 25(6) Dec. 1929: 611-615.

**6596. PRICE, GEORGE M.** Health assistance to workers. *Amer. Federationist.* 36(12) Dec. 1929: 1478-1481.

**6597. RICE, G. S., et al.** Recommendations of the Bureau of Mines on certain questions of mine safety. *U. S. Bur. Mines. Infor. Circ.* #6198. Nov. 1929: pp. 18. (mimeo.)

**6598. ROCHAIX, A.** L'hygiène dans l'industrie de la soie artificielle par le procédé de la viscosse. [Hygiene of the viscose process in the manufacture of artificial silk.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Lyon.* (2) Apr. 1919: 161-174.—Artificial silk is a most flourishing industry, the 1929 output being 154,000 tons. Rochaix gives its history, the chemical processes involved, and the industrial risks in the "viscose" process. The hazards are:—(1) Burns caused by contact with caustic soda used to dissolve cellulose. Containers should be emptied under water and rubber gloves worn. Dilute acetic acid will neutralize the caustic action on the skin. (2) Carbon bisulfid mixed with alkali-cellulose to produce a xanthate of cellulose, or "viscose." Sensitization may follow the first exposure, with a chronic poisoning following an exposure of several weeks or months. Car-

bon bisulfid containers should be handled under water. A vacuum pump should draw off free vapor. Respirators with pads saturated with sodium carbonate should be used. Forced ventilation with the inflow above the apparatus and the outlet at the ground level, since carbon bisulfid is heavier than air, is essential to eliminate this hazard, as well as the risk of conjunctivitis from free hydrogen sulfid escaping in a later process.

(3) The alkaline waste-water, containing sulfur, turned into a stream kills fish spawn and unfits the stream for drinking purposes. (4) The only hazard not yet solved is the pollution of the air of the neighborhood by carbon bisulfid and hydrogen sulfid thrown out by the ventilators. Tall chimneys are now used to dispel the gases over a large area.—*Eleanor Larrabee Lattimore.*

6599. THIELE, ADOLF. Die Gewerbeaufsicht im Freistaate Sachsen vom Standpunkt des Arztes. [Industrial inspection in Saxony from the physician's point of view.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 9(32) Nov. 15, 1929: III. 273-276.—The article discusses the function of the physician in industrial inspection and the regulations in Saxony for the schooling of industrial inspectors.—*J. Kuczynski.*

6600. UNSIGNED. Causes of accidents. *Indus. Bull.* 9(2) Nov. 1929: 35-37.

6601. UNSIGNED. Industrial medical service in a group of Chicago plants. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 26(6) Dec. 1929: 52-54.—*E. E. Cummins.*

6602. UNSIGNED. Jahresberichte der gewerblichen Berufsgenossenschaften über Unfallverhütung für 1928. [Annual reports of the trade associations on safety work in 1928.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* (Special #48) 1929: pp. 625.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

6603. UNSIGNED. Physical impairment in clerical occupations. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 26(6) Dec. 1929: 45-48.

6604. WAFFENSCHMIDT. Sanitäre Anlagen in Fabriken und gewerblichen Betrieben. [Sanitary equipment in plants and shops.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* (Special #49) 1929: pp. 54.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

## WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entry 7095)

6605. CAVAN, RUTH SHONLE and JORDAN TRUE. Education and the business girl. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3(2) Oct. 1929: 83-93.—A study was made of clerical workers in the Y. W. C. A. membership by means of tests, questionnaires and interviews. There is a low positive correlation between scores on the Otis intelligence test and years of general education and between Otis scores and salary (with age held constant); but there is practically no correlation between salary and years of general education. The median I.Q. for the group was 107. Most of them had had some and more than half had had full high school education or better. The median salary for stenographers and bookkeepers was \$25 per week. Dominant interests are a desire to travel, to have more education, to marry, to have more friends. There is need for better educational opportunities and better vocational guidance, as well as for further studies.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

6606. HANNA, GERTRUD. Die Frauen in den Gewerkschaften. [Women in trade unions.] *Arbeit.* 5(11) Nov. 1928: 693-703.—The article points out the scarcity of women in leading positions in the trade unions; the tendency to ignore the increasingly important "women's questions," such as the penetration of women into industry, women's wages in relation to men's, and special health protective measures, as of little interest to the general membership; and the danger in the situation. Miss Hanna proposes greater representation for women and gives statistics showing

the actual relative number of female delegates to trade union congresses. She stresses the need for reorganization to endure that women's problems will receive the attention of the general membership.—*J. Kuczynski.*

6607. HAUERSEN, E. Die Frauen in den Gewerkschaften. I. Aus der Praxis des Verbandes der Buchbinder und Papierverarbeiter Deutschlands. [Women in trade unions. I. Problems in the German Bookbinders' and Paperworkers' Union.] *Arbeit.* 5(12) Dec. 1928: 764-769.—Statistics are given concerning: (1) the growth of the industry in terms of the number of workers employed; (2) the increase in the number and proportion of women employed; (3) the increase in the proportion of organized women; (4) fluctuations in membership among the women members; (5) the relative number of women and men who are unpaid functionaries; (6) increase in the union rate of wages for women members; (7) age groups of women workers in a portion of the industry and the length of time the women covered were in the trade; and (8) paid holidays granted to women workers in 1927.—*J. Kuczynski.*

6608. KLAWA, ANNA. Salaires féminins et travail féminin. [Women's work and salaries.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 20(8) Aug. 1928: 272-277.

## CHILD LABOR

(See also Entry 6631)

6609. ABBOTT, GRACE. Looking fore and aft in child labor. *Survey.* 63(6) Dec. 15, 1929: 333-334.

## WAGES

(See also Entries 6253, 7219)

6610. COBB, CHARLES W. Some statistical relations between wages and prices. *J. Pol. Econ.* 37(6) Dec. 1929: 728-736.—The data include the value product, the average prices, the total wages, and the number of workers annually in Massachusetts manufactures, 1890-1926. Up to 1914, labor's share of the total product ( $s$ ) moved inversely to prices ( $p$ ) so that  $s/\sqrt{p}$  was relatively steady. Straight-line trends were fitted to derived indexes (labor's share taken as horizontal) and the correlations of the deviations were computed. The most decided correlations obtained are: labor's share and real wages, .88; and, by first differences, real wages and prices, .92. For the data selected the conclusion is drawn that "a tendency to straighten any one of the trend ratio curves of prices, employment, real wages, or labor's share will tend to straighten the others also and make for stability."—*G. R. Davies.*

6611. GATES, A. B. Salary administration. *Personnel.* 6(3) Nov. 1929: 71-84.—A report summarizing a series of round table discussions by the Salary Administration Group of the American Management Association. Forty or more prepared questions, arranged in two sections, are listed with a condensed statement of the discussion on each question. Under the first section the group dealt with the basic theory underlying centralized salary administration, while under the second section the group reviewed and considered the problems that have emerged in the operation of salary administration in various company organizations.—*G. T. Schwenning.*

6612. HATHAWAY, H. K. Incentive wage systems. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 14(5) Oct. 1929: 196-205.—The original Gantt task and bonus plan is commended as superior to the piece wage or Halsey's premium plan. The piece wage or the older premium plans did not provide for a careful selection and training of workers nor for the scientific determination of the methods to be employed in doing the job. Guesswork and past experience were used to fix rates; each worker was allowed to determine the methods of work to be fol-

lowed. The management shirked its responsibility for direction and training; it depended upon financial incentives alone to produce results. The Gantt plan is a modification of Taylor's differential piece wage plan. It was developed while Gantt was working with Taylor at the Bethlehem Steel plant. Under this plan, the management definitely assumes responsibility for the conditions under which the work is done, the methods to be employed, and the proper output or task for a given period of time. Furthermore, the chief incentive or bonus is paid for attaining the productivity which has been scientifically determined, rather than for exceeding this task. Other plans place "a premium on beating the time rather than meeting it." If a task is properly set, only unusually good workmen can go much beyond the task except at the expense of quality, tools, or the worker's stamina. "Under task and bonus or differential piece work as applied in connection with scientific management, it is just as dangerous and undesirable to have work done in much less than the task time as to have it take more than the task time."—*Frank T. Carlton.*

**6613. MARKS, JAMES H.** Group wage payment increases efficiency. *Machinery.* 36(4) Dec. 1929: 283-285.—The introduction of group wage payment a few years ago in the Packard Motor Car Company caused a 35% increase in the efficiency of the workers and a 15% increase in wages. This has been sustained in the years since its first introduction. It has the advantages of promoting teamwork, the weeding out by the men themselves of incompetent and shiftless workers, simplified production control and book-keeping and less spoilage.—*W. Ellison Chalmers.*

**6614. MATHEWSON, WALTER G.** Collection of unpaid wages in California. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 19(4) Dec. 1929: 411-415.—Last year the author, as Commissioner of Labor of California, collected more than one million dollars of unpaid wages for 17,171 wage claimants. The payment of wages law, which has been steadily strengthened since 1921, is reviewed. It requires that the Commissioner or his deputies in the Bureau of Labor Statistics "take assignments of wage claims and prosecute actions for the collection of wages and other demands of persons who are financially unable to employ counsel." Forty per cent of wage claims filed are for amounts in excess of \$45.00. The reasons for success lie in the adequacy and comprehensiveness of the law, its penalties, requirements, and new measures, strengthening administration and enforcement. It is administered by 27 deputies in 12 district offices, where formal or informal joint hearings are arranged. Employers unable to pay are given opportunity to pay on installments through the bureau. Most cases are settled without recourse to criminal or civil action. The Commissioner believes that the bureau effects great savings for claimants, many of whose claims would not otherwise be prosecuted, and that in absence of the bureau work legal fees would amount to a fourth of wages claimed.—*Francis Tyson.*

**6615. POTHMANN, W.** Entwicklung der Löhne im mitteldeutschen Braunkohlenbergbau 1913 bis 1929. [Wages in the lignite coal mining industry of central Germany, 1913 to 1929.] *Braunkohle.* (47) Nov. 23, 1929: 1013-1020.—The lignite coal-mining industry of central Germany has recently established a statistical service which gives data on the development of wages in its district. This material shows average wages, both schedule wages and actual earnings, for each wage adjustment period.—*E. Friederichs.*

**6616. UNSIGNED.** Australia—principles of wage fixation. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 26(6) Dec. 1929: 152-155.—The paramount feature of Australian wage fixation is the acceptance of the basic living wage, the wage below which no able-bodied adult may be called upon to work. The method of fixing this wage dates

back to 1907, when Justice Higgins rendered the decision in the so-called Harvester case. The basic wage is the minimum which may be paid to an unskilled adult worker, unless he is handicapped by some defect or infirmity which reduces his capacity below the normal. For workers of a higher class there is an additional wage based on such skill or other qualification as may be required by the occupation concerned. In determining this secondary wage the courts are guided by the actual practices and customs prevailing in the different industries, by existing agreements between employers and employees, by awards already made, by the advice of experts appointed for special cases, and by evidence produced for its consideration. Wage differentials for special occupations are sometimes given when the work involved is especially difficult, dirty, dangerous, disagreeable, or injurious to health.—*E. E. Cummins.*

**6617. UNSIGNED.** Great Britain and Northern Ireland—average earnings of workers, 1924 and 1928. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 26(6) Dec. 1929: 155-161.—In March, 1925, the British Ministry of Labour undertook an investigation into the average earnings and hours of labor of workers in manufacturing industries in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, securing data for selected weeks, one each in January, April, July, and October, 1924. A second inquiry was made, dealing with average earnings in the same industries in October, 1928. The survey covered approximately 40,000 employers and 4,000,000 employees. The changes in the level of average earnings were slight; but on the whole, increases were more numerous than decreases, and the greatest changes noted were all increases. The changes in the extent of short time corresponded to a considerable degree with those in average earnings.—*E. E. Cummins.*

**6618. UNSIGNED.** Hauptergebnisse der amtlichen Lohnerhebung in der metallverarbeitenden Industrie. III. Süddeutschland (einschl. Frankfurt a. M.). [Principal results of the official wage census in the metal working industry, 3. South Germany, including Frankfurt-on-the-Main.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 9(21) Nov. 1929: 877-887.

**6619. UNSIGNED.** History of wages in the United States from colonial times to 1928. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #499. Oct. 1929: pp. 527.—The report attempts to present a picture of American wages from early colonial days to the present time. In representative occupations in representative industries as continuous a record as possible of wages and hours of labor is presented. The report is divided into two parts. Part 1 is treated from the historical viewpoint. Part 2, beginning with the year 1840, is statistical in presentation, and based on source material derived from the reports of the former U. S. Department of Labor and its successor, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the present U. S. Department of Labor. Craft distinctions as we know them were not made in the colonial and provincial eras, either in the performance of the work or in the payment of wages. The mechanic was apt to be a jack-of-all-trades. This condition held true until the beginning of the eighteenth century. Differences between the crafts were not marked until trade organizations began to spring up toward the close of the century. By 1800 wage rates appear for numerous crafts, with fairly well-defined jurisdictional lines, but the rates themselves do not vary materially as between these different crafts. Wage data and conditions of labor in Part 1 for the following trades and industries: Building trades, shipbuilding, cabinetmaking, iron, glass, textiles, boots and shoes, clothing, printing and publishing, seamen, and agricultural and common labor. The same trades and industries, with the exception of seamen, are carried in Part 2, not only continuing the wage rates from 1840 to the present, but showing

the division into crafts and occupations which followed industrial expansion. In addition to wage data, Part 1 has a chapter dealing with colonial legislation controlling wages, and early working conditions. Another chapter presents the indenture system of labor, and shows to what extent the manual work was performed under a condition of "white servitude" for which no actual wages were paid. Barter and truck payment are also treated in a chapter on colonial money and money equivalents.—*E. E. Cummins.*

**6620. UNSIGNED.** International comparison of real wages. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 26(6) Dec. 1929: 148-152.

**6621. UNSIGNED.** Results of arbitration cases involving wages and hours, 1865 to 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29(5) Nov. 1929: 14-20.—This article is an analysis of the results of 423 labor arbitration cases from 1865 to 1929 of which the Bureau of Labor Statistics has record. Excluded from the study are cases decided by the official war-time boards, those decided under the Colorado and Kansas acts, and those handled by adjustment boards, as in the clothing industry, which deal primarily with the interpretation of agreements. The decisions in the 423 cases studied are classified as those favoring workers, those favoring employers, and mixed decisions, i.e., those which favor both sides. Fifty-four of the cases were decided in the period 1865 to 1914, 98 between 1915 and 1920, and 271 between 1921 and 1929. In the first period 79.6% were decided in favor of the workers, 16.7% in favor of the employers, and 3.7% were mixed. In the second period the proportions were 93.9% in favor of the workers and 6.1% in favor of the employers. In the final period 60.5% of the decisions were for the workers, 35.1% for the employers, and 4.4% were mixed. In only two years of this final period did employers have an advantage. In 1921, 42 cases were decided in their favor and 20 against them. In 1922 the proportion was 21 to 17 in their favor. For the entire 65 year period the percentages were as follows: in favor of the workers, 70.7%; in favor of the employers, 26.0%; mixed, 3.3%.—*Edward Berman.*

**6622. UNSIGNED.** Salaries in fire departments in principal cities. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 26(6) Dec. 1929: 124-139.

**6623. UNSIGNED.** Union wage rates in time-work trades in 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 26(6) Dec. 1929: 26-33.—Union wage rates in 1929 were, on the average, slightly higher than in 1928. The present study covers the principal time-work trades in 67 important industrial cities. The average hourly rate in 1929 for all trades covered was \$1.204 as compared with \$1.195 in 1928, or an average increase of 0.9 cent an hour. Of the 72 individual time-work trades covered by the survey, 58 showed increases in average wages per hour in 1929 as compared with 1928, 1 showed no change in rate, and the remaining 13 showed decreases. The hours of labor showed a reduction of four-tenths of 1% from 1928. Present-day reductions are largely due to the increasing number of trades working a 5-day week.—*E. E. Cummins.*

**6624. UNSIGNED.** Wages and hours of labor in rail, bar, sheet and tinplate mills, 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29(5) Nov. 1929: 91-99.—*E. E. Cummins.*

**6625. UNSIGNED.** Wages in Poland in the post-war years. *Polish Economist.* 4(12) Dec. 1929: 409-412.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 6475, 6589, 6870, 6926, 6933)

**6626. BARKIN, SOLOMON.** The normally unemployed, a neglected phase of unemployment. *Amer. Federationist.* 36(11) Nov. 1929: 1328-1334.—*Edward Berman.*

**6627. BLOCH, LOUIS.** Employment agencies in California. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 19(4) Dec. 1929: 363-366.—The statistician of the California Department of Industrial Relations briefly analyzes the work of over 300 private employment agencies of the State which annually place a half-million workers for fees totaling about two million dollars. Two-thirds of the jobs went to male applicants, who paid 60% of the fees. The employment agency law is reviewed. Schedules of fees (though fees are not limited by law) must be posted; agents are bonded; jobs must be described in writing, or on approved contracts; return of fee to applicant when the job is not secured is provided for; and unearned wages may not be assigned. The regulatory powers of the labor commissioner are regarded by the writer as ample to prescribe the conduct of the employment agency business, though no provision seems to be made for public hearings on proof of need or competency, as in Wisconsin. Complaints, mostly for refunds, are discussed. Of 664 such complaints in 1928, 80% were decided in favor of the applicant. The ten public offices of the Department, and additional seasonal farm offices, furnish about 180,000 jobs annually to California workers.—*Francis Tyson.*

**6628. BROWNLOW, RUTH.** A going plan for steady jobs. *Survey.* 63(6) Dec. 15, 1929: 330-332.

**6629. DAVISON, RONALD C.** A review of unemployment remedies in Great Britain. *Assicurazioni Soc.* 5(4) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 71-81.—There are more than a million unemployed. The policy of the Labour Government probably will not be far different from that of its predecessors. Concentrating the authority and responsibility in the hands of one man, J. H. Thomas, is a step in advance. Many new projects of public works in England and the Dominions are being undertaken. The author points out the danger of confusing paid labor and public assistance, and discusses the possibility of withdrawing from industry too young children and workers over 65 years of age. He reviews critically the English system of unemployment insurance and the present financial condition of the unemployment fund. The unemployed, today, are no longer treated without regard to the cause of their unemployment but their individual requirements are taken into account. The weekly payment of a subsidy is not alone sufficient; in many cases other measures of a constructive character are necessary, if only to decrease the burden on the finances of the state. The worst features of prolonged idleness, even though alleviated by a weekly subsidy, is the loss of character, the inertia and loss of hope which unfits for reemployment. This has been the most serious result of unemployment in certain regions where the problem of distributing the excess of labor has not been solved. Vocational guidance for children and vocational reeducation of the unemployed are studied in detail. These are an important addition to the means available for industrial reconstruction.—*Maria Castellani.*

**6630. KUSANO, EISABURO.** Abolition of all-night work in Japan. *Far Eastern Rev.* 25(11) Nov. 1929: 492-497.—On July 1, 1929, 200,000 Japanese women and juvenile factory operatives were set free from work between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m., 74% of whom were employed in cotton spinning. Although the abolition of night work for women and children was suggested by Japanese legislators in 1887, 1902 and 1909 it was not until 1911 that a law was finally passed to take effect in 15 years. As a result of the International Labor Conference in Washington in 1919, the factory law was again revised in 1923 to take effect in three years, only to be postponed because of the conditions following the earthquake. The vigorous attacks by British and Indian delegates at the 7th and 8th International Labor Conference more or less forced the Japanese Government to put the revised factory law

into effect July 1, 1926, with three years of grace for the night work clauses. By it, daily working hours are reduced from 20 to 17 but only two holidays instead of four are allowed. In order to make up for decreased production, during the years from 1926-1929 the number of spindles has been increased 13% and looms 8% and successful efforts have been made to increase the daily output per loom and spindle and to decrease the number of operatives.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

**6631. LUTEN, WILHEMINA.** Unemployment as a cause of family dependency. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 26(6) Dec. 1929: 1-12.—Of 1,000 families applying for aid at three Boston social agencies, 557 gave unemployment or underemployment as a cause of dependency. Although there were usually other contributing causes, nevertheless in 11% of the cases unemployment, and in 3% of the cases underemployment, was the sole cause of the family's economic breakdown. Sickness was the factor most frequently associated with lack of employment. Personal defects and old age were next in importance. Nearly 77% of these 557 clients were men and wives; all but 15% of them had children. Altogether nearly 1,400 children were affected by the unemployment or underemployment of the 557 clients. In 425 of the families of the unemployed no children were gainfully employed. Almost 75% of the men in families most affected, and three out of five of the remaining men were between 25 and 45, the ages at which men should be doing their best work. The women were also largely grouped between 25 and 45. More than a third of the men and women for whom data were given were born in this country. Sickness was present in 4 out of every 5 cases. Only one other direct cause of unemployment was more important than sickness, i.e., no available jobs. Thirty-eight per cent of the 367 men declared they had lost their last position because of the lack of work. The wages of the women ranged from \$5 or under to more than \$25 per week. The modal group was \$10-\$14 at both opening and closing of the cases. The modal wage for men was \$20-\$24 per week. The modal group comprises about one-tenth of the men in the whole number affected by unemployment and underemployment. Two to four months was the most common period of unemployment.—*E. E. Cummins.*

**6632. SCHNEIDER, GEORG.** Die deutsche Arbeitsmarktstatistik im Dienste der Konjunktur- und Marktbeobachtung. [Statistics of the German labor market and the study of business cycles.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, 9(36) Dec. 27, 1929: II, 543-549.—*J. Kuczynski.*

**6633. THOMAS, J. H.** My employment policy. *Labour Mag.* 8(8) Dec. 1929: 339-341.—Two main objects have been aimed at: (1) the development of the highest pitch of efficiency in the public utility services, as undertaken through the Home Development Act and the Colonial Development Act; and (2) the extension of our markets. Grants already made to local authorities for water supply schemes, dock improvements, sewerage, etc., should provide the equivalent of a year's work for 40,000 to 50,000 men. Schemes submitted by railways and other public utilities should provide for another 25,000. The road program already approved will absorb some 50,000. Land drainage and a forestry program are to be provided for in the coming session of Parliament.—*W. B. Catlin.*

**6634. UNSIGNED.** The continuous working year and the five-day week in Soviet Russia. *Soc. Econ. Rev.* 4(11) Nov. 1929: 1-7.—The continuous working year has spread with surprising rapidity in Soviet Russia. It is a year made up of weeks of 5 days each. There is, so to speak, no Saturday and no Sunday. Shops operate the entire week and laborers are divided so that each laborer has 4 days of work and one day off. The only general holidays of the year are the 5 revolutionary holidays. This affords 360 working days a year for industry instead of the former number, about 270.

The economic and social advantages are such as to constitute this change not a reform but a revolution in itself. It is equivalent to a fresh capital investment of two or three billion rubles. There will be a great increase in output. Labor will be more productive, with greater opportunity for technical training, industrial rationalization and reduced costs through continuous operation of plant and machinery. In the next three or four years about one and one-half million workers will be absorbed in industry over the number previously used. It is specifically provided in the law that the total annual working hours of each worker shall not be increased, nor the number of rest days decreased. Recreation centers will not be overcrowded on one day and relatively deserted on the other days of the week; they will perform a continuous service. Much importance is attached to the education of workers as rest days come around so frequently that they will not be spent in the traditional drinking. The Sunday university, a regular feature of present day Soviet life, will transfer its activities to daily uses. New technical and training schools are to be added.—*G. G. Groat.*

**6635. UNSIGNED.** Employment age limitations. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 14(5) Oct. 1929: 222-228.—This article consists of abstracts of discussions at a meeting of a section of the Taylor Society. Elliott Dunlap Smith pointed out that poor management is often responsible for the early retirement of workers. If the management is alert and up-to-date, constant changes in machines and methods will take place. Under such conditions, workers will readily adjust themselves to new situations. If, however, management gets into a rut and stagnates, sooner or later revolutionary changes become necessary. Then it will be very difficult for workers who have been following a simple unchanging routine for years to adjust suddenly to abrupt changes in the industry. A. W. Donovan maintained that the retention of men of over 45 years of age in industry, is important for two reasons. In the first place, they constitute a large part of our market opportunity. Secondly, older workers have poise; they persevere; they do not "crack under pressure"; they work quietly and steadily.—*Frank T. Carlton.*

**6636. UNSIGNED.** Labor turnover in American factories. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29(5) Nov. 1929: 69-70.—The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics is gradually increasing the number of companies reporting labor turnover. Four hundred are on the list, employing about 700,000 persons. Other agencies are cooperating. A labor-turnover index is in process of making. Tables give the turnover rates for 1928 and 1929.—*G. G. Groat.*

**6637. UNSIGNED.** Labor turnover in American factories. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 26(6) Dec. 1929: 98-100.

**6638. YOUNG, E. HILTON.** Public credit and unemployment. *Contemporary Rev.* 136(767) Nov. 1929: 553-561.—In 1921 the British Government designed the Scheme of "Trade Facilities" to meet the rising tide of unemployment. This plan has been worked with varying success but the present Socialist administration has revived it. The object of the scheme is to increase employment, the method is to make use of public credit to induce private interests to give fresh employment. Questions such as the right method of guiding investment and of avoiding the withdrawal of labor, already employed, into the new channels are discussed. But the scheme is only palliative and only a limited amount of public funds or credit could be thus beneficially used.—*A. L. Gordon MacKay.*

## COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entries 6302, 7120)

**6639. MURRAY, Mrs. D. L.** The miner's home. *Nineteenth Cent.* 105(623) Jan. 1929: 8-31.

6640. UNSIGNED. Standard of living of professional man's family in 1816-17 as compared with 1926-27. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 26(6) Dec. 1929: 222-228.

6641. UNSIGNED. Die wichtigsten Ergebnisse der amtlichen Erhebungen von Wirtschaftsrechnungen vom Jahre 1927-28. [Significant results of the official budgetary investigation of 1927-28.] *Wirtschaft u. Stat.* 9(20) Oct. 2, 1929: 818-824.—Examination of 853 workers' budgets showed that increase of family income was associated with: (1) a decline in the percentage of the total earned by the head of the family; (2) an absolute increase in income from sources other than earnings; (3) an increase in age and number of children in the family. All expenditure data were reduced to units of adult (*Vollperson*) consumption to facilitate comparison. Engel's law was found to hold for the consumption of food, clothing and luxuries; Schwabe's law for expenditure on rent. The budgets were selective in the sense that their existence as records indicated carefully planned and systematically ordered households.—*R. A. Brady.*

6642. UNSIGNED. Weitere Ergebnisse der amtlichen Erhebungen von Wirtschaftsrechnungen vom Jahre 1927-28, II. [Further results of the budgetary inquiry of 1927-28.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 9(22) Nov. 2, 1929: 902-907.—Aggregate expenditure for all foods increased with income in the budgets studied. About three-fifths of all expenditures were for meat and meat products; about two-fifths for plant products. With increasing income there was an absolute and proportionate increase in expenditure for vegetables, and fruit; an absolute increase but proportionate decrease in expenditure for milk, bread and baked goods; a general substitution of protein for fat and carbohydrate foods. The proportion of luxury foods increased with income, particularly alcoholic drinks (60.8% of all expenditure for luxuries); white bread was substituted for black, butter for margarine, and the habit of eating out at restaurants grew. All consumption figures were reduced to terms of the food requirements of an adult male.—*R. A. Brady.*

## WEALTH, PROPERTY AND INCOME

(See also Entries 5605, 6227, 6316, 6333, 6521)

6643. CHASE, STUART. Prosperity—believe it or not. 7. Balancing the books. *Nation* (N. Y.). 130 (3366) Jan. 8, 1930: 39-41.—(1) Business prosperity is, up to Oct., 1929, a provable fact. Corporation profits, new capital, bank clearings, life insurance totals, foreign trade leave no doubt. (2) Prosperity from the commercial standpoint has never meant much to the rank and file, but with all due allowance this definition of prosperity has been met, obliquely if not squarely. (3) As to prosperity measured in terms of economic security and peace of mind, unemployment is rampant. We are probably entering for the first time in industrial history an era of technological unemployment. Prosperity in terms of tranquillity has not arrived for most of us. (4) According to the fourth definition—as evidenced by "life more abundant"—an imposing group of thinkers believe that as the spiral of commercial prosperity whirls upward, the spiral of the good life whirls downward. "Where wealth accumulates and men decay." Prosperity, in terms of a whole civilization, can hardly be said to have spread its wings over the America of 1929.—*H. W. Smith.*

6644. LIERTZ. Eigentum und Enteignung. [Property and expropriation.] *Jahrb. d. Bodenreform.* 24(4) Nov. 12, 1928: 212-235.

6645. UNSIGNED. Our national income. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 129(3348) Aug. 24, 1929: 1181.—Morris A. Copeland, of the Committee on Recent Economic Changes, estimates the "total realized" income for the U. S. for 1928 at \$89,000,000,000, or \$745 per capita.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

6646. UNSIGNED. Third quarter profits slightly lower, but some groups show large gains. *Annalist* (N. Y. Times). 34(884) Dec. 27, 1929: 1243-1244.—Comparisons are made between relatives of stock prices and net profits for specific groups of industries since 1926.—*H. L. Reed.*

6647. WAZNER, ERNST. Zur Verteilungen des alt-österreichischen Volkseinkommens auf die Nachfolgestaaten. [The division of the national income of former Austria among the succession states.] *Österreichische Volkswirt.* 22(7) Nov. 16, 1929: 185-189.

## COOPERATION

(See also Entries 5643, 6425)

6648. BIAGI, BRUNO. La cooperazione in regime fascista. [Cooperation in the fascist regime.] *Politica Soc.* 1(3) Jun. 1929: 247-250.—Some speak of cooperation as if it were a term of contrast as against syndicalism and corporatism. Fascism must save cooperation, after having reformed it. When syndicates set up their own cooperative enterprises, what is the place of the employees of the cooperatives in the syndicalist system? There is the category of cooperatives' employees in the National Federation of Fascist Syndicates, but this gives rise to many problems. Shall employees of consumers' cooperatives fall under the syndical discipline of the Commercial Confederation, while those engaged in working up agricultural products enter the Industrial Confederation? The cooperatives wish autonomy with regard to the associations governing collective labor contracts, and closer union with the syndicate from which the cooperative movement rises. This solution is provided by the *Ente Nazionale delle Cooperazione*.—*Robert C. Binkley.*

6649. FAY, C. R. The success of cooperation among livestock producers in the United States of America. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 9(4) Mar. 1929: 452-463.—In 1926 cooperative livestock commission agencies in the 19 leading markets handled livestock selling for nearly \$300,000,000, about 16.1% of the receipts. These agencies were the outgrowth (1) of the necessity for reducing selling costs, (2) a feeling that small shipper's consignments were not given equal attention with large consignments, and (3) a conviction that salesmen's commissions were unjustly large. The new livestock marketing movement dates from 1916 and is the third such attempt. Of the business of these agencies 65% comes from shipping associations. Savings in selling expenses increase in toto and in per cent with increase in volume of business. The expansion in the direct shipment of hogs to packers (not through stock yards) led in 1923 to the formation of a federation of cooperative livestock commission agencies to carry on direct shipments. Up to 1927 cooperative commission agencies have paid \$3,500,000 in patronage dividends. The most recent activity of the agencies has been the formation of cattle loan departments for loaning money, directly or indirectly, for feeding operations.—*J. A. Becker.*

6650. GEWGALOW, STEFAN. Vom Genossenschaftswesen in Bulgarien. [Cooperation in Bulgaria.] *Südöstliche Warte.* 1(11) Nov. 1929: 597-600.

6651. HAMILTON, WALTON H. Judicial tolerance of farmers' cooperatives. *Yale Law J.* 36(7) May 1929: 936-954.—The author discusses the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of

*Frost v. Corporation Commissioners* by which the ginning of cotton is declared to be a public business and as such to require a license. He discusses its probable effect upon "the ends, the forms, and the legal status of the cooperative association."—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

6652. UNSIGNED. Cooperative and friendly societies, Registrar's report for 1928. *Irish Trade J.* 5(1) Nov. 1929: 7-8.

6653. UNSIGNED. Co-operation in agriculture and fisheries in 1928. *Ministry Labour Gaz. (Gt. Britain)*. 37(12) Dec. 1929: 440-441.

6654. UNSIGNED. Statistics of central organizations. Trading and banking 1927-1928. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation*. 22(11) Nov. 1929: 415-423.—Statistics of national cooperative societies in Europe, chiefly Soviet Russia: (1) Wholesale (agriculture and consumers); (2) agricultural central trading organizations; and (3) cooperative banking statistics. (Tables.)—*Victor von Szeliski*.

6655. UNSIGNED. The third interstate coffee cooperative. *Spice Mill*. 52(10) Oct. 1929: 1734-1737.

## CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

(See also Entries 6194, 6207, 7120)

6656. UNSIGNED. The growth of the consumption of goods in Poland. *Polish Economist*. 4(11) Nov. 1929: 381-384.

## STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See also Entries 6153, 6165, 6183, 6209, 6377, 6388, 6412, 6455, 6800, 6942)

6657. BIEGELEISEN, L. WL. Gospodarcze podstawy rozwoju przedsiębiorstw komunalnych. [The economic bases for municipal enterprises.] *Ekonomista*. 29(1) Feb. 1929: 56-96.—*O. Eisenberg*.

6658. FOENANDER, O. de R. The shipping enterprise of the Australian Commonwealth Government, 1916-1928. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19(4) Dec. 1929: 605-618.—In 1916 as a result of the war-time emergency the Australian government purchased fifteen cargo vessels. These, together with 18 vessels taken from the enemy during the war, formed the nuclei of the Commonwealth Shipping Fleet. After the close of the war the government enlarged its shipping activities by the addition of 26 new ships. The fleet reported substantial profits up to June 30, 1921, although no allowance was made for depreciation. Thereafter each year's operations resulted in a loss in spite of the sale of many unprofitable ships and of drastic reorganization which placed the management in the hands of an independent board. Continued losses had made the government willing to sell the remaining ships early in 1925, but no tenders were received. Two years later another attempt at sale resulted in the acceptance of an offer of £1,900,000 from the White Star Line. The reasons for the financial failure under the board's operation were: (1) high running costs necessary under Australian registry; (2) excessive administration expenses for the few ships handled; (3) dissension among members of the board; (4) inability to secure full cargoes; (5) industrial troubles. While the line performed an incalculable service during the emergency period, its continuance at heavy expense seemed unjustified from the point of view of providing a naval auxiliary or as a safeguard against increased fares and freights.—*Whitney Coombs*.

6659. PAHL, WALTER. Die Wirtschaft der öffentlichen Hand. Ihre Bedeutung, ihr Stand und ihre Probleme. [The state and the community as entre-

preneur; significance, extent, and problems of the enterprises.] *Arbeit*. 6(11) Nov. 1929: 696-711.—After a brief discussion of the attitude of the "free" trade unions (*Freie Gewerkschaften*) to public enterprises, the significance of these enterprises in Germany is discussed in terms of total assets, importance of the enterprises within the particular industry, and financial results. Part two discusses the types of organization best adapted to public enterprises and the problems of financing them.—*J. Kuczynski*.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

(See also Entries 6745, 6859, 6877, 6934)

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 6866, 6879-6882, 6884-6886, 6888-6889)

6660. HIGY, CAMILLE. Problem der vergleichenden schweizerischen Steuer- und Finanzstatistik. [The problem of comparative statistics of taxes and public finances in Switzerland.] *Z. f. Schweizer. Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft*. 65(2) 1929: 171-200.—Both in private and official works some investigations in the finance and tax statistics of Switzerland have been attempted. The first comparative study of taxes was published by Schanz in 1890, in his treatise, *Taxes in Switzerland*. Later Steiger published a series of works in connection with the National Statistical Bureau, and also edited the Financial Yearbook from 1902 to 1928. He laid the foundation for present investigations. It is now the aim to make the statistical compilations as complete and useful as possible for comparative treatment. The national government must rely upon the Cantons and local subdivisions for statistical data. The work is purely voluntary, since real authority in the matter is vested in the Cantons. The central government, for example, has no authority similar to that of the German Reich, which can examine the books, annual reports and budget plans of the *Länder*. Financial data can be obtained from the Swiss communities only as a by-product, and there is a disinclination toward all statistical inquiry—especially as regards taxes. It is the task of the central government to improve the returns from the Cantons, first, by examining the figures directly if the Cantons desire to cooperate, and secondly, by discussing the problem with them. The development of tax and finance statistics should go hand-in-hand.—*Tipton R. Snively*.

6661. MANN, FRITZ KARL. Vom Wesen der Finanzwirtschaft. [The nature of public finance.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 131(1) Jul. 1929: 33-49.—In the new views developing among German economists concerning the nature of public finance three tendencies are noticeable: (1) return to the more inclusive interpretation of financial management characteristic of the Cameralists; (2) closer connection with classical economic theory, and development from it as a basis; and (3) search for a more scientific basis particularly in methodological matters. The outstanding work representative of the last tendency is *The Nature and Forms of Public Finance. Outlines of a Theory of Public and Sociological Finance*, by Horst Jecht, 1928. In contrast with R. G. Hawtrey, who in an article *What is Finance?* maintains that "the art of finance is summed up in the single aim of maintaining the cash balance," Jecht emphasizes the political organization of the group, the location of authority in matters of public finance, and the object of public finance, which comprises the determination of the requirements for existence of the political union and the necessary decisions for the meeting of its financial needs. The balancing of social sacrifice and

social gain in public finance is of less significance than the promotion of the total economic interests of the political union.—*C. W. Hasek.*

**6662. MORSELLI, E.** *La teoria sociologica della scienza delle finanze.* [The sociological theory of the science of finance.] *Riv. di Sociol.* 3 (3) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 312-335.—The existence of a genuine science of public finance is called in question. Its real foundation is to be found in the writings of Carlo A. Conigliani. Conigliani's voluminous writings contain four fundamental propositions. (1) The phenomenon in finance is not exclusively an economic one but is at the same time governed by the factors in the politico-social surroundings in which it is placed. They underlie its every essential aspect in its form as in its substance, through all the laws which govern the formation and growth of political authority. (2) The object (or subject) of financial activity is not the State, as fictitious entity as says de Viti, nor a collective entity, as says Sax, but on the contrary the object is the ruler (or ruling power) as physical person, as a man who thinks, feels, wills and acts, one who can be influenced by the action of neighboring groups in their efforts to secure power. (3) The element of cooperation by means of which the State secures its revenues is not purely formal but essential and characteristic of every political state throughout all its aims with which its leaders or governors wish to secure power. (4) Revenues escape the dominance of economic laws and therefore their study should not be conducted on the principle which governs values in economics but on the basis of political principle; expenditures, on the other hand, remain in the sphere of composition or agreement.—*E. D. Harvey.*

**6663. PIERRE, R.-J.** *Les budgets des principaux pays et les budgets de l'avenir.* [The budgets of the principal countries and future budgets.] *J. d. Économistes.* 88 Nov. 15, 1929: 299-313.—A comparative analysis of per capita budgetary receipts and expenditures for the grand divisions of Europe, America, Asia, Africa, and Oceania. In the importance per capita of foreign commerce and of budgetary charges Oceania ranks first, followed in order by Europe and America. For all divisions production and foreign trade represent a fairly accurate measure of budgetary needs. The heavy demands made upon future budgets by war debt charges are not easily reconciled with the movement directed against the breaking down of customs barriers. Unless reduction in armaments shall be realized and shall make possible a material drop in budgetary requirements, customs duties, especially on manufactured products, will continue to hold popular favor over more direct forms of taxation.—*Amos E. Taylor.*

### TAXATION

(See also Entries 6198, 6222, 6355, 6360, 6448, 6509, 6733, 6735, 6815, 6876, 6883)

**6664. BRADY, JOSEPH D.** *Income tax status of funded life insurance trusts.* *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7 (12) Dec. 1929: 463-465, 485-486.—Life insurance trusts may be classified into two general groups, funded and unfunded. In the former, a deposit of a fund of securities is made, the income from which is collected by the trustee and used for the payment of the insurance premiums and expenses of the trust. In the latter, there is no fund, the premiums being paid as they fall due from the current income of the insured. Only the funded type gives rise to income tax problems. The question as to whom that part of the income from the corpus of the trust applied to the payment of insurance premiums is taxable is of importance both to the government and wealthy tax payers. If it is taxed to the grantor, it will be subject, in case of a large income, to the high surtax rates; if taxable to the fiduciary the tax is most likely to be less. After examining many cases the con-

clusion is reached that the clause which seeks to tax the grantor of an irrevocable life insurance trust the amount of the trust income applied to insurance premiums will not survive an attack on its constitutionality. Those who wish to create such a trust may do so with reasonable confidence that the government will not be able to tax them on any portion of the income received by the trustee.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**6665. CARROLL, MITCHELL B.** *Business congress offers plan to prevent double taxation.* *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7 (11) Nov. 1929: 423-424, 447-448.—Representing the business interests of the world, the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce at Amsterdam, July 8-12, 1929, adopted a uniform code of principles for eliminating double taxation. These are offered as the most equitable to follow in preventing the collection of levies both in the country where income arises or property lies and again in the country where the owner resides. Under the resolutions adopted, the term domicile is, in the case of an individual, his normal residence or permanent home; in the case of a corporation, the real center of management. The Conference, as far as possible, adopted the underlying principles in the three Geneva conventions. These provisions, moreover, are in essence the same as those contained in a number of European treaties to prevent double taxation. They all concern the allotment of certain kinds of income for exclusive or prior taxation in the country of source.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**6666. CARROLL, MITCHELL B.** *Measures against double taxation proposed by business men.* *Commerce Reports.* (37) Sep. 16, 1929: 703-705.—One of the most significant achievements of the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held at Amsterdam, the Netherlands, July 8 to 13, 1929, was the adoption of a uniform code of principles for eliminating the double taxation of international trade and investments. Income from capital, namely, interest and dividends, should be taxed only in the State in which the recipient thereof, individual or corporate, is domiciled. The principle of taxation only at residence is applied, in the plan of the International Chamber, also to private pensions, annuities, and income from arbitrage transactions, discounting acceptances, and all other sources not specifically mentioned. The country from which the income is derived is to have the prior right to tax income from real estate and mortgages thereon, and from permanent establishments (factories, places of business, oil wells, etc.) belonging to industrial, commercial or agricultural enterprises or to any other trades or professions; percentage fees to managers and directors of share companies having their real center of management within its territory; salaries and other remuneration earned within its territory; and public pensions which it pays. In respect to the kinds of income taxable by priority at origin, the state of residence is to given relief sufficient to eliminate double taxation. As compared with recent provisions against double taxation in the United States revenue act, the plan of relief of the International Chamber of Commerce widens the application of the principles of reciprocal and unconditional exemption and narrows the taking of credits for foreign taxes against the residence tax. The principle of reciprocal exemption in the revenue act applies only to shipping profits (sec. 212 (b), 231 (b)); that of unconditional exemption to (1) interest on bank deposits paid to persons not engaged in business within the United States and not having an office and place of business therein, and (2) income derived by a foreign central bank of issue from bankers acceptances (sec. 119 (a) (1) (A) and (C)). The International Chamber recommends that states adopt, either on condition of reciprocity or unconditionally, the principle of exemption at source and taxation only at the taxpayer's residence in respect of air navigation as well as shipping

profits, and with regard to interest and dividends from foreign investments, private pensions, annuities, income from arbitrage transactions, discounting acceptances, and all other kinds of income not allotted to the country of origin for prior taxation. In respect to income from bank deposits and discounting acceptances the International Chamber project is broader than the revenue act in that it proposes extending the exemption to all non-residents. The provision for taxing salaries where earned practically coincides with the exemption of earned income of the citizen who is a bonafide non-resident of the United States for more than six months during the taxable year. (Sec. 116 (a).) According to the Amsterdam Congress resolution, real estate, and furniture and fittings belonging thereto, shall be taxed only by the state in the territory of which they are situated. While the League of Nations and the International Chamber have been attempting to formulate a model method of preventing double taxation many of the European countries have concluded bilateral agreements to solve their tax difficulties.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

**6667. CLOUD, ARTHUR D. Industrial pensions—**are they "gifts" or "pay"? *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(11) Nov. 1929: 428-431, 445-446.—Pension systems as an industrial adjunct are comparatively new, and at the beginning of the formal system the question arose as to the employer's liability for the fulfillment of the promise. The result has been the evolution of the idea that the pension promise should not be a promise to pay the pension but merely a promise to make the "gift" of the pension, and this gift idea has grown into general acceptance. In law a gift has two elements which the idea of industrial pensions as gifts seems to overlook. The first is that the giver is the owner of the thing to be given, and is under no restrictions as to his disposition of the thing to be given. This cannot apply to corporations since they must confine the use of corporate property to corporate purposes, and these do not extend to making gifts. Pensions are not given in the legal sense but are pay for something. It may be possible for a corporate pension to be a gift, but it would have to be on the basis that all the stock holders transferred property for no consideration whatever. Boards of directors cannot make pensions gifts by so designating them. Amounts paid in pensions would go to stockholders if it were not for their act of forbearance. While such payments may be deducted from surplus, this should take place after rather than before the payment of the income tax.—M. H. Hunter.

**6668. COVINGTON, J. H. Relation of lawyer and accountant in tax practice.** *J. Accountancy.* 48(6) Dec. 1929: 418-425.—Many matters arise in tax practice with which neither accountant nor the lawyer is competent to deal without the advice of the other. Among legal matters are such questions as relate to the advisability of appealing from treasury decisions and whether appeals should be to the Board of Tax Appeals or to the courts, and if to the courts, whether it should be to the court of claims or a circuit court.—H. F. Taggart.

**6669. DRESEN, W. H. Trends of tax levies in Oregon with emphasis upon rural and city real properties.** *Oregon Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #257. Nov. 1929: pp. 46.—In this report tax rates of the various jurisdictions of Oregon have been adjusted on the basis of the "full cash value" of property as determined by the State Tax Commission and on the basis of the sales value of real property. From 1910 to 1928 there was an increase of from 10.02 to 21.23 mills in the weighted average levy on rural property measured on the full cash value basis. Urban levies adjusted to the same basis increased from 16.26 to 30.40 mills during this period. Measured on the sales value basis the increase was from 8.91 mills in 1911 to 15.46 mills in 1928 for the rural property and from 14.71 to 28.82 mills for

that classed as urban. Total rural taxes increased 218% from 1910 to 1928 and total urban taxes 217%. Half this increase was due to the changed purchasing power of money. About 74% of the rural taxes and 66% of urban taxes fell on real property. Taxes affect land values in two ways. They reduce net income and so depreciate values. The expenditure of tax funds increases values to the extent that it benefits the properties affected. This second influence has not been measured statistically, but in considering the first 13.70% of the market value of rural land and 23.83% of that of urban land outside of Multnomah County were found to have been absorbed by the increase in the tax levy from 1910-13 to 1928.—Whitney Coombs.

**6670. FOULKE, ROLAND R. Waivers and the federal income tax.** *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(11) Nov. 1929: 425-427, 444.—The validity, execution, construction and effect of waivers of the period of limitation prescribed for the assessment and collection of the Federal income tax has involved the taxpayer in an immense amount of litigation, all of which could have been avoided by a few simple statutory provisions. There is no excuse for obscurity in the process of levying and collecting the income tax. Provisions of the law provide for several kinds of waivers: A waiver of period for collection; waiver of period for assessment; waiver of restriction on Commissioner assessing the tax; waivers as to credit and refund; waivers as to stay of collection after bond filed in case of jeopardy assessment; waiver of technical defects; waiver of statute as to refund. The obscurity of thought as to waivers has given rise to several contentions which are discussed by the author.—M. H. Hunter.

**6671. FOULKE, ROLAND R. Waivers and the federal income tax.** *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(12) Dec. 1929: 469-473, 478-479.—This is a continuation of a discussion in the November issue. All waivers executed before there were any statutory provisions stand on their own bottom at common law apart from the statute except in the cases specifically mentioned. Every waiver has a common law aspect which is enlarged or strengthened by the provisions of the statute. Waivers are to be reasonably construed in accordance with the intention of the parties. For example, a waiver as to assessment for a taxable period subsequent to the death of the taxpayer does not apply to an assessment for the taxable period to the date of his death. Waiver to assessment includes a reassessment. Waivers filed under certain clauses are of a different nature from those filed under others. Many citations are given throughout the article.—M. H. Hunter.

**6672. JENSEN, JENS P. The Kansas tax on intangibles.** *Univ. Kansas, Bur. Business Research, Bull.* #9. Dec. 1928: pp. 64.—The Kansas low-rate tax on intangible property was introduced in 1925 and amended in 1927, providing a uniform rate of 5 mills on each dollar. It was hoped that the lower rate would be compensated for by the increased assessments which it would produce, thereby increasing the revenue and spreading the tax burden more widely on a greatly increased number of taxpayers. Though the assessments increased, the increase was not sufficient to maintain the revenue from the intangibles subject to the low rate, which shrank to about two-thirds of its former amount. The number of taxpayers did increase but how much is not known. In so far as the tax has failed, its failure may be laid to a bad start, suspicion on the part of the taxpayers on account of tampering with the rates by the legislature, a too liberal deduction of debts from credits, a bad assessment practice, and the nature of Kansas taxpayers.—Jens P. Jensen.

**6673. JENSEN, JENS P. Tax exemption as a means of encouragement to industry.** *Univ. Kansas, Bur. Business Research, Bull.* #10. May 1929: pp. 60.—From the earliest day of property taxation in the New

England colonies it has been a not uncommon practice to exempt specified property for the purpose of encouraging business enterprises to locate, remain, or expand, though the bulk of tax exemptions are made for other purposes. The exemptions are concentrated geographically in New England and in the Old South. They apply most frequently to agriculture, less often to manufacturing, and rarely to buildings, vessels and mining property. The exemptions are now seldom in the form of contractual charter provisions; occasionally specified in the state constitution though more often they are there prohibited; but usually they occur as permissive legislation for exemptions locally granted. They are usually limited either to state or to specified local taxes. So far as the evidence goes, such exemptions are uneconomical and should be restricted.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

**6674. KENDRICK, M. SLADE.** Tax on capital net gains. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19(4) Dec. 1929: 648-651.—In a recent bulletin of the National City Bank repeal by Congress of the income tax provisions taxing capital net gains and giving credit for capital net losses was advocated. If this were done large tax-payers would no longer be deterred from taking profits by sale of stock, and existing credit difficulties would be removed. It is argued that these results would not follow from repeal. The capital net gain and loss provisions apply only to capital assets held more than two years, and after stocks have been held this long the provisions probably "influence large tax-payers to sell, not to hold their securities. This is because it may well be doubted whether in an enterprise as risky as stock speculation a 12½% deduction for losses is a proper offset for a 12½% tax on gains." The really important factor influencing the purchase and sales policies of owners of stock is the trend of stock prices.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**6675. KURILO, G.** Taxation of industry and trade. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 4(11) Nov. 1929: 242-245.—This article contains an exposition of the income taxes levied in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania on joint-stock and other companies. Statistical material is not available showing the actual returns under the present tax laws. This article presents the basic rates, with the degrees of progression in the existing tax systems of these four countries which affect industrial and commercial concerns. (A compact comparative table of tax rates of all four countries is included.)—*Howard Berolzheimer.*

**6676. MEIS, H.** Die steuerlichen Lasten des Ruhrbergbaus im Jahre 1927. [Tax burdens of the Ruhr coal-mining industry in 1927.] *Glückauf.* 65(47) Nov. 23, 1929: 1629-1635.—The tax burden of the Ruhr coal mining industry has increased about four-fold since the pre-war period. In 1913 the tax per ton of saleable coal was 30.8 pf., in 1927 118.76 pf. The principal part in this increase is due to the federal and state taxes 67.74 pf., (5.9 pf in 1913) and to communal taxes with 41.12 pf. (21.6 pf. in 1913), while other taxes amounted to 9.90 pf. (3.3 pf. in 1913.).—*E. Friederichs.*

**6677. PATTEN, J. HARDY.** The consolidated return—1929 model. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(11) Nov. 1929: 419-422, 446-447.—The pendulum of tax practice is swinging away from litigation and toward advisory opinions. Taxpayers have now adopted a "look before you leap" attitude in embracing anything new in the federal tax field. This accounts for the large number of inquiries concerning the consolidated return. The principle of consolidated return first received statutory recognition in the Act of 1918 for the express purpose of preventing tax evasion and affording an equitable method of taxation to affiliated corporations. Two conflicting theories of treatment have developed, one the "economic unity" theory, that the affiliated group of corporations is one taxpayer and the "legal" theory which recognizes the separate taxable entity of

each member of the affiliated group. Out of the conflict has grown confusion and many unforeseen problems, and in any contemplated non-taxable reorganization plan where the complete liquidation and dissolution of one corporation by another is a necessary part thereof, the consolidated return demands more than passing attention.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**6678. PATTEN, J. HARDY.** The consolidated return—1929 model. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(12) Dec. 1929: 459-462, 486-487.—This article is a continuation of a treatment of the same subject in the November issue. In regard to basis of property, ruling is given that the basis of property shall not be affected by reason of its intercompany transfer from one member of an affiliated group to another member during a consolidated return period. As to inventories, the value of a corporation's opening inventory is stated to be "the proper value of the closing inventory used in computing its net income for the preceding taxable year. Bad debts arising from intercompany advances during a consolidated return period are non-deductible in determining consolidated net income. Net losses may be carried forward as deductions in computing consolidated net income of the same affiliated group for the next two succeeding taxable years.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**6679. PEARCE, FREDERICK W.** Taxing unrealized income—an accrual fallacy. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(11) Nov. 1929: 432-433.—It seems only natural that the Bureau of Internal Revenue should find a method acceptable which results in reported profit as taxable income before the proceeds of a sale are collected. But profits result at the time of collection and not from the mere sale. Accrual systems would do well to follow the lead of the installment method and defer counting profits as earnings until after collection is effected.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**6680. RAMSTEDT, A. P.** The taxation of mines. *Mining Congr. J.* 15(12) Dec. 1929: 954-957.—Mining is the wasting of a natural resource, and nothing short of discovery depletion in some form will reimburse a mine owner, even roughly, for the exhaustion of his mineral. It is the mineral in the ground, discovered and owned by the tax-payer that is depleted, and while depletion allowance has sometimes been looked upon as a recompense for the extraordinary hazard of bringing capital of this peculiar character into existence, it is actually a return of the tax-payer's capital. The present Federal law does not give all tax payers who have exhausted their original bases an allowance for depletion, although in fairness they are entitled to it. From the author's knowledge of the Coeur d'Alene District, it is his belief that a simple and reasonable allowance based on net income will stimulate development and probably increase the aggregate taxable income from this source. State tax problems are also discussed.—*H. O. Rogers.*

**6681. RUBENKONING, H. D.** Twee bedenkelijke bepalingen in de Nederlandsche belastingwetgeving. [Two questionable regulations in the Dutch fiscal law.] *Politiek Econ. Weekblad.* 1(9) Nov. 1929: 72-73; (10) Dec. 1929: 80-81.—Two provisions have caused many troubles to Dutch companies, especially to those established in the Netherlands and working in the Dutch East Indies. Stock dividends are considered as dividends and the company has to pay tax on them; they are likewise considered as profit for the shareholders and these have to pay income taxes on them. This regulation is especially unjust to companies issuing these shares in order to make their nominal capital conform with the real value of the capital invested in the company; the new share does not increase the property. This regulation checks an action which is economically laudable.—*Cecile Rothe.*

**6682. WEAVER, F. P.** Rural taxation. *Pennsylvania Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #230. 1928: pp. 10.

**6683. WEEKS, HARRY C.** The community income tax test cases. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7(12) Dec. 1929: 466-468, 483.—No pending question regarding income taxation involves the interests of so many persons or in the long run more money than that regarding the right of husband and wife in seven states to file separate income tax returns and to report therein one-half, each, of the income received by them which is community property under the laws of the state where they reside. Decisions by the Supreme Court on this question may be expected soon.—*M. H. Hunter.*

## PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entry 6887)

**6684. NEUMARK, F.** Die Schuldenwirtschaft von Reich und Ländern. [The debt policy of Germany and its provinces.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 8(4) 1929: 383-402.

## INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 6503, 6516)

**6685. BIELSCHOWSKY, GEORG.** War indemnities and business conditions. *Pol. Sc. Quart.* 44(3) Sep. 1929: 334-362.—A substantial decline in the price level would be the largest single factor endangering the discharge of Germany's obligations toward foreign creditors. The decision of the Committee of Experts should not be accepted as the final verdict of an economic providence. Another version may become necessary. Two circumstances indicate a successful settlement of the reparation problem: it has been dealt with by economists and financiers rather than politicians; the final verdict will be given by investors.—*Frederick F. Blachly.*

**6686. BOOM, EMIL VAN DEN.** Youngplan statt Dawesplan. Vergleiche und Folgerungen. [The Young-Plan in place of the Dawes-Plan. Comparisons and conclusions.] *Führer-Korrespondenz.* 42(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 229-237.—The Young-Plan must be considered as a temporary and not as a final solution for the following reasons: (1) Like the Dawes-Plan it over-estimates Germany's actual economic capacity; (2) Germany lacks sufficient home capital; (3) the plan is still based to some extent on extraneous political considerations. A comparison of both plans, however, shows that the Young-Plan is an improvement for Germany and should be loyally supported for the present. Such support according to Dr. Schacht necessitates a unified economic policy, the increase of productivity in industry and agriculture, a more intensive development of home capital and a satisfactory social policy (since one cannot expect national enthusiasm or moral dignity from a hungry proletariat). The author finally emphasizes the fact that the reparation problem is an international one and looked at from this angle also he finds that the Young-Plan can be regarded only as a temporary expedient which must be followed by other measures.—*Paul J. W. Pigors.*

**6687. BONIN, H. H. VON.** A prosperity index? *Dawes Way.* 5(4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 62-64.—The prosperity index of the Dawes Plan is not a measure of profits but of turn-over, and therefore would not be a suitable measure of Germany's capacity to pay increased annuities.—*Harry D. Gideonse.*

**6688. JENKS, MAURICE.** The working of the Dawes plan and the present position as regards reparations. *Accountant.* 81(2871) Dec. 14, 1929: 765-772.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6689. LONG, ROBERT CROZIER.** Schacht and the pessimistic economists confuted by German export gains. *Annalist (N. Y. Times).* 34(884) Dec. 27, 1929: 1247.—The author holds that Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, has been unduly apprehensive regarding

prospects of a renewal of mark inflation; and had also been pessimistic in his estimates of Germany's ability to continue reparations payments under the Dawes Plan, and to derive profit from the foreign borrowings of its municipalities and private corporations.—*H. L. Reed.*

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 6287, 6355, 6458, 6565, 6578, 6657, 6659, 6737, 6743, 6765, 6906)

**6690. BYE, RAYMOND T.** Composite demand and joint supply in relation to public utility rates. *Quart. J. Econ.* 44(1) Nov. 1929: 40-62.—In this article Bye applies the theory of value to the problem of rate making in public utilities in order to determine what discrimination is justifiable in the prices charged to different classes of consumers. Bye's first premise is that rates should conform closely to competitive prices and, since it is impracticable to change the rates frequently, they should conform to the long run tendency of the competitive market. Rate making involves two sections of the theory of value: first, composite demand; second, joint supply. Composite demand is the situation where a single commodity is demanded by different groups of users for different purposes. This is present where a public utility is selling a single commodity to different classes of consumers. In approaching this problem, Bye makes the assumption that peak demands occur at approximately the same time. Under these circumstances, he finds that each class of service should be charged the same overhead per unit of product, plus the cost directly caused by that service. The second case is that of joint supply, where two or more products are obtained at the same time in a single production process. This is the problem of off-peak rate making. He finds that in these circumstances, overhead should be distributed according to the relative demand of the two classes of users, using demand not in the technical sense, but to indicate the total quantities used. This is equivalent to charging what the traffic will bear. The problem of diversity, that is, where off-peak and on-peak demands do not dovetail but where there is an overlapping of off and on-peak loads, is only very briefly treated. It is Bye's conclusion that in this case the fairest principle on which to base a difference in rates would be to classify the service according to the time when it was demanded.—*D. W. Malott.*

**6691. PAWLOWSKI, AUGUSTE.** Deux conceptions et deux réalisations en matière d'énergie électrique. [Two conceptions [British and French] and two achievements in the interconnection of electric power stations.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 4(2) Nov. 1929: 215-234.—Interconnection of central power stations on a national or regional scale is necessary to the rationalization of the electric power industry. Great Britain and France are moving in different ways to accomplish the development of interconnected super-power projects. Because of an abundant coal supply general interest in electrification developed comparatively late in Great Britain and the English have therefore been able to profit from recent experience and technical progress elsewhere. The Central Electricity Board, a governmental body appointed in accordance with an act passed by Parliament in 1926, is authorized to "select" power stations for interconnection with others, determine the lines which it is desirable to equip for the distribution of current, and construct feeders and transformer stations in accordance with the results of their preliminary studies. The Board has already completed its studies and announced its plans for five districts: (1) Central Scotland (Edinburgh, Perth, Glasgow); (2) London and

Southeast England; (3) Central England (Leicester); (4) Northwest England and North Wales (Lancaster, Chester, Carlisle); and (5) a district east of the 4th (Peterborough to York). Plans for five other districts in England, Scotland, and Wales are likely to be completed before the end of the year. Ultimately the ten districts are to be interconnected in a single system—the "grid [gridiron] system." In France a similar grid system has been set up on a small scale in the department *de la Manche* by a combination of private and public enterprise. No national scheme providing for unity of operation has been adopted. Nevertheless the piece-meal efforts of the railroads interested in electrification, the State and various private enterprises have established a substantial part of the skeleton of such a system with a considerable degree of homogeneity. The principal segments of this system are: (1) the northern circuit depending upon oil as a source of power; (2) the Paris-Haute-Dordogne trunk line, using mixed sources of power-oil, coal, hydraulic; and (3) the southern system, with divergent branches, almost exclusively hydraulic. Gaps between the segments are being filled. (The article contains technical details of projects in Great Britain and France.)—*W. M. Duffus*.

6692. SLOAN, MATTHEW S. The merger movement—integration or combination, especially in its relation to electric utilities. *Century*. 119 (1) Autumn, 1929: 89-96.—The present merger movement is different from that of the 1890's. The monopolistic element seldom exists. The effort is to improve products, decrease prices, sell more, and make small profits on an increasing sales volume. National Industrial Conference Board data indicate that in sixty lines of manufacturing the upward price trend has been less pronounced in those branches where consolidations have occurred. The utilities are not free from competition. "Absentee" ownership can be offset by flexibility in management which takes local problems into account. The "power trust," if it exists, is a good trust.—*John Donaldson*.

6693. UNSIGNED. Standard financial ratios for the public utility industry. *Univ. Illinois, Bur. Business Research, Bull.* #26. Jul. 1929: pp. 44.—This bulletin, the seventh in a series devoted to the analysis of financial ratios of public utility companies, presents (1) an example of the application of "standard-of-the-industry" ratios to the financial analysis of a particular company, and (2) a summary of the most significant ratios. These "standard" ratios are grouped to show: (1) the distribution and ownership of capital; (2) the disposition of revenues; (3) the turnover of capital; and (4) the relationship of profits to the size of the investment. These ratios have been computed for each of 200 companies for the years 1919 to 1924 inclusive, and the mode of these ratios, or the "standard-of-the-industry" ratio, has been calculated in each case by

fitting a smoothed frequency curve to the distribution of the observed ratios. The range of the middle 50% of the frequencies has likewise been computed. Appendix A gives the data on which the curves are based together with equations used in computation.—*John D. Sumner*.

## CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 6017, 6221, 6280, 6321, 6381, 6559, 6562, 6634, 6644, 6843, 6845)

6694. ARMAND, F. P.-J. Proudhon et le Fourierisme. [P.-J. Proudhon and the Fourier doctrines.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 17 (3-4) 1929: 437-502.—Important ideological differences separated the two most famous French socialists of the 19th century. Fourier believed that he had invented a new social science without the aid of which mankind was doomed to misery and vice. To Proudhon this view implied that society was a machine, to be altered and re-formed at will, whereas he saw society as a living organism, capable of progress and susceptible of being led through the knowledge of the past to better and nobler conditions. Both Fourier and Proudhon were deeply concerned with the question of private property. The latter's conclusions in regard to this problem are summed up in the phrase which made him suddenly famous: "Property is theft." Fourier, on the other hand, held that men needed the incentive of some form of property to induce them to produce the goods necessary to the welfare of the community. His ideal society was one organized into "phalansteries." In the phalanstery every one was to have a stake in the business of production. Of the produce of the community, five-twelfths was to be awarded to labor, four-twelfths to capital, and three-twelfths to talent. Proudhon criticized these awards on the ground that capital was the product of the labor of all, belonged to all in common and should not be rewarded. Nor should special ability receive any extra remuneration. Fourier's system, he claimed, would bring about fresh oppression. Despite these and other differences of opinion every page of Proudhon's writings bears the imprint of Fourier's influence. The two socialists meet in their condemnation of machine production, as inseparable from technological unemployment. (The article includes a comprehensive bibliography of Proudhon's works.)—*Grace M. Jaffé*.

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

## POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 5559, 6662, 6694, 6718, 6858, 7048)

## HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 5842, 6076)

6695. MILLAR, MOORHOUSE F. X. St. Augustine's and Cicero's definition of the state. *Thought*. 4 (2) Sep. 1929: 254-266.—St. Augustine's definition of the state in disagreement with Cicero's views, as quoted in *The City of God*, is important because of the misconception of A. J. Carlyle and others, and because St. Augustine's conception is fundamental to the American and English principle of the supremacy of the law. St. Augustine argues from Cicero since "there is no republic where there is no justice" that taking man away from God defeats the ends of justice. St. Augustine redefines the idea of a republic by leaving out Cicero's elements of law and justice. Thus Carlyle believes Cicero was more correct as to the nature of the state. This Millar denies. Cicero's ideas, like St. Augustine's, were touched by theological bias, as in his emphasis on the eternal natural principle. St. Augustine, however, believed that Rome was already on the decline before the Christian era, since the Romans did not have to start with an objective idea of justice which was adequate. Cicero really eliminates true justice, as St. Augustine saw it, by his naturalistic and absolute conception of justice. The Roman republic continued to exist but there could be no hope of sound virtue and justice so long as a true objective standard of justice did not exist. The state itself results from the conformity of wills and not from justice, said St. Augustine, while the rational soul of man, guided finally by revelation, may reach the true concept of justice which is applicable to the state.—*Francis G. Wilson*.

## GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 6802, 6917, 7168)

6696. von LOESCH, KARL C. Völker und Staatsauffassungen. Gedanken über das unterschiedliche Staatsdenken diesseits und jenseits der romanisch-deutschen Völkergrenze. [Peoples and concepts of the state. Reflections on the varying concepts of the state on both sides of the Romanic-German frontier.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 55 Sep. 1929: 187-202.—The Latin countries have failed to recognize the principle of self-determination among racial minorities within the territorial limits of their respective states though they are of similar racial stock and speak a Romance language or dialect. The problem of cultural development among the non-Romance races takes on quite a different political and linguistic aspect. They have been obliged to bring together the racially and linguistically related groups into a single people without destroying their racial vigor, their language, customs, or historical traditions. The German peoples are more closely knit together by a common ancestry and an unbroken linguistic evolution than the Latin peoples. According to the modern concept the Germans are a "great race" (*Gross-volk*), made up of many closely related Germanic stems federated together after a period of independent existence. The German concept of the state is broader and more flexible than that of the Romance states.—*Carl Mauerlshagen, Jr.*

6697. MOUFFLET, ANDRÉ. La raison et les convictions politiques. [Reason and political convictions.] *Grande Rev.* 33 (7) Jul. 1929: 115-122.—Reason has

nothing to do with political convictions. Politics consists of the contest of factions for control of the government. On account of heredity, age, education, or economic interests, men are either liberal or conservative. Political conviction is founded upon dogma and guided by expediency, not based upon logic and intelligence. Political parties, which are concerned with action and not reflection, are influenced by circumstances and their natural prejudices.—*John E. Briggs*.

6698. PERTICONE, GIACOMO. Il "tramonto" dello stato. [The "decline" of the state.] *Politica Sociale*. 1 (3) Jun. 1929: 228-230.—Spengler believes that the state declines when it ceases to be ruled by nobility and clergy, when, for tradition, there is substituted an abstract order of truths and principles. Thus tradition is held to justify the form of the society which it rules. But whence comes tradition? Here the doctrine is silent. If it be admitted that the source of tradition is the social nature of man, then there is set up a principle capable of justifying the state organization at all moments of its development; the categories "decline" and "progress" lose their significance; no particular moment in the life of the state is more valuable than another; revolution is as good as tradition. Therefore Spengler's condemnation of juridical society and exaltation of pre-juridical society cannot stand.—*Robert C. Binkley*.

6699. STEPUN, F. СТЕПУНЪ, Ф. Религиозный смысл революции. [The religious significance of revolution.] *Современные Записки (Paris)*. 40 1929: 427-460.—A struggle of classes precedes revolution and revolution itself is "an evolution brought to last limits of speed." Revolutions are preceded and followed by a dissolution of national conscience, which usually begins among the ruling classes. "Yet if each revolution is destruction it does not mean that each destruction is revolution, because revolution is a creative force coming into life through the destruction." In structure the revolutionary spirit is made up of three elements: "biological," which displays itself through the energy of the young generation; "criminal," because of the presence and participation of criminal elements; and "fantastic," which appears under influence of some demoniac forces. The unity of meaning in revolution can be established only by determining its religious signification. If the dissolution of national conscience is the chief cause of revolution, then the cause of this dissolution must be sought in the "negation of the absolute, which is of religious signification, of cultural values."—*Paul Gronski*.

6700. ZINOVIEV, GREGORY. Are new revolutions impossible without war? *Communist Rev.* 1 (10) Oct. 1929: 549-559.—Lenin, in his *Socialist Revolution and the Right of Nations to Self-Determination*, stated that socialist revolutions may result from strikes, street demonstrations, hunger revolts, military uprising, colonial rebellions, and political crises such as the Dreyfus affair or the Zabern episode. In his *Left-Wing Communism*, he declared that revolutions spring from the desire of the oppressed and exploited to throw off the yoke and from the inability of the old rulers to rule as they have ruled. Both factors are indispensable to revolutions. War is only the continuation of politics. Wars do not always produce revolutions; revolutions do not always arrive through the war medium. Revolutionary wars may become imperialistic and imperialistic wars may unleash revolutions. War is not indispensable to revolution but the fate of all great revolutions has been decided by war.—*Cortez A. M. Ewing*.

## CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 6780, 6835, 6930, 6932)

**6701. BARNES, J. S.** *Fascism: a reply.* *Criterion* (London). 8(34) Oct. 1929: 70-83.—This article is a reply to Eliot, a liberal, critical of both Fascism and of Bolshevism, by the Secretary General of the International Centre of Fascist Studies. Bolshevism differs from Fascism (1) in its theoretical aim, namely, communism; (2) in its avowed materialism; and (3) in its opposition to the family. Neither philosophy is new. Fascism is a dictatorship, but not of a class. It would substitute for the idea of the sovereign people, the idea of the sovereignty of the state machine. Fascism believes (1) in the necessity of a strong, culminating authority to promote the collective good; (2) the rule of the aristocracy of talent and social responsibility; (3) the reign of law; (4) the encouragement of individual responsibility under the control of the state; (5) the need of civic and religious education; (6) a form of liberty which guarantees obedience to law; (7) the development of individual personality as contrasted with individualism; (8) the necessity of giving supreme allegiance to but one group, the state, as contrasted with some international authority. In Italy it is attempting to realize these aims through syndical organizations, insurance and social assistance, education, etc. It is not opposed to internationalism, and, if Fascism were established by other nations, peace would follow.—*Harry W. Laidler.*

**6702. CARNEGIE-SIMPSON, P.** *The Scottish settlement of church and state.* *Church Quart. Rev.* 108 (216) Jul. 1929: 207-223.—The modern church is a unique type of association whose supreme law is the conscience of its communicants. Therefore the problem of the relation between the state and the church is a peculiarly difficult one in modern times. Yet a solution has been found in Scotland. The Church of Scotland has the historical advantage of having won its spiritual independence in the 16th century and not at the hands of the state. But its spiritual independence might have been lost after the "legal demolition" had it not been for the action of The Church of Scotland Free in 1843. From the story of the unification of the Church of Scotland and the reassertion of its spiritual independence in the 20th century, the true way of freedom for the church can be learned. It is not enough for the church to claim freedom. It must receive the formal guarantee of its spiritual freedom from the state. But the state does not actually invest the church with its freedom. The state must accept from the church the content put into the formal guarantee, so long as the personal and public interests which the state protects have been duly regarded.—*W. H. Coates.*

**6703. CORWIN, EDWARD S.** *The democratic dogma and the future of political science.* *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23(3) Aug. 1929: 569-592.—Modern political science was an offspring of the democratic and rationalistic movement of the 18th century, and accepted its dogmas of human equality and of the desirability of popular government. These were based on certain fallacies: first, that a democracy is ruled by public opinion and that such opinion is based on rational conclusions and intelligent self-interest; second, that individuals will take active interest in public affairs, and that the cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy. Recent critics of democracy, especially philosophers of the pragmatic school, and psychologists of the behavioristic group, disparage reason, but emphasize mass suggestibility and the importance of habits and emotions. However, the dependence of political science upon psychology is in danger of exaggeration; and the attempt to make political science a natural science faces difficulties arising from the complexity of the factors involved, the

impossibility of isolating or accurately estimating particular factors, and the difficulty of experimentation. While the attempt to utilize scientific and statistical methods is of value, the chief aim of political science should remain, as formerly, one of "criticism and education regarding the true ends of the state, and how best they may be achieved."—*Raymond G. Gettell.*

**6704. JOSEPH-BARTHELEMY.** *La crise des démocraties européennes.* [The crisis of European democracies.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 12(606) Sep. 21, 1929: 1259-1261.—Comparative statistics on monarchies and republics show a steady increase in the democratization of the world. The zenith of parliamentary democracy was reached in 1918, and since then some of the enthusiasm for this form of government has been chilled. Dictatorships of various kinds have been established in Russia, Poland, Italy, Spain, Lithuania, Turkey, and Yugoslavia; they have all arisen out of the inability of existing forms to meet exceptional conditions, and all are essentially syndicalist movements against that moral, social, and political individualism which has animated democratic development since 1789. Although there are more democracies to-day than in 1914, the faith in democracy as possessing the future is dead.—*Luther H. Evans.*

**6705. KENT, MURIEL.** *Rabindranath Tagore and his origins.* *Quart. Rev.* 253(502) Oct. 1929: 345-356.—Tagore, following the ancient Hindu philosophy of self-renunciation, has persisted in disregarding unbalanced nationalism, and has held to the ideal of "a country that loves God and not herself." When he returned from England to India as a young man he refused to respond to "the cheap intoxication of the political movements" of the day. His political views are essential parts of this creed. He aims at peace and the creative ideal of renunciation and service—in which nationalism has no place.—*Chester Kirby.*

**6706. LASKI, HAROLD J.** *The recovery of citizenship.* *Century.* 118(3) Jul. 1929: 257-269.—If democratic government is to survive, it must discover means of restoring to the individual citizen his personal initiative and responsibility. The citizen who stands alone today is lost. It is as part of a group that he secures the power to express himself. Society needs a decentralized, functional state. Committees should be created to advise, encourage, and warn the government. This would provide for a constant interchange of opinion between the center and the circumference of government. Advisory committees multiply the sources through which the citizen's personality may be made significant, and that, after all, is the purpose of democracy. The state of our time must make its authority valid not by the sanctions it can enforce, but by the sense it creates in each of us that its activities are a genuine response to our experience.—*J. T. Salter.*

**6707. PINON, RENÉ.** *Les nouvelles conceptions de l'état.* [New conceptions of the state.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 21-4(1) Oct. 1929: 7-30.—Since the World War parliamentary government has fallen into discredit, due not so much to the inherent defects in the parliamentary system itself as in the change in the demands that have been made on governments generally. In 1850 the state was largely a juridical and military machine; today it is above all an economic machine, dealing with all sorts of economic and social questions. These new functions call for rationalization and thus has arisen a new school of syndicalism. Georges Valois describes the new syndicalist state as the technical state. It consists of an assembly of citizens and a federation of syndicates. Charles Albert's theory (*L'État Moderne*) is less radical. The political state is retained and the economic and social groups are confined largely to advisory functions. There is no evidence of the coming of the technical state in the United States. Nor is the Russian Soviet state an illustration of it, since it is devotion

to the Communist party and not technical capacity that determines the choice of governors. The Fascist state also owes its power to a *coup de force*. It is characterized by the dictatorship of Mussolini, disguised under constitutional forms. The conclusion is that the state requires reorganization rather than radical transformation and therein syndicalism should serve as a mere servant of the state, not as a substitute for it. Moreover, the very idea of the technical state is faulty in that it is based on a materialistic conception of man and the state. The fundamental end of both man and the state is spiritual and not economic and political.—*A. T. Mason.*

6708. REYMOND, ARNOLD. *Démocratie et autorité. [Democracy and authority.] Bibliot. Universelle et Rev. de Genève.* Jul. 1929: 19-29.—No government can endure unless founded upon a common ideal that serves to legitimize authority by testing the uses to which it is put. Democracy, following the fictitious dogma of natural equality, has relied upon popular political institutions to secure both government and freedom. This has resulted in the rule of mediocrity and demagoguery. Such power is illegitimate, and, when concentrated, as in Switzerland and elsewhere, in bureaucrats and partisans, creates danger of civil strife. This is enhanced by the current notion of internationalism aiming at the creation of a unitary world state. To attain democracy, popular institutions must be linked with a common tradition which properly evaluates individuality. Political authority must be scrutinized in terms of the achievement of the governors. To bring this about three measures are necessary: (1) decentralization of government until power is responsible and the bureaucrat has been absorbed into the populace; (2) elimination of economic distress due to chance circumstance; (3) excision from a proper internationalism, envisaging world federation, of the utopian international-

alism bent on breaking down the national boundaries behind which tradition has built community ideals.—*Allan F. Saunders.*

6709. ROWSE, A. L. *Marxism: A reply. Criterion (London).* 8(34) Oct. 1929: 84-88.—Communism aims at transcending the state, and at achieving a classless society; Fascism means the glorification of the state and the perpetuation of groups and classes in its corporate organization. Communism is international, Fascism is national in its aims. They have dictatorship in common, but Communist dictatorship is only transient, a means to an end. The Fascist state was created first; the philosophy was formulated in an attempt to justify the state. The aim of Communism is a classless society, with economic and political equality. Both material and non-material factors are, of course, important to consider. The individual is moved by many factors material and spiritual, but where one is dealing with the mass, motives which are effective are those which people have in common—those pertaining to their livelihood. The materialist conception of history is not fatalistic, because it recognizes that progress is conditioned by the material environment.—*Harry W. Laidler.*

6710. SCIORSICI, COSTANT. *L'uomo economico o l'uomo politico?—Note economiche, politiche e demografiche sulla Francia d'oggi. [Political or economic man?—Some economic, political, and demographic observations on present-day France.] Vita Italiana.* 17 (200) Sep. 1929: 441-447.—France seeks to substitute for Aristotle's *homo politicus* a *homo oeconomicus*. This policy, pursued with a view to improving France's financial and economic position, has unfavorably affected her political relations with Great Britain, the United States, and even with Italy. France needs, rather, new principles in her policy and an increase and strengthening of her race.—*O. Eisenberg.*

## JURISPRUDENCE

(See also Entries 5740, 6752)

### HISTORICAL

(See also Entries 5805-5807, 5843, 5940, 6744)

6711. CHORLEY, R. S. T. *Del credere.* *Law Quart. Rev.* 45(178) Apr. 1929: 221-241.—The term *del credere* is in its origin Italian, implying "credit" or "trust," and has been said to signify the same as the English "guarantee." The object of this essay is to ascertain what the law of *del credere* has been and is, and to throw some light on the broader question of the interplay of legal principles with commercial practice. The history of the subject has been marked by two great controversies: (1) as to whether a *del credere* agent accepts a primary or only a secondary liability, and (2) whether he makes himself responsible for the performance of the contract by his principal, or only for his principal's solvency. As in certain other instances, the law of the United States has proved here to be more flexible than in England, where rigid legal rules have impaired a system of doing business admirably contrived by business men for a particular kind of commerce.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

6712. HOLUB, JOSEF. *A leánygyedről. [The law of inheritance relating to women.] Turul.* 42(1-2) 1928: 106-115.—This is a thorough discussion of the law of inheritance relating to women in medieval Hungary, according to which a woman as heir received one-fourth of her father's estate.—*Emma Bartoniek.*

### DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

6713. BONNECASE, JULIEN. *Quelques aspects fondamentaux de l'oeuvre de Léon Duguit. [Some fun-*

damental aspects of the work of Léon Duguit.] *Rev. Générale du Droit, de la Légis. et de la Juris.* 52(4) 1928: 281-288; 53(1) 1929: 60-67; (2) 1929: 123-131; (3) 1929: 205-215.—Léon Duguit maintained that law was the expression of social solidarity and justice. It was not, he said, the categorical imperative of Kant, but an objective rule existing in reality.—*E. H. Ketcham.*

6714. DEGNI, FRANCESCO. *La solidarietà umana nella rinnovazione del diritto civile. [Human solidarity in the revision of the civil law.] Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale.* 27(2-3) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 145-161.—The author declares that the French civil code, and the Italian code derived from it, are permeated with the spirit of individualism which is not in accord with the demands of present day social life and human solidarity. He then reviews the essential points of the reform in France as well as in Italy as proposed by the committees appointed for that purpose. At present, the law of obligations and contracts is being studied.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

6715. EL'IASHEVICH, В. В. ЕЛ'ЯШЕВИЧЪ, Б. Б. *Законодатель и жизнь въ совѣтскомъ правотворествѣ. [The legislator and life in Soviet lawmaking.] Современныя Записки (Paris).* 40 1929: 368-402.—The leading idea of Soviet law is the repudiation by the state of any adherence to the law. The law for communists is nothing more than an instrument, a weapon in their struggle, employed only when it serves the interests of the government and rejected when it harms the communist rule. Yet the Soviet legislators during the first years of the revolution were employing former bourgeois laws and later they included in their legislation a series of codes borrowed from the old régime (Agriculture, etc.).

ture Code of RSFSR of Oct. 30, 1922, Civil Code, etc.).—*Paul Gronska*.

**6716. FOLEY, HENRY E.** Incorporation, multiple incorporation and the conflict of laws. *Harvard Law Rev.* 42 (4) Feb. 1929: 516-549.—The author supports the "real" as distinct from either the "fiction" or "non-entity" theories of incorporated associations. An incorporated association is a real entity upon which some state has conferred the status of legal personality—the capacity to enter into legal relations. Where there is multiple incorporation there are several personalities, though only one entity. Associations, although real, do not act; incorporation enables human beings to act

for the association. Three classes of problems in the conflict of laws, relating to single and multiple incorporated associations,—(1) meetings, (2) *ultra vires* actions, and (3) property and obligations,—are analyzed in detail, and the "real" corporate theory applied thereto. This theory is intrinsically reasonable, aids in attaining desirable results, and fits these cases better than any other.—*Ben W. Lewis*.

**6717. ZNAMIEROWSKI, CZESŁAW.** Z rozmyślań teoretyka prawa. [Reflections on the theory of law.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny*. 9 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 177-204.—This is an analytical study of the norm applicable to law.—*O. Eisenberg*.

## MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 6756, 6765, 6906, 6937, 6993)

### BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

**6718. BONHAM, MILLEDGE L. Jr.** Canada's loyalty to the king. *Current Hist.* 31 (2) Nov. 1929: 312-316.—The enduring loyalty of the French Canadians to the British Crown was secured by fair treatment after 1763. The immigration of American loyalists strengthened the bond, as did the patriotic sentiment developed in the War of 1812. Political philosophy has played its part. To the Canadian the existence of the monarchy is a surety against such violent quadrennial campaigns as characterize the political life of the United States. Canada feels pride in being the oldest dominion. But loyalty to the crown must not be confounded with her attitude toward the question of the right of the British government to control her internal, or even her external, affairs. The people of Canada entertain a special feeling of affection for George V.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde*.

### FRANCE

**6719. REDSLOB, ROBERT.** Une réforme constitutionnelle: La dissolution de la chambre. [A constitutional reform: Dissolution of the chamber.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 141 (420) Nov. 10, 1929: 195-200.—The constitution of the Third French Republic empowers the executive to dissolve parliament with the consent of the senate. This power was clearly meant to be part of the fundamental law of the country. But its use was discredited by the events following the *Seize Mai* affair in 1877 and it has not functioned since that time. This has resulted in the executive being placed in a position of striking inferiority to parliament. The latter can attack and overthrow ministries without any danger of being attacked in return. The electorate cannot be consulted in times of political crises but only during the elections every four years. Thus the constitution of 1875 is not a parliamentary constitution. The use of the power of dissolution should be restored. This can be done best by abolishing the rule which requires the consent of the senate for its exercise. The problem is largely one of political psychology, but it can be solved if the people are convinced that dissolution is not a *coup d'état* but an appeal to the sovereign electorate.—*Edward E. Bennett*.

### IRISH FREE STATE

**6720. MALONE, ANDREW E.** Party government in the Irish Free State. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 44 (3) Sep. 1929: 363-378.—Some constitutional changes have been undertaken in a spirit of party domination, and for the purpose of party advantage, and have been passed through the chamber with a minimum of discussion by the ruthless use of a party majority. Behind all is the

disturbing suggestion that another amendment will be produced, making parliament competent to amend the constitution in perpetuity.—*Miriam E. Oatman*.

### LITHUANIA

**6721. MILLER, ARTUR.** Nowa konstytucja państwa litewskiego. [Lithuania's new constitution.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny*. 9 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 48-60.—During the ten years of her existence as an independent state, Lithuania has modified her constitution five times. The constitution of Aug. 6, 1922, was abolished by the *coup d'état* on Dec. 17, 1926, and a new constitution came into force in May, 1928. This new constitution, a work of dictatorship, has adopted, on the whole, the provisions contained in the constitution of 1922. Differences exist in the section dealing with the prerogatives and the reciprocal relations of the government and the legislature. The power of the president who is elected by special electors, as in the United States, is greatly increased. The new constitution provides for a state council whose task is to coordinate existing laws and to elaborate bills. A departure in the field of constitutional law is the provision which prohibits members of parliament from exercising professions which are incompatible with their duties, and declares that a special law will define what is compatible and what is incompatible. The political tendencies of the government are found in the provision stating that the capital of Lithuania is Vilna, despite the decision of the Council of Ambassadors, Mar. 15, 1923, giving this city to Poland. The capital, it is added, may be transferred to another place temporarily.—*O. Eisenberg*.

### POLAND

**6722. CARO, LEOPOLD.** Idee przewodnie ustawodawstwa sowieckiego. [Leading ideas of legislation in Soviet Russia.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny*. 9 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 205-223.—A general outline of the constitutional, administrative, civil, and criminal law in Soviet Russia. A selected bibliography is included.—*O. Eisenberg*.

**6723. GROEGER, GUSTAW.** Dyktatura ex lege jako możliwe rozwiązanie problemu rewizji konstytucji. [The dictatorship ex lege as a means to resolve the problem of the revision of the constitution in Poland.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny*. 9 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 61-76.—The Polish constitution, since its publication in 1921, has satisfied nobody. The modified constitution of 1926, which took into consideration some of the objections did not satisfy either the government or the conservative parties. The latter urged a fundamental reform of the constitution with a view to strengthening the position of the government at the expense of the legislature. The present projects all tend to shift power from the diet to the government.

They follow modern constitutional law in Europe and forget that post war political, social, and economic conditions require new constitutional forms. The new social forces born of these conditions result in revolutionary movements and violent changes in governments. Perhaps it would be more reasonable to provide for a temporary strong governmental organ, independent of political parties and parliament by means of an adequate legal change in the constitution. In spite of the severe criticism of dictatorial power, it must be recognized that there are exceptional conditions in the life of a country when the functions of the government should be concentrated in one individual. At such times a legal dictator is preferable to one who stands above the law. This should be the starting point in the revision of the Polish constitution.—*O. Eisenberg.*

### SWITZERLAND

6724. BURCKHARDT, WALTER. Die Rechtsprechung des Bundesgerichtes im Jahre 1928. I Staatsrecht. [Decisions of the federal court in 1928. I. Public law.] *Z. d. Bernischen Juristenvereins.* 65 (9) Sep. 1929: 385-408.

### UNITED STATES

6725. ARONSON, ROBERT L. Would a statute providing for the waiver of a jury in felony cases be constitutional in Missouri? *St. Louis Law Rev.* 14 (1) Dec. 1928: 34-47.—Five reasons for refusing to permit persons accused of crime to waive jury trial have been presented. One is the mandatory language of the constitution. The Missouri constitution is not mandatory, however, but merely gives the accused the right to trial by jury. Another ground is a mandatory statute supplementing the constitution. Missouri has such a statute, but, obviously, it could be repealed. Closely related is the objection that waiver could not give the trial judge power to decide questions of fact. This objection could be removed by positive legislative enactment. Refusal to sanction waiver is based in part on public policy in a few states. But the legislature and not the courts should declare public policy. Finally, it is argued that the existence of the guarantee makes of the jury an institution which inheres in the very nature of criminal procedure. Yet waiver of jury trial in misdemeanors has already been upheld in Missouri. Furthermore, pleas of guilty are authorized now, and in such cases all trial is waived.—*E. A. Helms.*

6726. BELL, WILLIAM SHERMAN. Jurisdiction over ceded territories. *Rocky Mountain Law Rev.* 1 (4) Jun. 1929: 272-277.—What is the effect of the law of the state of Colorado within the Rocky Mountain National Park which was ceded by Colorado to the United States on Feb. 19, 1929? Court decisions in similar cases lead to the conclusion that Colorado law, as it existed at the time jurisdiction over the territory was ceded to the United States, applies within the park area, in so far as such law is "municipal law," and will continue to apply until it is abrogated by, or becomes inconsistent with, the laws of the United States.—*Eric A. Beecroft.*

6727. BELL, WILLIAM SHERMAN. The legal phases of cession of Rocky Mountain National Park. *Rocky Mountain Law Rev.* 1 (1) Dec. 1928: 35-46.

6728. B., J. W. Evidence: Constitutional law: Power of the legislature to create presumptions and prima facie evidence. *California Law Rev.* 17 (5) Jul. 1929: 565-575.—The author analyzes the diverse situations confronting legislatures and points out the constitutional limitations imposed by the due process clause of the 14th Amendment. The fundamental principle to be applied to these problems is that "there must be some rational connection between the thing proved and the thing to be inferred."—*N. Alexander.*

6729. B., J. W. Evidence: Constitutional law: Presumptions: California alien land law. *California Law Rev.* 17 (5) Jul. 1929: 575-579.—A California statute as interpreted by the Supreme Court of that state forbade a land owner from making a contract of employment with an ineligible alien. An amendment to this act placed upon an alien, ineligible to citizenship, the burden of proving citizenship. In this article the author reviews the decision of the California court which held that any rule which permits allegations to take the place of proof by the state constitutes a denial of due process of law.—*N. Alexander.*

6730. BOHLEN, FRANCIS H. Liability of manufacturers to persons other than their immediate vendees. *Law Quart. Rev.* 45 (179) Jul. 1929: 343-369.—Prior to 1926 the doctrine of *Winterbottom v. Wright* as applied to manufacturers had crystallized in England into definite shape: a manufacturer who put upon the market an article dangerous for the use for which it was sold was normally not liable to anyone other than his immediate vendee for injuries sustained while using the article. Dicta indicated the existence of liability where an article known to be dangerous was sold without disclosing its true character. In America there are two separate exceptions to the immunity from liability generally extended to manufacturers and contractors: (1) if an article is "dangerous"—of a class generally regarded as dangerous for certain uses, although safe for others—the maker is liable if he mislabels it or otherwise misrepresents its true character, deliberately or through the carelessness of himself or a servant; (2) if an article is "non-dangerous"—not of a class generally recognized as dangerous, but known to the maker to be so improperly made as to make it dangerous for use, generally or under particular conditions—the maker is under a duty to disclose its character, at least to his immediate vendee. English cases have consistently denied liability for negligent fabrication of either dangerous or non-dangerous articles. The case of *Anglo-Celtic Shipping Co. v. Elliott & Jeffrey* (1926) requires at most that those who put out a compound under a secret formula take care to ascertain its qualities and potentialities so that they may sell it only for purposes for which it is safe. In *Husel v. Case Threshing Machine Co.*, Judge Sanborn gave as one of the exceptions to the normal rule of non-liability of manufacturers to third persons "an act of negligence of a manufacturer or vendor which is imminently dangerous to the life or health of mankind and which is committed in the preparation or sale of an article intended to preserve, destroy or affect human life." Apparently this was intended as a peg upon which to hang a catalogue of particular articles. This dictum gained widespread acceptance which has led to the many illogical and well-nigh ridiculous consequences which necessarily result from regarding an immaterial quality as essential. It remained for Judge Cardozo in *MacPherson v. Buick Motor Co.* to cut through these superficialities and to reject once and for all the idea that only certain classes of articles can be "imminently dangerous." "If the nature of a thing is such that it is reasonably certain to place life and limb in peril when negligently made, it is then a thing of danger . . . . If to the element of danger there is added knowledge that the thing will be used by persons other than the purchaser, and used without new tests, then, irrespective of contract, the manufacturer of this thing of danger is under a duty to make it carefully . . . . The principle that the danger must be imminent does not change, but the things subject to the principle do change. They are whatever the needs of life in a developing civilization require them to be." The author discusses several related interesting questions left undecided by *MacPherson v. Buick Motor Co.*—*Ben W. Lewis.*

**6731. DODD, WALTER F.** Constitutional problems involved in the *McCook* case. *Connecticut Bar J.* 3(4) Oct. 1929: 217-239.—In the case of *State v. McCook* (147 Atlantic 127) decided July 25, 1929, the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut determined that "bills presented to the governor may not be signed by him more than three days (Sundays excepted) after the final adjournment of the General Assembly." The Connecticut constitutional provision is capable of at least three other constructions: (1) that it relates of necessity only to disapproved bills, and that approved bills are not to be returned; (2) that any return of the bill ceases to be possible immediately upon the adjournment of the legislature, and upon adjournment, the "bill shall not be a law"; (3) that the constitution expressly gives the governor a period of three days after the presentation of each bill in which to approve it or to return it with his objections. On Aug. 6, 1929, the General Assembly in special session passed five measures: (1) to reenact and make effective for the future all bills in the official records of the state approved by the governor more than three days after adjournment; (2) to make every such bill, whether relating to civil rights or criminal matters, effective from the date of original signature; (3) to give to every act done or omitted, liability or penalty incurred under, or imposed, or protection afforded by the terms of any such bill, as full and complete effect as if such bills were signed within three days after legislative adjournment; (4) to restrict the contest of the validity of such measures. Are the validating acts constitutional? The Connecticut legislature has power to reenact, by the blanket process, all of the various laws affected by the *McCook* decision, so far as such reenactment is to bring these laws into operation for the future. The effort to control the merit of cases and the weight of evidence is of doubtful validity, because an infringement upon powers properly judicial. There is substantial agreement in support of the power of the legislature to validate transactions under the statutes rendered void by the terms of the *McCook* decision. If there is no legislative power to validate acts done under the statutes rendered invalid, the same result is accomplished as to numerous prior transactions under other legal rules recognized by the Connecticut court. But inequalities would result which may be avoided by sustaining the validating acts.—*F. R. Aumann.*

**6732. DODD, WALTER F.** The governor's approval of legislation in Connecticut. *New York Univ. Law Rev.* 7(1) Sep. 1929: 182-189.—In *State v. McCook* the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut held that the governor could not sign a bill later than 3 days after the adjournment of the general assembly. The provision of the Connecticut constitution upon which they based their decision is substantially the same as that of the United States constitution, excepting that 3 days instead of 10 are provided for the return of a bill. Three other interpretations would have been possible: (1) That no limit is placed upon the time for approving bills; (2) that a bill cannot be signed after the legislature adjourns; (3) that the period for approving a bill ends 3 days after its presentation to the governor. The measure before the Connecticut court reached the governor 19 days after the assembly adjourned and was signed on the day of presentation. The third interpretation would have saved it, but the case was not argued along this line. The decision immediately gave rise to two practical difficulties; one concerned the validity of some 1,500 bills then in effect, another was the physical impossibility of presenting all bills to the governor within 3 days. A special session of the legislature attempted to solve the first problem by enacting all laws effected and making the reenactment retroactive to the date of the original passage. The validity of this action is now attacked.

The court suggested eliminating the second difficulty by better distribution of legislative work and by the assembly taking a 10 day recess after its business was finished. This would permit the governor to consider the bills before him and return those disapproved. These suggestions are feasible. A better arrangement could be provided by a constitutional amendment, similar to the Colorado provision, allowing a longer period for executive consideration and requiring the governor to file objections to bills disapproved with the secretary of state.—*Madge M. McKinney.*

**6733. DONWORTH, GEORGE.** Federal taxation of community incomes—the recent history of pending questions. *Washington Law Rev.* 4(4) Oct. 1929: 145-171.—Since the development of the federal income tax system, husband and wife in the eight community property states (Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, and Washington) have insisted on the right to file separate returns on incomes from joint community property. In 1920 an official ruling permitted separate returns in Texas and Washington where accumulated property was involved, and in 1921 the same rule was followed in all community property states except California. The same principle was applied to the estate tax. In all other states separate earnings of the wife were not taxed with those of the husband. The attempts in Congress in 1921 and 1923 to tax through the husband all community property failed, as such a rule would have been a discrimination against community property states. A confusing situation arose, however, by the decision not to impose the estate tax on the wife's share of community property in California, whereas separation was not allowed in the income tax. In 1926 the Supreme Court of the United States in *United States v. Robbins*, 269 U.S. 315, held that no separate federal income tax returns were permissible in California. The decisions of the state supreme court were the basis of the decision, though a later amendment to the California code gives the wife a clear community interest. An opinion of the United States attorney general in 1927 declared that federal courts must accept the rulings of state courts as to the nature of the community interest of the wife. Test cases were advised and are now pending. A late case decided that a wife in California must pay a total estate tax, which is in accord with the practice of income taxation.—*Francis G. Wilson.*

**6734. HART, JAMES.** The bearing of *Myers v. United States* upon the independence of federal administrative tribunals. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23(3) Aug. 1929: 657-672.—The *Myers* case establishes beyond doubt the illimitable power of the President to remove at pleasure all officers whom he appoints with the advice and consent of the Senate. The acceptance of Chief Justice Taft's theory of removal will lead to undesirable consequences in so far as it affects members of quasi-judicial tribunals who should be guaranteed security of tenure to insure independence in the exercise of their judgment. But the constitution, history, and logic permit a competing theory consistent with the rule of the *Myers* case that "Congress may enact no laws which attempt to draw to itself or one of its branches the executive act of removal or participation therein." This theory rests on two fundamental distinctions: (1) between the act of removing which is *prima facie* an executive act, and the enactment of laws governing the tenure of office, a legislative function; (2) the purposes for which offices may be created. Some offices are established by Congress as the "necessary and proper" means for carrying out the political powers which the constitution vests exclusively in the President. Over these offices he has absolute administrative supervision and absolute correlative power to remove them. Other officers are created as "necessary

and proper" means for the execution of the laws enacted by Congress under its own enumerated powers. By reading together the enumerated powers of Congress, its powers to create offices and pass "necessary and proper" laws for carrying into execution the enumerated powers, Congress has a resulting power to regulate the conditions of tenure of such offices. It is not to be expected that the court will narrow the premises of the Myers case, but it may draw distinctions when the issue is clearly drawn with reference to an officer like the comptroller-general or with reference to other types of limitations.—*M. Gustafsson*.

**6735. KROEGER, HARRY W.** Constitutional limitations of state jurisdiction over property for succession tax purposes. *St. Louis Law Rev.* 14(2) Feb. 1929: 99-135.—The well established principle that inheritance taxes are not taxes on property, but upon the privilege of transmitting property or succeeding to property, when applied to state inheritance taxes, raises two questions: (1) what property of a resident decedent may a state consider in measuring the succession taxes; and (2) over what property of a non-resident decedent has a state jurisdiction for succession tax purposes? In answer to the first question, the United States Supreme Court has upheld an inheritance tax measured by intangibles located outside the state (*Blodgett v. Silberman* (1928), 48 S. Ct. 410, 72 L. Ed. (adv.) 470), but has denied the power when applied to real or tangible personal property (*Frick v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania* (1925), 268 U. S. 473). In regard to the second question, the state courts have upheld succession taxes based upon stocks of a corporation domiciled in the state, but the United States Supreme Court has denied the power to those third states where the corporation merely owns property and transacts business (*Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co. v. Doughton* (1926), 270 U. S. 69). This last rule will probably hold even when the stock certificates or the transfer books are located in such third state.—*E. A. Helms*.

**6736. LASCH, L. EARLE, and TOLL, HERMAN.** Validity of agreements to employ union labor exclusively. *Temple Law Quart.* 3(4) Aug. 1929: 421-431.—The ancient law punished as criminal a combination by laborers to increase their pay or improve the conditions of their employment. The pendulum has now swung almost to the other extreme. As a whole courts look upon labor unions with favor and their formation is now favored and assisted by many business men. Modern law gives full effect to agreements between employer and labor union to employ only members of that union, at least if the effect of such agreement is not entirely to close the door of opportunity to non-members of the union over a large area. While the courts of equity have found some difficulty in view of their doctrine of mutuality and their refusal to require a person to work, the modern tendency is to give the negative relief of injunction at the suit of either the employer or employee, more frequently the latter, to compel the performance of working agreements. Specific performance has been refused, but is expected to be allowed in time.—*Albert Langeluttig*.

**6737. LASKY, MOSES.** From prior appropriation to economic distribution of water. *Rocky Mountain Law Review.* 1(3) Apr. 1929: 161-217; (4) Jun. 1929: 248-271; 2(1) Nov. 1929: 35-59.—Besides changes in the substantive law dealing with water rights there have appeared in recent years important developments in the field of administrative law. The apex of this development in irrigation law may be found today in Colorado and particularly in Wyoming. These and other western states are in transition from various forms of extreme individualism and vested property rights in water to a program of economic distribution of state-owned water by state administrative ma-

chinery. During the intervening time water litigation has been the chief indoor sport of the farmers. By 1778 the prior appropriation theory of water uses displaced the riparian doctrine in certain jurisdictions and since that year there has been developed the doctrine that waters as truly as public lands should be administered for the states' benefit. Today, so-called prior appropriation is no where the law in the West. It has lost ground to administrative systems of state distribution almost from the beginning. This paper traces the development of this branch of administrative law—a development in which Colorado led the way. In some sense this has been a battle of engineers against lawyers not averse to litigation. But now users no longer take the water; it is doled out to them by the state. With the growing conception that the state is the water proprietor we are now developing also the idea that interstate waters require some interstate administration through a program of regional compact—such as the Colorado-New Mexico agreement and the Colorado River compact, an arrangement among seven states.—*C. A. Dykstra*.

**6738. MALDIA, PEDRO.** The constitutionality of the uniform law (Act no. 3414). *Philippine Law J.* 8(9) Mar. 1929: 364-380.—The Philippine legislature in an Act approved Dec. 7, 1927, required all students of public schools—including high schools, secondary, trade, agricultural, and normal schools, and the University of the Philippines—to wear uniforms to be prescribed by the director of education, the secretary of public instruction, and the president of the institution. Since a citizen as such is not affected by the law and comes within its provisions only when he voluntarily enrolls in a public institution, he cannot plead that it is a sumptuary law, contrary to the principle of equality and inconsistent with guaranties of personal liberty. Under the power to establish and control public schools, the legislature may "exercise all the prerogatives of the owner" and may therefore impose a disciplinary regulation according to wisdom and advisability—which is not subject to court determination. When public welfare demands increased exercise of the police power a state may impose restraint of privileges once established.—*E. Cole*.

**6739. MASON, ALPHEUS T.** Ours—a government of laws and not of men. *Constit. Rev.* 13(4) Oct. 1929: 197-203.—The idea of making government one of laws and not of men finds its first concrete expression in Magna Charta. The theory of a "higher law" binding on both governors and governed found brilliant advocates in Sir Edward Coke and John Locke. Having failed of realization in England as a result of the Revolution of 1688, this doctrine was brought to the United States chiefly through the writings of these men. Their idea of a supreme law setting limits on the exercise of every governmental power is realized in the constitution of 1789. It was early established that the matter of determining the scope and limits of power granted by the constitution was the peculiar function of the courts. Since the constitution is general in its phraseology, the right of judicial review allows the judges to exercise no small amount of discretion and their decisions are determined not so much by the document itself as by the influences which society brings to bear on the judicial minds.—*A. T. Mason*.

**6740. P., I. H.** Constitutional law: delegation of powers: Wright Act of California. *California Law Rev.* 17(5) Jul. 1929: 555-557.—By the Wright Act California adopted as its law the penal provisions of the Volstead measure, and surrendered its legislative power in this matter to Congress by a like provision with reference to any future legislation Congress might deem proper for the enforcement of prohibition. This seems to imply that the penalties increased by the recent Jones Act for violating the Volstead law would

make like increases applicable to the California law. In several jurisdictions, as in Maine and Massachusetts, where measures similar to the Wright Act were enacted, the courts held such laws unconstitutional on the theory that the adoption by anticipation of the legislation of another jurisdiction constituted an unwarranted delegation of legislative power. In the opinion of the writer so much of the Wright Act as delegated legislative power was unconstitutional. The penal provisions of the Jones law could not modify the penal provisions of the Wright Act except by special action of the California legislature and until then the Volstead and not the Jones penal provisions are the law of the state.—*John P. Senning.*

**6741. P., J. C. Constitutional law: police power: regulation of sale of drugs.** *California Law Rev.* 17 (6) Sep. 1929: 665-680.—In *ex parte* Gray (1929) 77 Cal. Dec. 339, 274 Pac. 974, the California Supreme Court has sustained certain provisions of the state pharmacy act on the erroneous assumption that they promote the public health. The prohibition against the sale of numerous common compounds except by one who is a registered pharmacist, or is a merchant whose store is not less than three miles from a registered pharmacist, cannot be justified as a health measure. Rather, the classification is "unusual and suspicious on its face," and should call upon the court to look behind it, in order to determine the real object for which competition in these matters has been excluded.—*Harold F. Kumm.*

**6742. POLLARD, JOSEPH PERCIVAL.** Justice Brandeis and the constitution. *Scribners' Mag.* 87 (1) Jan. 1930: 11-19.—*John H. Leek.*

**6743. RANSOM, WILLIAM L.** Undetermined issues in railroad valuation under the O'Fallon decision. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 44 (3) Sep. 1929: 321-333.—For the present, the rulings of the Supreme Court may appear to have little or no actual effect upon the valuations being found and reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Sooner or later, the issues of law and fact suggested by the minority opinions will doubtless be presented for adjudication, when there is brought before the Supreme Court a valuation made in harmony with them. Not until then will the bases of valuing railroad property be fully determined and known.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

**6744. RUTLEDGE, WILEY B.** Legal personality—legislative or judicial prerogative? *St. Louis Law Rev.* 14 (4) Jul. 1929: 343-374.—This is an examination of Edward H. Warren's writings on legal personality, particularly his *Cases on Corporations* and various articles in the *Harvard Law Review*. His view is that "it is only necessary to inquire whether the legislature has consented that a body of men should be a legal unit," on the grounds that it is neither wise nor proper for the courts to treat bodies of men as legal units without legislative authority, and that the legislature could not constitutionally delegate to the courts the power to so treat them at their pleasure. Such conclusions are held to be the result of a complete acceptance of the outworn legal philosophy of Blackstone, especially his theory of the omnipotence of the legislature. "We have passed the era of the Legislative Absolute," and legal personality is now primarily a question for the courts.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

**6745. SWENSON, RINEHART J.** The New York state budget controversy. *New York Univ. Law Rev.* 7 (1) Sep. 1929: 174-181.—In 1927 the people of New York adopted a constitutional amendment which was intended to establish an executive budget. It required the governor to present an itemized budget to the legislature and prohibited that body from altering it except by striking out or reducing items. Additional appropriations could be made by the legislature only in the form of separate and distinct items over which the

governor was given a veto. The original budget became a law as soon as it was passed by the legislature. In 1929 Governor Roosevelt submitted the first budget under this amendment. In general it was itemized, but lump sums to be allotted by the governor alone were requested for two departments. The legislature struck out the clause providing for allocation and substituted one requiring the approval of the governor and the chairmen of the House ways and means committee and the Senate finance committee. This method of segregation was in accordance with the state finance law of 1927. The governor refused to accept the change and sent back two alternative budgets. The third alternative was finally accepted by the legislature after it had substituted lump sums, to be allotted by the governor and the two committee chairmen, for itemization in the two departments. These changes were vetoed by the governor and the comptroller began to allot the money as he had indicated. The attorney general then brought action to restrain the comptroller and the whole matter was brought before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court (*Tremain v. People*). The legislature argued that the governor's power was limited to formation, not execution, of the budget; that appropriation and segregation of lump sums are legislative acts of a nature that can be delegated to administrative officers, and that the committee chairmen are administrative when acting in this capacity; and that the governor had no veto power over these items. The governor and comptroller contended that the state finance law was not applicable to the budget bill; and if it were applicable it was unconstitutional, for if segregation is legislative it authorized an unconstitutional delegation of power, and if segregation is executive it violated the separation of powers. They also claimed that the clauses added were not a part of the budget and were therefore subject to the governor's veto. The court ruled in favor of the legislature in almost every instance. This article, written before the Court of Appeals had reversed the decision (Nov. 20, 1929) charges that the amendment was "misbegotten of partisan politics" and that "legal formalism was assisting unfriendly partisanship to pervert its meaning."—*Madge M. McKinney.*

**6746. UNSIGNED.** Wage-fixing legislation in the United States. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 29 (5) Nov. 1929: 29-39.—A number of states have minimum wage laws for employees of contractors engaged on public works. Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, and New York have laws which provide that the wages paid should not be less than those current in the locality where the work is performed. The legislation of California, Maryland, Hawaii, and Porto Rico fixes a stated minimum wage. The United States Supreme Court, in 1926, declared the "current rate" law of Oklahoma unconstitutional on the ground that its vagueness resulted in violation of the due process clause. In 1928 the court upheld the "current rate" law of New York. Seventeen local legislatures have passed laws since 1912 which provide for setting minimum wages for women in private employment. The minimum wage laws of Nebraska, Texas, and Utah were repealed without ever having become effective. Those of Arizona, Arkansas, and the District of Columbia have been held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The laws of Kansas and Porto Rico were held invalid by local supreme courts after the United States Supreme Court had decided against the District of Columbia law. The Colorado law is ineffective because of inadequate appropriations. Wisconsin amended its law in the hope that it would be upheld by the courts. In view of the decision on the District of Columbia law, the Minnesota law has been held to apply only to minors. The Massachusetts law, depending upon public opinion for its enforcement, is

still effective. California and Washington, and probably North Dakota, South Dakota, and Oregon, are depending upon a favorable public opinion to enforce their laws; their legislation has not been changed in principle since the rendering of the Supreme Court decisions.—*Edward Berman.*

**6747. WILLCOX, BERTRAM F.** Protection of a trade name in New York state. *St. John's Law Rev.* 3(1) Dec. 1928: 1-29.—During the past 15 years many courts, and particularly those of New York, have been creating a body of law which permits the impairment of the good will and other intangible values of an established trade name. The general rule is that one may adopt or imitate the trade name of an established business if there is no actual competition between the two houses. Certain recent decisions indicate a possibility that in the future the New York courts may enjoin the imitation of trade names, where no actual competition exists, if there is either a probability of future competition, or if the prior user of the trade name would suffer intangible injuries, such as that of having his goods or business confused in the mind of the public with that of the imitator. This tendency toward greater liberality in enjoining imitations of trade names is more pronounced in the federal courts than in the courts of New York.—*Charles S. Hyneman.*

**6748. WILLIAMS, GARDNER S.** The sanitary district of Chicago in the Supreme Court of the United States. *Michigan Law Rev.* 28(1) Nov. 1929: 1-25.—This article traces chronologically the important steps in (1) the establishment of the sanitary district of Chicago; (2) the diversion of water from Lake Michigan for purposes of disposal of Chicago's sewage; and (3) the litigation between the sanitary district, on the one hand, and certain states and the United States, on the other.—*Charles S. Hyneman.*

## USSR

**6749. MIRKINE-GUETZEVITCH.** La révision de la constitution soviétique. [Revision of the Soviet constitution.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 140(418) Sep. 10, 1929: 428-432.—Soviet constitutional revision during 1929 was characterized by the following points: (1) The increase of centralization which corresponds to the unitary spirit of the communist dictatorship and which is in flagrant opposition to declarations concerning Soviet federalism; (2) establishment of the right of the central government to annul and to change all decisions of the autonomous republics; (3) suppression of the right of religious propaganda which existed in the constitution of 1925.—*B. Mirkine-Guetzévitch.*

## YUGOSLAVIA

**6750. PÉRITCH, J.** Principaux traits caractéristiques de la constitution du royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes (Yougo-Slavie) du 28 janvier 1921. [The leading features of the constitution of Yugoslavia.] *Bull. Mens. de la Soc. de Légis. Comparée.* 58(1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 174-193.—That the Yugoslav constitution is centralist in character is quite clear. One provision stipulates that only one nationality, juridically speaking, exists; actually, however, the provinces exercise a limited jurisdiction. Constitutionally, there is but one official language, the Serbo-Croat-Slovene; actually, Serbo-Croat and Slovene are about as similar as French and Italian. The requirement that the schools must promote national consciousness gives further evidence of the centralist bent of the constitution, as does also the regulation that only those who can use the "official language" may stand for election to parliament. This provision practically debars Germans and Hungarians from the chamber, violates the constitutional guarantee of equality, and is incompatible with the rights assured to minorities. An appendix contains some general observations on the rights and duties of legal equality and personal liberty. (A brief bibliography is attached.)—*Arthur J. May.*

## GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

(See also Entries 6443, 6861)

### NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 5647, 6064, 6123, 6165, 6185, 6202, 6227, 6237, 6308, 6342, 6383, 6461, 6521-6522, 6580, 6616, 6630, 6658, 6670, 6675, 6684, 6691, 6704, 6715, 6719, 6720-6721, 6723, 6734, 6808, 6810, 6841, 6870, 6873, 6879, 6890-6891, 6893-6894, 6898, 6915, 6923, 6936, 6938, 6940-6943, 6946-6947)

### AUSTRIA

**6751. RATZENHOFER, GUSTAV.** Die privatrechtliche Gesetzgebung Österreichs in der Zeit vom 1 März 1927 bis 31 März 1928. [Austrian private law legislation from March 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928.] *Z. f. Ausl. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 2(4-5) 1928: 612-637.

### CHINA

**6752. AMANN, GUSTAV.** Chinas neue Gesetzgebung. [China's new legislation.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6(7) Jul. 1929: 596-602.—China's new legislation is modeled after that of the West. Its old code of fundamental law, the *Lü*, had been unchanged for centuries, but its interpretations and executive regulations, the *Li*, had been continuously renewed and supplemented by imperial decrees. The legal principles of the *Lü*, going

back to legal conceptions of pre-historic times when the family unit was still the sole foundation of the state, were antiquated. The essence of the old Chinese judicial system was not merely to create laws, but to codify for the state the punishments for every wrong. The old Chinese law was for the Chinese no less harmonious than the Christian order is for us. To Christians the regulations of the Chinese religion, law, and state for the preservation of a strong family system seem terrible; to the Chinese they were god-given and corresponded to their social conceptions. China now has come under western influence. The *Lü* has proved insufficient for the new trade relations. Western powers have used political pressure for a reform of Chinese law, and have promised renunciation of their extra-territorial rights in return. A Chinese office for the preparation of new laws was established under the empire, and commercial laws were passed and added to the *Li*. Since 1907 further changes have taken judicial duties away from administrative officers and created new courts. The revolution of 1911 first laid hands on the *Lü*. Under Chiang Kai-shek China has passed laws entirely after the Western model. Criminal and civil law are separated; the former is already modified and in force, and the latter is in progress of modification. Modern courts exist in the large ports and provincial capitals, but for the mass of the 300,000,000 people the old family discipline still continues.

The Supreme Court of Young China has had to make the fundamental decision that the civil provisions of the *Lü* must remain in force where they do not violate the republican conception of the state.—*John B. Mason.*

## FRANCE

6753. ESMEIN, PAUL. Gesetzgebung, Rechtsprechung und Schrifttum in Frankreich im Jahre 1927. [Legislation, legal decisions and writings in France in 1927.] *Z. f. Ausl. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 2(4-5) 1928: 637-729.

6754. UNSIGNED. L'organisation de l'aéronautique. [The organization of aeronautics.] *Rev. de Paris.* 36(1) Jan. 1, 1929: 54-71.—The author criticizes the organization of the air service in France and compares it with the services of Great Britain and Italy, where all branches (naval, military, and commercial) are united in one ministry. Each of the three branches should be independent, but there should be close co-operation between the heads responsible for them, the system in the United States.—*S. P. Turin.*

## INDIA

6755. RONALDSHAY, Earl of; SAPRU, TEJ BHADUR; AIYAR, P. S. SIVASWAMY; SARBADHIKARY, DEVAPRASAS; MALLIK, S. N.; and KERALAPUTRA. Government and politics [in India]. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 145(part II) Sep. 1929: 1-58.—Lord Ronaldshay, former governor of Bengal, gives an historical outline of the adoption of the plans for the progressive extension of self-government to India. Under the act of 1919 the stage is that of "dyarchy" in the provinces. The Simon Commission should report the success of the experiment and the advisability of further extension. It is doubtful if self-government is desirable for India. Sir T. B. Saprú, formerly of the viceroy's executive council, notes the objectionable features of the Indian constitution: final authority, control, and veto, rest in the secretary of state and his council, largely composed of former administrators and military officials; the official complexion of the viceroy's council; the non-representative nature of the legislature and its limited powers, which the viceroy may disregard in important financial matters and in measures necessary for the safety of India; the limited franchise, extended to 7 only out of 247 millions population; the system of checks and balances which has led to failure of the system of "reserved" and "transferred" subjects. Until a year ago the utmost that was expected was full responsible government in the provinces, but now all India demands full dominion status. Sir P. S. S. Aiyar traces the history of the British forces in India, which now number 68,000 as against 163,000. They are divided into three groups: a covering or frontier force in which the British are to the Indians as 1 to 6.7; a field or striking force with a ratio of 1 to 2.7; and internal security troops with the ratio 1 to 1.24. This shows the distrust of the people by the military. Indians are largely excluded from the technical services. They have very few king's commissions (ten a year since 1918) and the viceroy's commissions are of an inferior grade. The resolutions of 1921 were disregarded and no military college was established; the proposed Indian navy was rejected in 1926 by the assembly because it would not be under Indian control. Sir D. Sarbadhikary explains the demands of the people and government for equality of treatment by other nations of Indian emigrants, especially in South Africa. S. N. Mallik, of the secretary of state's council, discusses local government and the advance in the change from bureaucratic administration to self-government under the new policy of 1915. Keralaputra, writing of the native states, shows the unhistorical

claim of Britain to paramountcy, in the last half of the 19th century. It has now been abandoned. In consequence, co-operation of the princes is possible, and they have a standing committee and a chamber of princes. The international sovereignty of the princes is now acknowledged.—*H. McD. Clotie.*

## ITALY

6756. LESCURE, JEAN. L'état fasciste. [The Fascist state.] *Rev. de Paris.* 36(8) Apr. 15, 1929: 748-767.—During the last three years, the Fascists have introduced fundamental constitutional changes. Since Fascist syndicates now have 3,694,641 members (employers, 885,000; employees, 2,809,641), the 10% rule for legal recognition has lost much of its significance. Each year the Fascist syndicates collect approximately 500,000,000 lire in dues levied upon members and non-members alike, and by voluntary contributions. They have what amounts to an important legislative power, since their labor contracts apply to all engaged in the industry affected. The arbitration courts are clothed with far-reaching equitable powers in dealing with new labor conditions.—*Joseph R. Starr.*

## SWITZERLAND

6757. HAAB, ROBERT. Gesetzgebung der Schweiz, betreffend Privatrecht, Arbeitsrecht, gewerblichen Rechtsschutz, Zwangsvollstreckung und Konkurs. [Swiss legislation in the fields of private law, labor law, protection of industrial property, injunctions, and bankruptcy.] *Z. f. Ausl. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 2(4-5) 1928: 525-543.

6758. STREBEL, J. Die Praxis des schweizerischen Bundesgerichtes auf dem Gebiete des Zivilrechtes einschliesslich gewerblichen Rechtsschutzes, 1926 und 1927. [The practice of the Swiss federal court in the field of civil law, including industrial protection, 1926-1927.] *Z. f. Ausl. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 2(4-5) 1928: 544-573.

## TURKEY

6759. BONNAFOUS, MAX. Constantinople-Angora. Tableaux de la Turquie nouvelle. [Constantinople-Angora. Pictures of new Turkey.] *Grande Rev.* 130(4) Apr. 1929: 224-235.—The Turkish capital was transferred from Constantinople to Angora, not for strategical reasons, but because the former tended to remain loyal to the sultan during the revolution, and did not join in the effort to repel the Greek invasion. Now it is the only part of Turkey which has any considerable minority population. Angora was selected as the capital, in spite of its unfavorable location and climatic conditions, because it had been the strategic center of the republican movement. The city is being reconstructed on a large scale and may become a second Washington, if the Turkish republic itself endures.—*Joseph R. Starr.*

## UNITED STATES

6760. DONOVAN, WILLIAM J. Some practical aspects of the Sherman law. *Temple Law Quart.* 3(4) Aug. 1929: 343-359.—During his incumbency of the office of Assistant to the Attorney General, Donovan attempted by advice to those who contemplated combinations to prevent future prosecutions for infringements of the Sherman Act. This procedure finds no basis in the law and the Department of Justice is not the best place to exercise such function. One man should not be vested with such power. His work, conducted without publicity, is subject to suspicion and criticism. His advice, lacking legal sanction, is no really permanent protection to the proposed combina-

tion, however honest may be its intention. Without abolishing the Federal Trade Commission or in any way interfering with its functions, there should be created an industrial court to advise authoritatively in advance of combination, leaving to the Federal Trade Commission supervision of the combination after formation and action by it upon conduct not in accord with professions made before combination. Further, the industrial court should be charged with the supervision of dissolution ordered after action by the regular courts upon complaint of the Federal Trade Commission.—*Albert Langeluttig.*

## USSR

6761. FREYSCHÜTZ, W. Das Aussenhandelskommissariat und sein Monopol. [The monopoly of the foreign trade commissariat.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6(7) Jul. 1929: 586-595.—The Bolsheviks believe "free competition" to be the root of all evils. As provisions of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk threatened to result in the flooding of the Russian market by German imports, the Soviet government very early nationalized the entire foreign trade which it had planned to take over only gradually. In the course of time trade delegations abroad developed into the main factors of the foreign trade monopoly which became more and more centralized. For the furtherance of badly needed imports the monopoly regulations were temporarily loosened, but without success. Old trade relations could not be re-established simply by decrees. Under the NEP the monopoly was again strengthened. In 1921 an export fund consisting of raw materials, semi-finished products, and finished products was formed to be disposed of by the monopoly. After the stabilization of the currency it was changed into a cash fund. As foreign trade suffered from too much centralization, it was temporarily modified. Mixed-economic companies, in part privately owned, were allowed for the financing of purchases of goods in Russia and their sale abroad. State trade bureaus (*Gostorg*) were created in the different federated republics for the support of the foreign trade commissariat. In 1925 the foreign trade commissariat and the internal trade commissariat were combined to end disputes between them and to save the foreign trade monopoly. Newly formed state companies were entrusted with the specialized trade operations. The question to-day is not the continuance of the foreign trade monopoly, but its future form.—*John B. Mason.*

6762. MÄDING, ERHARD. Die Machtgrundlagen der Sowjetunion. [The bases of power of the Soviet Union.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6(7) Jul. 1929: 569-585.—The foundation of the Soviet state system is the unity of all means of production under state operation. The author discusses the factors of power in the Soviet union of a politico-military, cultural, or economic nature, the situation of industrial and agricultural centers, population, settlement, races and nationalities, the character of the people, and the environmental conditions which form the nourishing ground for the communist movement. The principle of nationality has often been used as a lever of foreign policy. Seven or fewer men represent the dictatorship of the proletariat. They rule 150,000,000 people through the political police, excellent propaganda, and the red army. The latter is not well equipped, for the necessary industries are lacking. The navy is about as large as that of Italy, but it is not modern and its activity is limited largely to the Baltic Sea. The merchant marine is insufficient. Bolshevik education is very active but the mechanistic way of thinking is not understood by the people.—*John B. Mason.*

## YUGOSLAVIA

6763. MÄRZ, JOSEF. Die Gebietsreform in Südslavien. (Mit einer Karte.) [Territorial reform in Yugoslavia. (With map.)] *Z. f. Pol.* 19(7) Nov. 1929: 481-488.—The dictator government of Ziwkowitz has undertaken a territorial re-organization of the state. A model for it can hardly be found elsewhere, as no other state has had a similar historical development. The western part of the present state has been under the Hapsburg rule, under western and central European influences and the rule of the Catholic church; the eastern parts have been under Byzantium and Turkey, the Greek-Orthodox and Islamic faiths. A cultural border through the midst of the land is still effective in many things, as in the co-existence of Latin and Cyrillic script. The very different levels of education are a further handicap. The political and cultural traditions of pre-Turkish and pre-Hapsburg times became intensified with the awakening of South-Slavism. The author gives historical sketches of Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia, Dalmatia, Montenegro, and old Servia. Yugoslavia will soon have only one legal system. The new territorial division is regional rather than federal. Political reform includes some functional representation and strengthens the power of the central government. The chief aims of the administrative reform are in the field of foreign policy and in consideration of the peculiar racial composition of the population.—*John B. Mason.*

## STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 6132, 6247, 6319, 6324, 6333, 6498, 6528, 6579, 6614, 6622, 6672, 6673, 6684, 6716, 6731-6732, 6735, 6737, 6740, 6745, 6746, 6831, 6863, 6874, 6885-6889, 6895-6897, 6906, 6918, 6920, 6937-6939, 6945-6947, 6949)

## UNITED STATES

6764. HAMILTON, JAMES A. Activities and functions of a state department of labor. *U. S. Bur. of Labor Stat. Bull.* #479. pp. 18.—*M. Gustafiero.*

6765. LEIGHTON, LEON. Review of the public service commission and the transit commission in the New York courts. *St. John's Law Rev.* 3(1) Dec. 1928: 42-102.—This article sets forth the powers, duties, and practices of the public service commission and the transit commission of New York, as interpreted by the New York courts. Discussion is under the following headings: (1) general jurisdiction and powers; (2) procedure; (3) rate regulation; (4) supervision of service and public safety; and (5) control over corporate affairs.—*Charles S. Hyneman.*

6766. LYNAGH, VINCENT. Wisconsin "unshackles" her cities. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18(12) Dec. 1929: 737-742.—Wisconsin cities, especially Milwaukee, suffered long from interference by the state legislature in matters of local concern. Finally, in 1924, a constitutional home rule amendment was adopted and municipal freedom seemed secure. But court decisions and subsequent enabling legislation have robbed Milwaukee of its hard won victory.—*Harvey Walker.*

6767. McMURRAY, ORRIN K. The work of the legislature of 1929. *California Law Rev.* 17(6) Sep. 1929: 630-642.—*Harold F. Kumm.*

6768. VIELE, DORR. The problem of land titles. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 44(3) Sep. 1929: 421-434.—*Frederick F. Blachly.*

## MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 6657, 6766, 6847, 6859, 6868, 6872, 6875, 6878, 6881, 6883, 6897, 6902, 6903, 6922, 6935, 6944)

## GENERAL

6769. BUTTENHEIM, HAROLD S. Spaciousness in the city plan—Its economic and civic importance. *Amer. City.* 41(5) Nov. 1929: 129-135; (6) Dec. 1929: 123-126.—A city should have sunlight and air, grass and trees; convenient, safe playgrounds for every child; fields and parks for adults; schools with spacious sites; single-family dwellings the prevailing type; a zoning ordinance which requires ample spaces for homes and apartments of every group; skyscrapers uncrowded by each other; streets narrow or broad, curving or straight, as best adapted to topography and use; parkways and forest reserves for pleasure travel; department stores and theaters which provide ample facilities for automobile parking; grade separation at railroad crossings and at intersections of major highways which make safety greater and traffic congestion less.—*Harvey Walker.*

6770. TESTA, VIRGILIO. La prima mostra nazionale delle abitazione e dei piani regolatori. [The first national exhibition of housing and city planning.] *Capitolium.* 5(10) Oct. 1929: 489-497.—The article describes the exhibition which took place in Rome on the occasion of an international congress of students of city planning and summarizes the most important general tendencies shown in their solution of various problems of city planning.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

## CHINA

6771. UNSIGNED. China's ancient southern capital replanned with American aid. *Amer. City.* 41(6) Dec. 1929: 89-91.—A description of the Nanking city plan.—*Harvey Walker.*

## GREAT BRITAIN

6772. UNSIGNED. Lay out of cross roads, junctions and corners. *Amer. City.* 41(5) Nov. 1929: 151-154.—Summary of a report drafted by a subcommittee of the British Town Planning Institute, and approved by the minister of transport.—*Harvey Walker.*

## UNITED STATES

6773. CASSELL, ARTHUR A. Making and using airmaps for city and regional planning. *Amer. City.* 41(6) Dec. 1929: 119-121.—A description of the procedure used in making an air map of the city of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and environs. The uses for such a map are indicated.—*Harvey Walker.*

6774. DARMSTADTER, DORIS. The Cleveland charter threatened again. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23(3) Aug. 1929: 732-735.—This article tells the story of the events preceding the fourth attempt to overthrow the city manager charter of Cleveland, Ohio. The amendment, which was submitted to the electors on Aug. 20, 1929, provided for a return to the old mayor-council organization with a council made up of 33 members elected from as many wards.—*Ruth A. Gallaher.*

6775. FORBES, RUSSELL. The municipal assembly—New York's home rule legislature. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18(10) Oct. 1929: 632-634.—The adoption of home rule in New York in 1924 was hailed as the dawn of a new era in municipal government in New York City, but the municipal assembly has failed to measure up to its opportunity. During the five years

of its existence, only two important laws have been passed. The first consolidated the bureaus of the finance department which collected revenue, the second took over the administration of 27 municipal hospitals formerly supervised by various public agencies.—*Harvey Walker.*

6776. HALLETT, GEORGE H., Jr. A "P. R."—city manager charter for Philadelphia? *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23(3) Aug. 1929: 726-732.—This is an account of the attempt to secure for Philadelphia a city manager charter, with proportional representation features. The story of the charter bill, which was killed in the Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs, is told in connection with local and state political influences and machines. Under this charter a candidate could be nominated by filing a petition signed by 5,000 voters, or by a petition signed by only 10 voters accompanied by a bond of \$250 to be forfeited if in the election the nominee polled less than 5,000 votes.—*Ruth A. Gallaher.*

6777. SCHMÖLDERS, GÜNTHER. Die Mitarbeit der Steuerzahler an Kommunalaufgaben in U. S. A. [The co-operation of taxpayers in municipal problems in the United States.] *Z. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 19(22) Nov. 25, 1929: 1655-1660.—A study of research bureaus, taxpayers' organizations, and other technical and research agencies.—*R. H. Wells.*

6778. SHENEFIELD, H. T. The city manager campaign in Toledo. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23(3) Aug. 1929: 735-737.—The ballot confronting the voter in Toledo in 1928 contained the names of 250 candidates for 55 offices, and 9 referenda. One of the 9 referenda was a charter providing for a city manager to be appointed by a council elected by proportional representation. Another was an amendment to this charter amounting in fact to another charter. Both the proposed charter and the amendment to it were defeated.—*Ruth A. Gallaher.*

6779. SWANDER, O. J. Insuring city property against fires. *Amer. City.* 41(1) Jul. 1929: 115-116.—Only the largest cities have a sufficient number of risks and sufficient resources to justify carrying their own insurance. The insurance fund in these cities should be equal to the value of the city's most expensive building. When public buildings are insured in public companies, insurance engineers aid in reducing fire hazards, which results in a decreased insurance cost.—*Harvey Walker.*

6780. UNSIGNED. Democracy carried too far. *Michigan Munic. Rev.* 2(10) Oct. 1929: 184.—Government based on the will of the people is an established principle in this country. Yet the experience of some municipalities indicates that verdicts of the popular will, as expressed by general elections, are less dependable than the decisions of elected representatives. A self-supporting service which is not dependent upon general tax revenue should not be required to submit bond issues for necessary plant extensions and improvements to popular vote.—*W. Rolland Maddox.*

## USSR

6781. MAXWELL, BERTRAM W. Municipal government in Soviet Russia. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18(12) Dec. 1929: 733-737.—The Russian city was not given legal status until comparatively recent times. The first comprehensive municipal code was modeled after that of Prussia with its three class system and was adopted in 1870. In 1892, suffrage was confined to owners of real estate, and state control over cities was greatly extended. Before the promulgation of the new Soviet constitution in July, 1918, no uniform system of municipal government was to be found in Russia. This constitution provided that the membership of each city soviet was to be composed of one delegate for each 1,000 inhabitants. The term was for three months. The soviet was to elect an executive committee composed of

one member for each 50 delegates. The scope of the work of these city soviets was: (1) to take all possible measures to carry out the decrees of the constituted authorities; (2) to encourage the development of cultural and economic life in the community; (3) to give decisions in affairs of a purely local character; (4) to unify all soviet activities in a single territory. From 1918 to 1925, little effort was made to put these laws into effect. Only now are the cities coming to life again.—*Harvey Walker*.

## RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 6864, 6868, 6903, 6922, 6927)

### GREAT BRITAIN

6782. GIBBON, I. G. Recent changes in the local government of England and Wales. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23 (3) Aug. 1929: 633-656.—The Local Government Act passed in 1929 continues the developments of the last century. Consolidation of services, larger units of charge and administration, and larger contributions from the state toward local expenditure are extended. The newest elements of reform are the relief from local taxation afforded to productive industry and the attempt to distribute grants more in accordance with local needs. Poor relief is consolidated by the act. Local boards of guardians are abolished and their work handed over to county councils and county borough councils. Provision is made for review of local government areas by the county councils. County councils are obligated to submit to the minister of health schemes for the employment of public medical officers and the maintenance of proper hospital facilities.—*Charles W. Smith, Jr.*

### UNITED STATES

6783. JONES, HOWARD P. Making the county automobile run. *Amer. City.* 41 (4) Oct. 1929: 119-121.—A summary of progress in the adoption of county manager government and suggestions for further expansion of the system.—*Harvey Walker*.

## DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 5657, 6052, 6092-6094, 6097, 6099, 6967, 7002, 7079-7080)

### GENERAL

6784. UNSIGNED. The colonial problem. *Third Congress Labour & Social. Internat., Reports & Proc. Sec. V. 2.* Aug. 5-11, 1928: pp. 178.—The Second Congress of the Labour and Socialist International, held at Marseilles in 1925, resolved to place the colonial question on the agenda of the next gathering. In pursuance of this resolution, a commission consisting of one Russian, one Austrian, one Englishman, one Frenchman, one Belgian, one Italian, one Swede, one Dutchman, and one German was appointed in 1926 to prepare and submit a report on the subject. This body drew up a questionnaire which was sent to the socialist parties existing in present-day colonial powers. The introduction to the questionnaire stated the purpose of the inquiry to be fact-gathering which would enable the Brussels Congress, set for the late summer of 1928, to arrive at a program of constructive colonial policy leading to the self-government of subject peoples. Information was sought on these ten points: political problems existing in the overseas possessions today, the development of the colonies' resources, attention paid to bettering the natives' lot, the workings of the mandates system, whether freedom of opinion and the right of association were permitted, whether there were any

labor movements on foot, problems of race and nationality which had developed, present day movements for self-government or independence, military systems in force in the colonies, and whether native troops were used in the service of the colonizing power. Information was received from the labor parties of Great Britain, Holland, Italy, the United States, France, and Denmark, and this was used as the basis for drawing up the present report in June, 1928.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

6785. ZAVATTARI, ED. La biologia nel governo delle colonie. [Biology and colonial administration.] *Gerarchia*. 9 (3) Mar. 1929: 211-218.—The colonial problem is generally discussed in its military, juridical, and economic aspects, but there is rarely a discussion of the biological conditions of the country. Frequently, therefore, the methods applied to govern a given colony go contrary to local conditions. Colonial administration should be carried on with a thorough knowledge of the environment of the colony, its vegetal and animal life, and the psychic and biological character of the colored population. The natives can only be prosperous when certain conditions necessary to their existence remain unchanged under colonial administration. Thus the tribes for centuries accustomed to a nomadic, pastoral, or hunting life should not at once be directed to agriculture or manufacturing, though such industry may be more profitable to colonial enterprises. This procedure inevitably results in the destruction of the race. The present tragic occurrences in the French colonies of equatorial Africa should be a warning to Italy, for the prosperity of a colony depends on the way in which the life of the natives is organized.—*O. Eisenberg*.

### FRANCE

6786. GIRALT, ARTHUR. Les colonies et l'Afrique du Nord. [The colonies and Northern Africa.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43 (3) May-Jun. 1929: 851-868.—A survey of political, social, and economic developments in Indo-China, Morocco, Tunis, Algeria, French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, and Madagascar in 1928, with special emphasis on judicial reforms, budgets, the North African Conference, the Trans-Saharan railroad project, and the question of native representation in the national legislature.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

6787. HOUYET, A. L'organisation politique, administrative et judiciaire de l'Afrique Française du Nord. [Political, administrative, and judicial organization of French North Africa.] *Congo*. 2 (4) Nov. 1929: 580-602.—There are, in reality, three Moroccos from the administrative point of view—the Port of Tangier, the Spanish zone, and the French protectorate. A local international assembly governs the first, the second is very loosely controlled from Spain by primitive means, but the latter is efficiently administered by a highly organized system, developed on the basis of French experience in Algeria and in Tunis. Before the coming of the Europeans, the sultan was merely nominal head of the state; he exercised some control over the coastal plain, but none over the hinterland where powerful Berber chieftains enjoyed full sovereignty. Lyautey broke their power and today the sultan reigns over the entire country. However, he does not govern, for the actual head of the state in French Morocco is the resident general, who represents France, advises the sultan and countersigns all his decrees, which alone gives them legal force. Four administrative departments have been created and two forms of government have been developed, one for the area under civil control and one for that still occupied by military forces. In general, the French have utilized native institutions wherever possible and have made great

use of the Moroccans themselves. This has resulted in a striking spirit of co-operation. Morocco has played a prominent part in the North African conferences, held annually since 1923.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6788. J.-M. La France coloniale jalousee. [Envy of French colonies.] *Rev. Indigène*, 24 (248-249) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 136-143.—France has built up the second greatest colonial empire in the world. This empire, with more than 60 million subject peoples and material resources of almost incalculable value is, however, now confronted by three great dangers: Italian ambitions in Africa, American imperialism, and misguided humanitarian attacks launched at Geneva. Italy craves Tunis and the French Sudan, as she wishes to construct a trans-African empire extending from the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Guinea. The United States casts hungry eyes at Martinique, Guadeloupe, Guiana, St. Pierre, Miquelon, and Tahiti and is known to be by no means averse to gobbling them up in partial payment of the unjust war debt. France, like every country engaged in tropical colonization, must make use of forced labor. This has been carefully regulated to protect native rights, yet a vigorous campaign filled with misrepresentations of the grossest kind, is now being waged against her and the League of Nations may take a hand in the matter. This would, of course, be a great blow to France's prestige. To protect herself, the mother country should develop all her possessions, should erect strong military defenses, and should pursue carefully formulated native policies.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

## GERMANY

6789. GUNZERT, TH. Ein amerikanisches Urteil über Deutsch-Ostafrika. [An American judgment on German East Africa.] *Koloniale Rundsch. u. Mittell. a. d. Deutschen Schutzgebieten*, (9) 1929: 273-277.—Gunzert recognizes Raymond Leslie Buell's impartiality and control of material in his exhaustive study of the native problem in Africa, but criticizes his judgment concerning the former German administration in present day Tanganyika territory. He adduces 16 points where he has discovered misunderstanding and brings a thorough refutation of them.—*R. Karisch.*

## GREAT BRITAIN

6790. AGAR-HAMILTON, J. A. I. The South African protectorates. *J. African Soc.* 29 (113) Oct. 1929: 12-26.—Bechuanaland, Swaziland, and Basutoland, enclaves of imperial jurisdiction in the most self-conscious of the British dominions, occupy an anomalous position in South Africa today. With a native population of three quarters of a million and not more than five thousand whites, the government prevailing in them is a compromise between British paternalism and the maintenance of tribal custom. The protecting power is represented by a resident commissioner, magistrates, and medical, veterinary, and educational services in each case, but the several chieftains still exercise a considerable amount of power. These three units were created in the last century as the colonial office's solution of the burning problem of how to reconcile the clashing interests of the white settler, the native, and the British taxpayer and, on the whole, the contention of home government authorities that the blacks were capable of advancement if given a chance has been amply demonstrated. With the filling up of the Union and Southern Rhodesia, arable land has grown scarce in South Africa and loud demands are now being made that the protectorates be abandoned and the regions opened to white settlement. It is, however, the moral obligation of the British government to guard the natives against exploitation, and any change in status which would precipitate inter-racial conflict,

such as exists in the Union today, would be nothing short of a dereliction of duty.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6791. HOLDSWORTH, WILLIAM S. The Indian states. *New York Univ. Law Rev.* 7 (1) Sep. 1929: 1-16.—There are two Indias—British India, early occupied by the East India Company and now ruled directly through bureaucratic machinery set up by Britain; and the Indian states, later annexed by treaties with the local princes and now controlled indirectly by pressure upon the princes, rather than by the inhabitants. The Indian states occupy the interior of the peninsula, and are eastern in culture and traditions. They are the real India. In 1927 a committee was appointed to study the complex legal ties binding these states to the crown, and to examine certain economic questions in which the interests of the two Indias conflicted. This committee, upon which the author of this article served, drew the following conclusions in regard to the legal ties: (1) In so far as the relationship rests upon treaties it is contractual—between the individual states and the crown acting through ministers responsible to parliament. (2) In so far as it rests upon usage, suffrage, and political practice, it is a course of custom consented to by the states. In either case, the powers obtained must be exercised by ministers responsible to parliament, and cannot legally be given to ministers responsible to British India. The outstanding recommendations which aimed to smooth out economic conflicts were: (1) That a court hearing be given to economic disputes of a justiciable nature, arising between the states themselves, a state and the crown, or a state and British India. (2) That an expert body be appointed to make an equitable division of the revenue derived from maritime customs, all of which are now given to British India. The legal conclusions were probably the most important. These little states have repeatedly demonstrated their loyalty, and Britain's legal and moral responsibility to them cannot be over emphasized.—*Madge M. McKinney.*

6792. HOSE, CHARLES. The constitutional development of Sarawak. *Asiatic Rev.* 25 (83) Jul. 1929: 481-490.—The modern constitutional arrangements of Sarawak, the internally independent British state in Borneo, began in 1842 when James Brooke, a young Englishman who had been in the service of the East India Company, was proclaimed governor and rajah by the sultan. The country was made over to Brooke and his successors forever. The rajah is the absolute authority, but since 1855 he has been supported by the supreme council, a small group of Malay and European officers meeting once a month and presided over by the rajah. There is also a larger state council, made up of prominent public officials and presided over by the rajah, which meets every three years. Its functions appear to be social rather than political. Native law and custom, with modifications, have been maintained. The territory has been definitely under British protection since 1888.—*E. A. Helms.*

6793. MOLSON, A. H. E. The Indian states and the Butler report. *Asiatic Rev.* 25 (84) Oct. 1929: 580-587.—No attempt had been made prior to 1927 to undertake a comprehensive investigation of the constitutional position of the Indian states. Counsel for the states placed before the Butler Committee the results of their inquiry as follows: (1) the relationship with the British Empire is between the princes and the British crown; (2) the responsibility for fulfilling the obligations of this relationship cannot be delegated by the crown to an Indian popular assembly; (3) the relationship is purely contractual and the princes retain all the powers not specifically handed over; (4) the British have no right of general supervision not specifically granted and cannot augment their powers over the native states either by unilateral

action or by "usage." The Committee admits the first two contentions, but inconsistently maintains that the secretary of state can diminish the rights of the states. There have been numerous instances of British interference with the internal political and economic affairs of the states. The committee denies the presence of a claim for the states in law, but admits one in equity. "The Princes have a case which deserves far more complete examination than the Butler Committee was able to make within its limited terms of reference." (The author is sometime secretary of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon.)—*Luther H. Evans.*

**6794. O'DWYER, MICHAEL.** Dominion status for India—a will-o'-the wisp. *Engl. Rev.* 49(6) Dec. 1929: 676-687.—An all-India dominion could only lead to a morass of civil war and anarchy. India is not a nation and even the semblance of national unity can only be maintained by the centralizing force of a strong British-Indian government. The past ten years have seen, with the Indianization of the public services and the development of self-governing institutions, serious deterioration in the quality of Indian government. There is no short-cut to self-government.—*H. D. Jordan.*

**6795. SINGH, BHUPINDER.** The present situation of the Indian princes. *Contemp. Rev.* 134(326) Nov. 1928: 561-567.—The constitutional relationship between the various Indian states and the British crown should be stabilized. The ruling princes of the Indian states profess loyalty to the British monarch and express their unwillingness to be ruled by, or in the interests of, British India. They are afraid that a self-governing India, which seems imminent, will never be able to discharge the treaty obligations they have with the British crown.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

**6796. UNSIGNED.** Les problèmes politiques de l'Afrique orientale britannique. [The political problems of British East Africa.] *L'Europe Nouvelle.* 12(612) Nov. 2, 1929: 1468-1471.—The Hilton Young Commission reported in February, 1929, upon the questions of an administrative union of the British territories in east and central Africa and the "dual policy" enunciated in the Kenya White Book of 1923. The Commission's principal views were that: (1) The administrative union should include only Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika; (2) the immediate attainment of the goal of unification is impossible because of political, economic, and ethnic obstacles; (3) the principal step necessary to be taken now is the creation of an imperial high commissioner with powers to harmonize the policies of the three territories in important matters, to preside over the conference of governors, to pave the way for unification, and to represent a unified and impartial policy in Africa for the London government; (4) the program of the Europeans for responsible government under their own control is unjustifiable, and crown colony government must be retained to protect the natives; (5) in accordance with the "dual policy," lands must be reserved for the natives, and tribal organization in reserves maintained; (6) administrative pressure is justifiable in "encouraging" the natives to work for the whites; (7) a certain measure of decentralization of authority in favor of the whites and the natives should be extended; (8) voting by racial groups should be frowned upon; and (9) the chiefs should be allowed to represent the tribal natives in preference to the development of professional politicians among them.—*Luther H. Evans.*

**6797. WILLIAMS, JAMES.** The aborigines of British Guiana. *Church Overseas.* 1(3) Jul. 1928: 220-227.—British Guiana divides into the coastal area (known as the colony) and the hinterland of forests and savannahs into which the aborigines have retreated. Nine Indian reservations have been pro-

claimed. These are in the charge of Christian missions, and the legal status of the aborigines, whose exact number is unknown, is established through certain ordinances. They may not own land, but are permitted certain privileges on unlicensed crown lands. Since the opening up of the country seems historically and at present to mean their degradation and ruin, there is urgent need: (1) that sufficient suitable land be made over to them in perpetuity as Indian territory; (2) that a full-time Indian commissioner with sufficient power be appointed; (3) that the colonial government provide for their medical supervision and such industrial training as shall help them to develop along their own lines.—*H. W. Hering.*

## ITALY

**6798. BUTI, VITTORIO.** L'Italia e le Isole Egee. [Italy and the Aegean Islands.] *Nuova Antologia.* 265(1374) Jun. 16, 1929: 497-506.—Rhodes and the Dodecanese, taken from Turkey in 1912, have been reduced to firm possession by Italy only since 1923. Turkey's closing of Anatolia had paralyzed the commerce of Rhodes, which had been the mediating point between Asia Minor and the West. If Rhodes were established as a free port, would it mean economic prosperity generally diffused and taxable, and would it be sufficient to balance the loss of revenue from the traditional 11% impost? Orientals are especially hostile to new and direct taxes. Agitators stir up popular resistance to new administrative action, even on elementary necessities such as national education. The church needs autonomy, but Constantinople procrastinates. Public works have been fostered, especially roads, to stimulate agriculture; there is now a beginning of banking under Italian auspices. The oppression and lack of labor discipline which is rife in the native sponge industry point to the need of governmental measures, which will not be wanting. A tourist industry, exploiting the baths, the mountains, the mild temperature enjoyed the year around, is making a promising beginning, especially now that Italians are supplying efficient steamship communications.—*H. R. Spencer.*

## NETHERLANDS

**6799. NEDERBURGH, I. A.** Indisch Staatsrechtelijke vertoogen. [Discussion of East-Indian policy.] *Pol. Econ. Weekblad.* 1(1) Oct. 1929: 3-5; (2) Oct. 1929: 10-12.—Today the Dutch East Indies are considered by certain political groups to belong to the natives who are much more numerous than the Europeans. They have a right to the country by virtue of birth. The Europeans, on the other hand, have a right by virtue of possession and authority. The special task of the Netherlands includes keeping the groups together and helping them to save their own character. The natives will never be able to do what is done by Holland; this is not a question of intellect, but of climate. Holland can never abandon free trade with the archipelago, nor will it give up its opportunities to have a share in government and private business. The natives have been favored as regards the acquisition of land. Europeans generally get land in hereditary tenure and it is uncertain what will happen when the terms of these tenures expire. The replacement of the estates by native *sawahs* would not be of advantage to anyone.—*Cecile Rothe.*

**6800. RAASVELDT, A. F.** The department of government industries. *Inter-Ocean.* 9(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 629-636.—Owing to the lack of private capital in the Dutch East Indies, many enterprises normally in private hands are there under government ownership. These were all brought together into the department of government industries in 1908. About

half of the 5,165 kilometers of railroad and tramway in Java and about three-fourths of the 1,773 kilometers in Sumatra are operated by the state, which also runs connecting bus lines. A total of 652,000,000 guilders of public money had been invested in transportation service by the end of 1927. The postal service is one of the most efficient in the world, some 31,000,000 letters and cards and almost as many parcels having been handled in 1927. A total of 22,800 kilometers of telegraph lines and 23,516 of telephone lines were then under governmental operation. Dams have been constructed in considerable number and 60 power stations supplied 54,000,000 kilowatt hours of current in 1927, at a net profit of 151,000 florins after 6% dividends had been paid. The Banka tin mines, producing one-seventh of the world's output of that product, are publicly owned and yielded a profit of nearly 50,000,000 guilders in 1927. Three coal mines and one gold mine are likewise the property of the state. The revenues from the former exceeded 15,000,000 florins in 1927 and their operation was a great success. The latter, however, barely paid its way. The government printing plant is the best equipped in the Far East and affords excellent service at moderate cost. The production and sale of salt, likewise, is a government monopoly and, while an excellent product is sold at low prices, this has become one of the mainstays of the treasury. All things considered, public ownership has proven amazingly successful.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6801. RAY, MARCEL. Après le voyage de M. Pasquier à Java: le problème de la collaboration entre les Européens et les indigènes. [After the voyage of M. Pasquier to Java: the problem of cooperation between Europeans and natives.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 12 (590) Jun. 1, 1929: 712-715.—This article is inspired by the visit to Java of a new governor-general of French Indo-China, Pasquier, and the intimate conferences on common colonial problems between him and the governor-general of Netherlands India, de Graeff. The place and organization of private initiative are especially admirable in Java. All large agricultural enterprises are grouped in wealthy and powerful syndicates which maintain research laboratories, experiment stations, and assure the highest expert assistance to the planter. The general syndicate of sugar producers established in 1893, embraces 95% of the planters. Through this organization, which studies also the fiscal and social problems incident to the industry, sugar production in Java amounts now to one-eighth of the world's supply and has become the keystone of the country's economic prosperity. The work of public administration for sanitation and improvement of native life is remarkable. In such cities as Bandoeng and Semarang, the native quarters or *kampongs* are being completely reconstructed; model houses take the place of huts; drinking water and electricity are supplied by modern engineering; asphalt pavements replace dirty lanes. In sanitary service French achievement in parts of Indo-China is on a plane with Java, but the latter country is favored by a longer and more thorough development, by possessing a practical monopoly of quinine production, and by the elevated plateaus which afford relief from tropical exposure.—*David P. Barrows.*

6802. VOLLENHOVEN, C. van. Bestuur overzee. [Overseas government.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 19 (1) Jan. 1930: 39-60.—A theoretical account is given of the governmental function. It comprises: (a) Preparation of the whole governmental organism; (b) saving the means for governing; (c) care for what has to be done independently; (d) instruction and control of lower organs; (e) responsibility for all these actions. This theory is applied to the East Indian government. Even with a knowledge of the different functions and of all the different governing institutions in the Nether-

land Indies, a complete notion of the government can not yet be formed. The great question is to which institution a certain task has been trusted. Both for the central government and for the lower organs this task has not been defined with constitutional precision and has already given rise to many difficulties.—*Cecile Rothe.*

6803. WESTRA, H. General administration of Netherlands India. *Inter-Ocean*. 9 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 607-610.—The governor-general of the Dutch East Indies is the crown's representative. He receives orders from the colonial minister and must consult the council of the Indies, made up of the queen's appointees, on all important matters. The queen herself takes a direct hand only in questions affecting the islands in their relation with the outer world and in any deadlock which may develop between the governor-general and the lower chamber of the East Indian parliament, the *Volksraad*. Administrative work is carried on by nine departments—that of agriculture, industry, and commerce at Buitenzorg; those of government industries and of war at Bandoeng; and those of justice, of the interior, of finance, of education, of public works, and of the navy at Batavia. As but one department is located at Buitenzorg, the governor-general's official residence, a general secretariat handles the correspondence of the various branches of the government. For the administration of non-natives, Java is divided into three provinces and the other possessions into four governments and eighteen residences. The natives everywhere are governed at second hand through their tribal chieftains who are, however, considered as colonial officials. High centralization and bureaucratic control characterized the Dutch regime in Java up to the opening of the present century, when a policy of decentralization was inaugurated. The change is being made more slowly in the less developed outer possessions, but is none the less fundamental. The *Volksraad* today enjoys substantial powers of legislation for the Indies as a whole, though the governor-general still issues executive orders in certain cases, and control from the home country in internal matters has virtually ceased.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6804. WILDE, A. NEYTZELL de. The "Volksraad." *Inter-Ocean*. 9 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 611-614.—Up to 1854, the king of Holland had the Dutch East Indies under his personal control. Parliament then secured power over the archipelago and devoted more attention to the islands than any other national legislature ever has to outlying possessions. Self-government was proposed as early as 1893 and finally, in 1918, it was instituted with the creation of the *Volksraad*, or people's council. As originally formed there were 39 members, 19 of whom (9 Europeans and 10 natives) were elected by local councils and 19 of whom (14 Europeans and foreign orientals and 5 natives) were appointed by the governor-general, with the president named by the queen, all holding office for three years, without salary. Two years later, the membership was increased to 49, with equal numbers elected and appointed as formerly and with the president still named by the crown, but with half of the elected and one-third of the appointed members natives. From the first, the body has met twice a year. At the outset, it was merely advisory, but under the constitution of 1927 it has a share in lawmaking. There are now 38 elected members (15 Dutch, 3 foreign subjects, and 20 natives) and 22 appointed members (15 Dutch, 2 foreign subjects, and 5 natives) under a royal appointee-president, all holding office for four years and paid for each meeting attended. A council of delegates, made up of 20 members of the *Volksraad* and its president, forms the lower chamber of a colonial legislature and enjoys equal rights of legislation with the council of the Indies, which has been transformed

from a group advising the governor-general into an upper house. The council of delegates does not have, however, all the attributes now commonly enjoyed by

lower chambers—it does not control finances and ministers are not responsible to it. These changes will ultimately be made.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

## POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

### RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 5986, 5999, 6701, 6755, 5784, 6787, 6916, 6926, 6969-6970, 6992, 6996, 6998, 7005, 7011-7012, 7016, 7020-7021, 7026, 7083, 7094)

#### ALBANIA

6805. KADLEC, J. M. The critical period in Albanian politics, 1925-1928. *Zahraníční Politika*. 8 1929: 138-143, 285-293, 400-409.—The author, a specialist in Balkan and particularly Albanian affairs, tries to explain objectively the momentous period from the return of Ahmed Zogu to the institution of the monarchy in Albania. The overturning of the government of Fan Noli and the "renewal of the legal government" of Ahmed Zogu at Christmas, 1924, could appear only for a short time like a move against the previous regime, which was favourable to Italy. Very soon, Italy renewed her influence by helping the new government against the rebellions of north Albanian tribes, by giving financial help during the organization of the Albanian National Bank, and by sending military instructors and arms to Albania. Up to the autumn of 1926 the Albanian government swung between the influence of Italy and Yugoslavia. Gradually, Italy gained prestige. In November, 1926, there was concluded the first Treaty of Tirana, secretly prepared. It meant practically an Italian protectorate over Albania. In Yugoslavia the result of the treaty was the resignation of Foreign Minister Nintić, who built his foreign policy on cooperation with Italy. Yugoslavia refused to recognize the Treaty of Tirana. In March, 1927, Italy blamed Yugoslavia for preparing to invade Albania, but this move against the Belgrade government had no effect. Meanwhile the government of Ahmed Zogu stabilized its position and disposed of the remnants of tribal institutions and the independence of some tribes. Heightened self-consciousness led to a conflict on the question of the Yugoslav "dragoman" in Drač, Djurašković, and to a temporary breach in the relations between Albania and Yugoslavia. In November, 1927, came a military alliance between Italy and Albania. A number of financial advantages conceded to Albania gave Italy the possibility of further economic and political penetration. Sep. 1, 1928, a kingdom was proclaimed. The Italo-Albanian entente is for the time being stabilized. (Article in Czech.)—*Josef Fischer.*

#### AFGHANISTAN

6806. CHOKAÏEV, MUSTAPHA. The inner East. The Bolsheviks and Afghanistan. *Asiatic Rev.* 25 (83) Jul. 1929: 497-516.—Both Great Britain and the Bolsheviks are struggling for influence in Afghanistan. Each flatters the king, Amanullah Khan. The Bolsheviks, to counterbalance what they call "British wickedness," praise Amanullah's reforms loudly. But they are insincere, as evidenced by statements in their own press that the real revolution in Afghanistan will be brought about by the masses rather than by the king. Furthermore, when sympathy for Amanullah develops in Turkestan he is discredited. Yet an analysis of conditions in Turkestan and in other places where Soviet influence exists, indicates that Afghanistan should develop its nationalism by the consolidation of the Afghan tribes and by the establishment of a reliable national army.—*E. A. Helms.*

#### AUSTRIA

6807. MACARTNEY, C. A. The armed formations in Austria. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs*. 8 (6) Nov. 1929: 617-632.—Unofficial armies are a most disturbing factor in republican Austria. The *Heimwehr*, or conservative force, recruits its strength from the provincial peasants, clerical, capitalist, and student groups in Vienna, the anti-Semites, and the Styrian proletariat. The socialist army is composed largely of Viennese workers. So far as actual fighting strength is concerned it is probably superior. The socialist policy has been singularly pacific and strictly constitutional. Fundamentally, the *Heimwehr* movement, whatever its original purposes, seeks to establish a reactionary dictatorship. As a first step, constitutional revision favorable to the conservatives is demanded. Their threatened march on Vienna was thwarted by Schober, chief of the Viennese police. Now federal chancellor, he is confronted with the delicate task of altering the constitution so as to satisfy both the conservatives and the socialists.—*Arthur J. May.*

#### BULGARIA

6808. CAHEN, G. Les Juifs en Bulgarie. [The Jews in Bulgaria.] *Monde Slave*. 5 (10) Oct. 1928: 40-55.—The Jews came at the beginning of the Christian era and flourished under Roman, Byzantine, and Bulgarian rule. The constitution of Trnovo gave them all civil and political rights. In the Balkan and World Wars they did their part. After the Treaty of Neuilly they grew discontented and reactionary. Bulgarian ex-officers attacked them. The few Jews who accepted communism did so less from conviction than as a protest against injustice. Certain associations of officers, secretly encouraged by Boris III or forcing his hand, declared the Jews to be dangerous public enemies. Two of these, *Kubrat* and *Rodna Zastila*, are working to get rid of the Jews. Another menace comes from the Macedonian Interior Organization, which needs funds for its propaganda, bribery, and murders. In 1924 threats, extortions, and a few summary executions caused the Jews of Sofia to complain to the government, which deplored these acts but did nothing. They turned then to France without avail; then to Italy, where they were welcomed and where some became naturalized. These Jews are more like the Bulgarians than like eastern Jews. They live largely in cities where they are artisans, workmen and porters. A few are merchants, many are in banks, and in the liberal professions. Zionism is strong and many have gone to Palestine.—*Alice L. G. Andrews.*

#### CHINA

6809. BALET, J.-C. Une vue synthétique de la Révolution Chinoise. [A synthetic view of the Chinese Revolution.] *Ann. Pol. Française et Étrangère*. 4 (3) Sep. 1929: 361-384.—China has known many revolutions; but for the first time the republican flag has appealed to the masses, even the illiterate. This flag signifies not only a political change but a social and intellectual renaissance. This movement has at last occurred mainly because of contact with the foreigner. The resentment of foreign interference, chiefly following 1842, in the control of customs and in extraterritoriality; the desire to emulate the progress and prestige of Japan; the growing recognition and jealousy

of western superiority—all of these factors have stimulated the growth of national sentiment. The influence of those who have studied abroad has been the largest personal factor in the movement. Sun Yat-sen and his party committed a fundamental error in 1911-12 in the establishment of parliamentary government. As Yuan Chi-kai realized, the exercise of civil liberties requires a long apprenticeship which was totally lacking. Events have justified this view. Sun Yat-sen himself, before dying, insisted on the importance of a period of tutelage to prepare for constitutionalism. So the Kuomintang has set up a dictatorship—"a government of tutelage." The role of the Bolsheviks in the triumph of the Nationalists was important, even though their support was rejected by Chiang Kai-shek before the final victory. They supplied the military organization, discipline, and skillful propaganda. The so-called "government of tutelage" is merely a creature of the Kuomintang, resembling in that respect the organization of government in Russia and Italy.—*Eric A. Beecroft.*

**6810. BISSON, T. A.** The Nanking government. *Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service.* 5 (17) Oct. 30, 1929: 295-312.—The authority of Chiang Kai-shek, the leader of the Nanking government, has been seriously challenged of late by Chang Fa-kuei, commander of the "Ironsides" division along the upper Yangtze, representing the left wing of the Kuomintang. Feng Yu-hsiang has been forced into quasi-cooperation with Chang Fa-kuei, along with other generals who were dissatisfied with the efforts of the Nanking government to reduce their armies. The re-unification of China by the Nationalists, resulting in the establishment of the government at Nanking, Oct. 10, 1928, is reviewed, with particular attention to difficult situations encountered in Manchuria and Shantung. Relations of the Nationalist party and the Nationalist government show a series of interlocking congresses, councils, and committees, comparable to the plan in Soviet Russia. The Soviet system, however, has been worked out on a broader local elective basis. In China the single elective feature of the new system is that of the biennial national congress by the party members of the various districts, and even this safeguard has been voided by the "packing" of the Third National Congress with supporters of Chiang Kai-shek. Many oppressive actions are taken, including arbitrary violations of the rights of property, personal liberty, and freedom of the press. Within the central government several cases of serious defection have occurred within the last year, causing serious impediments in the normal work of administration. Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, withdrawing from active participation in the Nanking government, became involved in negotiations with Chiang Kai-shek which ended in the usual compromise. The incessant civil strife of the past ten years has disorganized China's finances, seriously damaged its public utilities, and left an aftermath of widespread banditry and famine. So long as 80% of the public revenues go to maintain huge armies, no considerable funds will become available for the tasks of reconstruction. The Nanking government has made much greater progress in strengthening its national status than in solving its domestic difficulties. Considerable progress has been made in extending Chinese control of her tariff and maritime customs, and some progress has been made toward the abolition of extraterritoriality. A synopsis of treatises concluded by the Chinese government in 1928 is appended.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

**6811. WOODS, CHARLES H.** Ten years of new Czechoslovakia. *Engl. Rev.* 48 (6) Jun. 1929: 693-702.

## EGYPT

**6812. MARSHALL, J. E.** Lord Lloyd and Egypt. *Quart. Rev.* 253 (502) Oct. 1929: 388-408.—Lord Lloyd's resignation, tantamount to a dismissal, from the post of high commissioner of Egypt and the Sudan is a calamity. The Nationalist party had realized that Egypt offered no favorable prospects for their operations as long as the ministry in England supported Lloyd, and therefore began an active campaign of agitation in London to secure his removal. Their success undermines in advance the position of his successor. The chaos and murders of the period since the war indicate the necessity of a strong man willing to face risks. Lord Lloyd was such a man and he understood the East. The author's long years in Egypt oblige him to give full approbation to Lord Lloyd's administration. He transformed the British community from a listless, divided group into one of enthusiasms and cohesion. He settled the Italian-Egyptian boundary question, "no mean achievement." He insisted on the necessity of retaining a full staff of British officials to ensure the protection of foreign lives and property. British control over the army was maintained. The root of the whole difficulty has been the feeling of the Egyptians that the British do not mean what they say; and this has resulted from the hesitant policy of the home government. Lord Lloyd showed that order and friendliness can be secured in Egypt only by firmness. There was not one political murder during his four years of office.—*Chester Kirby.*

## FRANCE

**6813. FAWKES, ALFRED.** The Action Française. *Modern Churchman.* 18 (9) Dec. 1928: 543-552.—The *Action Française* is a league of French nationalists, professing monarchical principles, not only in theory but in action. Its advocacy of legitimism commended it to the clergy and the royalist party, and its military tactics to the army. Under Pius X, it enjoyed the active support of Rome, as the champion of the most extreme form of ultramontanist. The present Pope, Pius XI, opposes it. The *Action Française* is in a singular position. While some of its adherents, the *catholiques intégraux*, are the continental equivalent of the American fundamentalists, its leader, Maurras, is not even a Christian. Maurras, however, is an extreme ultramontanist; not because he regards the papacy as a divine institution, but because he sees in it a principle of order and a most effective antidote to the anarchy for which Christianity stands. Pius XI, who wishes to avoid conflict, sees that the republican form of government, if not the one he prefers, is the one which divides Frenchmen the least. He will not accept a defense of Catholicism which is based on a hatred of Christianity. The Vatican is using repressive measures, but "a conflagration does not brook delay."—*Eric A. Beecroft.*

**6814. LUGAN, ALPHONSE.** The revolt of L'Action Française against the pope. *Catholic World.* 128 (763) Oct. 1928: 72-81.—*L'Action Française* in the year 1927 was condemned by the pope in a penitentiary decreeing that recalcitrant members be treated as public sinners, not to be readmitted to the sacraments until they had made written retraction of their errors. This was occasioned by the journal's criticism of the pope, which charged him with having abused his authority in prescribing orders in conflict with patriotism.—*W. L. Braden.*

## GREAT BRITAIN

**6815. EWING, EDWIN CORTEZ.** British labor and reparations. *Amer. Federationist.* 36 (7) Jul. 1929:

825-834.—In the chaotic election of 1918, British Labor was scarcely less in favor of large reparations than the other parties. A few of its leaders, such as MacDonald, talked of the impossibility of collecting fabulous sums. Though the party remained in opposition, it was not until late 1921 that it developed a real reparations policy. This demanded, among other things, a scaling down of the figure, a moratorium, inter-Allied debt cancellation, abandonment of pension demands, and provision for loans to repair devastated regions. From that time until Labor took office in 1924, this policy was continuously urged. After the report of the Dawes and McKenna commissions, MacDonald maneuvered European diplomacy into acceptance of the proposals, not so much because they represented the best settlement that might have been reached, or even a final one, but because they at least represented a start in the economic rehabilitation of Europe.—*C. A. M. Ewing.*

6816. MACRAE-GIBSON, J. H. The British civil service and the Trade Unions Act of 1927. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23(4) Nov. 1929: 922-929.—Baldwin's Trade Unions Act of 1927 forbidding political objects to civil service associations aroused their resentment. The severance of women civil servants from the powerful feminist movement aroused a particularly sensitive body of voters. The Labor government is heavily committed to its trade union supporters and will probably repeal the Trade Unions Act. However, a number of Labor leaders, including Snowden, are not personally sympathetic toward the political aspirations of civil servants.—*Charles W. Smith, Jr.*

6817. PETRIE, CHARLES. The future of the Conservative party. *Nineteenth Cent.* 106(633) Nov. 1929: 624-634.—An outline of the present position of the Conservative party in England. Traditionally it seems to be the agency to redress the balance. There is a place for a conservative party and a real program that can be developed in reform of the Lords on an occupational basis, return to protection of individual rights, perhaps adoption of imperial free trade, and economic development of the empire.—*H. McD. Cloukie.*

6818. SOLTAU, ROGER H. The British political scene since the general election. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23(4) Nov. 1929: 892-907.—Post-war Conservatism has been a static force in England. Labor has grown at the expense of the Liberal party. The principles of the Conservative party will never be accepted by a majority of the English people. Nonconformists, once the back bone of the Liberal party, are now voting Labor or Conservative. There is no longer a religious issue in British politics. Socialism was not a major issue in the last election. The country felt that the Conservatives had been too passive toward unemployment, half-hearted in their attitude toward disarmament, too warm toward nationalist tendencies in France and Italy. Proportional representation would prolong the existence of the Liberal party. If the Liberal party dies the Conservative party and Labor in absorbing its members will be more or less liberalized. No one wants another election soon. MacDonald's program will command the support of the Liberals and of some Conservatives. The danger to his ministry lies in the opposition of the radicals in his own party. The election of 1929 marked the final elimination of "war factors," such as the appeal to the red terror and the danger of Bolshevism, in British politics.—*Charles W. Smith, Jr.*

## HUNGARY

6819. BOOTH, C. DOUGLAS. The political situation in southeastern Europe. Hungary and Jugoslavia. *J. Royal Inst. Internal. Affairs.* 8(4) Jul.

1929: 318-343.—The peace treaty took 71% of Hungary's territory and 63% of its population. The foreign policy under Count Bethlen is conciliatory and full of tact toward the Little Entente, though the chauvinistic press gives the impression that the government encourages the abuse of the Little Entente and is preparing for a war of revenge to recoup its losses of the peace treaty. Internal politics are simple because of the enormous majority which the government holds, and because the socialist opposition has neither the gifts nor the experience for responsibility of any kind. Democracy does not exist because of the prevalence of the open ballot, in spite of a fairly liberal franchise law. Among political problems are: revision of the peace treaty, and democratic reforms and the dynastic settlement, though the latter is not imminent. Agrarian reform has commenced only in a very modest way. In Yugoslavia the fact that it has been able to maintain even the appearance of unity is remarkable when the composition of the country is considered. The Croats and the Slovenes have a long history of contact with Teutonic and Roman institutions which breeds respect for the law and talent for administration. The Serbs use personal violence as their only weapon of opposition. There are also various Mohamadan and nomad peoples just emerging from tribal forms. The Croats and the Slovenes wanted a federal form of government, but Serbian centralism prevailed for eight years with 24 governments built on unstable systems of blocs. The efforts of the Croat Peasant-Democratic coalition under Raditch and Pribitchevitch led to a succession of crises during 1927-28, which were brought to a close by the murder, in June 1928, of Stephen Raditch, Paul Raditch, and Basseritchek. In January, 1929, King Alexander suspended the constitution, but his dictatorship cabinet is mainly composed of Serbs. Much useful legislation has taken place, and conditions are more favorable than in parliamentary days. Agrarian reform affects nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the population, but in many cases the advantages are merely nominal. There is a considerable minority population which appeals frequently to the League of Nations. Foreign relations are amicable with Italy but not with Bulgaria.—*Margaret Ward Brooks*

## INDIA

6820. DIETRICH, FRITZ. Mahatma Gandhi. *Deutsche Rundsch.* Oct. 1929: 50-55.—Europe has failed to penetrate the soul of Asia, the real key to complete control. The spiritual forces of Asia have found their complete expression in Mahatma Gandhi who was able to change an impending revolution in India to a program of passive resistance. The failure of England to carry out her promise of self-government for India laid bare the hypocrisy and brutality of the methods of civilized Europe. The program of Gandhi was as much in the interest of those against whom it was directed as in the interest of India.—*Carl Mavelschagen, Jr.*

6821. PETIT, ALAIN. La situation politique de l'Inde. [The political situation in India.] *Rev. de Paris.* 36 Dec. 15, 1929: 871-899.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

6822. PILLAY, GANAPATI. India and Burma, the question of separation. *Modern Rev.* 47(4) Oct. 1929: 408-417.

## LATVIA

6823. COUSSANGE, JACQUES de. Dans les pays du Nord. Les nouveaux états baltes. [In the northern countries. The new Baltic states.] *Correspondant.* 101(1612) Nov. 25, 1929: 532-562.—A survey of present day conditions in Latvia and Esthonia.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

## PALESTINE

6824. MACCALLUM, ELIZABETH P. The Palestine conflict. *Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service*. 5 (16) Oct. 16, 1929: 273-294.—This study examines the sources of conflict between Arabs and Jews. Prior to the British occupation of Palestine these groups lived together in tranquillity. Since then there have been four serious outbreaks. The sources of the conflict are political, economic, and religious. Underlying them are "the opposing forces of two distinct nationalisms." Great Britain's assumption of responsibilities in Palestine and its support of a Jewish national home project "are partly matters of prestige and partly motivated by a desire for economic advantage"; but the most important consideration from the British point of view is the necessity "of controlling the most direct lines of communications with India and the East." It is Great Britain's problem to find some means of reconciling diverse interests in Palestine.—*Louis Bernard Schmidt*.

## POLAND

6825. SAPIRO, J. Poland and Pilsudski. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs*. 8 (4) Jul. 1929: 376-385.—Pilsudski's supporters think him the father of his country, but his enemies see in him the unscrupulous conspirator who sacrificed Poland for personal ambition. Pilsudski grew up in an atmosphere of hatred for the Russians. He was expelled from Kharkov University for revolutionary activities, and was later sent to Siberia for five years because of a conspiracy to murder Czar Alexander III. When he returned in 1892 he became one of the leaders of the Polish Socialist party. During the World War, Pilsudski and his army fought with the Central Powers against Russia, and after the German revolution of November, 1918, Pilsudski became the head of the restored Polish state. When the first elections under the new constitution were held (in the fall of 1922) Pilsudski was not elected to the presidency, because the office was so shorn of power that he did not stand for re-election. In May, 1926, came the famous coup d'état, which, however, did not culminate in a dictatorship, since Pilsudski maintained the political institutions. His governing bloc never was a political party, and had no program, but was composed of the groups who supported him. Pilsudski has now left the Socialist party. At first he had great belief in the Polish sejm (parliament), but when it failed to clear up the political situation, Pilsudski began to despise it, although he has no alternative for the parliamentary system. The present government is a government of Pilsudski's aides-de-camp with Pilsudski's personal influence continuing as the power behind the throne, but it is not expected to take a strongly anti-parliamentary position. What Poland needs is political peace, which is impossible as long as the system of half parliament, half dictatorship prevails. At present Pilsudski is the only source of power. The article is written by the editor of *Robotnik*, the Polish Socialist paper.—*Margaret Ward Brooks*.

## RUMANIA

6826. BOOTH, C. D. The political situation in Southeastern Europe. II. Roumania and Bulgaria. *J. Royal Inst. of Internat. Affairs*. 8 (5) Sep. 1929: 445-457.—Rumania at the end of the war received territory containing races more civilized than the Rumanians. Consequently parliamentary life has been turbulent. Last autumn the first free election took place and the new government is truly representative for the first time. Political life is simple. Parties show a tendency to diminish in numbers. There are the Liberals, representing the financial and industrial interests, backed by the king and the regency. This

party was in control until the National and Peasant parties amalgamated and came into office in 1926. The new law of 1926 provides that the party getting 40% of the vote is to get 70% of the seats. The outstanding reason for the fall of the Bratianu Liberals is that they neglected agriculture for the sake of maintaining an artificially created industry. Nor did Bratianu develop natural resources out of fear of foreign capital. Agrarian reform has not been particularly successful, for though the area of Rumania is larger since the war, the cereal production has fallen off and is of poorer quality. The new government under Maniu shows commendable activity in all departments. The only serious discrimination against the minorities relates to the Magyars and the Bulgarians. Prospects are good politically, but precarious financially. Currency has been stabilized through a foreign loan, but revenues are low, due to a particularly bad year for agriculture. In foreign policy the country has been successful. Many disputes and discussions have been cleared up. Defensive treaties were signed with France in 1926 and with Poland in 1927. There is one outstanding problem in Bulgaria's foreign policy: the liquidation of differences with Serbia over frontiers, and the question of Serbia's treatment of the Macedonian Bulgarians. Relations with Greece are improving, and with Italy they are very cordial.—*Margaret Ward Brooks*.

## SOUTH AFRICA

6827. HIBBERT-WARE, G. The Indians in South Africa. *Church Overseas*. 2 (5) Jan. 1929: 34-43.—Although the problem of the Indians in South Africa might be divided into religious and political phases, fundamentally it is that of the absorption of an alien group into a general community, and this can be completely solved only on a basis of Christianity. The Indian community is small numerically; to the South African, however, it is dangerously connected with an enormous and thickly populated country over-seas, whose possible interference is dreaded. The crux of the problem lies in the the whites' fear of severe competition with cheap labor and the Indians fear of segregation and unjust color legislation. Hence the struggle over the franchise. On the religious side, the question is whether the Indian Christians are to develop a church of their own, or are to be absorbed into the European church. Since the tendency is distinctly towards the latter, the solution of this problem lies ultimately in developing a fundamentally Christian attitude on the part of the European congregations.—*H. W. Hering*.

6828. HOFMEYER, JAN H. South Africa after the elections. *Foreign Affairs*. 8 (1) Oct. 1929: 130-134.—The general elections of June, 1929, in South Africa resulted in a continuance in office of the Nationalists under Hertzog against the opposition of the South African party under Smuts. The failure of Smuts, the outstanding public figure in South Africa, to lead his party to victory is explainable upon several grounds. The vigorous and decisive attitude of Smuts during a long and difficult term of office made for him many bitter enemies. Hertzog by arousing the sentimental prejudices of the Dutch element has had a strong vote-getting appeal. The proposal of the Hertzog government for the progressive abolition of the native vote in Cape Colony coupled with minor concessions to the natives in other provinces was opposed by the South African party. The color prejudice which was thus aroused helped the Nationalists.—*B. H. Williams*.

## SPAIN

6829. ROLLIN, LÉON. Le problème catalan: le catalanisme; la défense contre l'assimilation; la question religieuse; la possibilité républicaine.

[The Catalan problem: Catalan theory; the defense against assimilation; the religious question; the possibility of a republic.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 12(612) Nov. 2, 1929: 1462-1465.—Terrorism reigned in Catalonia in 1923, and the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera was welcomed as a means of peace. He promised support to the Catalan program of decentralization, but once in office followed a program of strict censorship, centralization, and assimilation. The Catalan defense against assimilation has found expression in a separate language and literature. The individualistic spirit in religious matters naturally is shared by the clergy, and Primo has invoked the support of the Holy See to stop the use of Catalan in confessions, to prevent priests from aiding the Catalan propaganda, and to stamp out all manifestations of propaganda in the seminaries. The victory has not been a clear-cut one, however. The Catalans are at heart republicans, and by a policy of opportunism are working towards the republican goal.—*Luther H. Evans*.

## TURKEY

6830. MEL'NIK, A. МЕЛЬНИК, А. Пять лет республиканской Турции [Five years of the Turkish republic.] *Международная Жизнь*. (11) 1928: 3-11.—Through modern reforms Turkey became a democratic state. She tends to exercise a cultural influence in the East. In her foreign policy, friendly relations with Soviet Russia are important.—*E. Bezpalczyk and O. Eisenberg*.

## UNITED STATES

6831. LANCASTER, LANE W. The Democratic party in Maine. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18(12) Dec. 1929: 744-749.—The Republicans have been in almost uninterrupted power in Maine for more than 70 years, but there is still a Democratic party in the state. The fall of the Democratic party in Maine began with the Republican sponsorship of the prohibition issue. Woman's suffrage caused the Republican majority to become overwhelming. The protective tariff has a strong appeal in Maine. There are no Democratic newspapers in the state and there is little promise for the future of the party there.—*Harvey Walker*.

6832. PHAYRE, IGNATIUS. The new "civil war" in the United States. *Quart. Rev.* 253(502) Oct. 1929: 247-275.—The Eighteenth Amendment has led to widespread corruption and great loss of life. In America "men and women carry guns almost as we [the British] do watches." The foreign menace to prohibition has led to international incidents, which reached a climax in the *I'm Alone* case. The Canadian border is the principal front. The Anti-Saloon League is raising a fund of ten million dollars and exercises a sinister influence on public life with its wide publicity campaigns and snooping at the back doors of the foreign embassies in Washington. Legalized killings of citizens by prohibition officials have cost the lives of over 190 people. American scholars and thinkers, and even the President's commission on law enforcement, are coming to view the Eighteenth Amendment as a menace.—*Chester Kirby*.

6833. UNSIGNED. La politique douanière des États-Unis et ses répercussions européennes. [The customs policy of the United States and its European repercussions.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 12(599) Aug. 3, 1929: 1071-1074.—The Republican and Democratic parties in the United States are both committed to protectionism, and customs duties continue to increase. The flexible provisions of the 1922 tariff are criticized. The bill which passed the House of Representatives during the summer of 1929 goes much beyond the campaign promises and aggravates the existing situation greatly. This American policy of exorbitant tariffs has brought

many protests from foreign countries, and it is believed that the play of economic laws will oblige exporting states to organize themselves and perhaps to change their political relations.—*Luther H. Evans*.

## USSR

6834. ISTRATI, PANAIT. L'affaire Roussakov, ou l'U.R.S.S. d'aujourd'hui. [The Roussakov affair, or the USSR today.] *Nouvelle Rev. Française*. 17(193) Oct. 1, 1929: 437-476.—Supported by letters and unpublished documents the Roussakov affair is described in detail.—*T. A. Taracouzio*.

6835. LAFUE, PIERRE. La fin de Lenine. [The end of Lenin.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 38(43) Oct. 26, 1929: 387-414.—The career of Lenin culminated in a colossal paradox: the apostle of proletarian internationalism ended by becoming a national hero. He overthrew one autocracy, only to set up another; abolished capitalism, only to readmit it in disguise; determined to conform the peasant to communism, only to discover that success would ruin the revolution; defied the laws of history, only to learn that nothing could be done without time. His failure was not due to lack of power; but against human instincts, habits, and prejudices this power proved utterly futile. From aspiring to be the creator of a new world, he had to content himself with being a chief of state; the revolutionist gave place to the ruler; the universal proletarian to the Russian. He who had once been the scourge of the peasant became the peasant's idol, another "little father," and was soon to become the center of a legend. And the crowning paradox of all, he who "justified life only by action," was fated to be preserved and exhibited in an attitude of eternal immobility.—*Theodore Collier*.

6836. WHITE, J. BAKER. Espionage and counter-espionage systems of the Soviet Government. *Natl. Rev. (London)*. (560) Oct. 1929: 282-293.—A description of the organization and working of the OGPU with its eight sections, particularly the provocation and foreign sections. The Arcos, Norberg, Cremet, and Raymond affairs are referred to as illustrations of the methods applied by the espionage and counter-espionage organs of the USSR.—*T. A. Taracouzio*.

## YUGOSLAVIA

6837. BILLICH, MILAN. Yugoslav crisis a result of Croats' discontent under Serbian domination. *Current Hist.* 31(1) Oct. 1929: 133-138.—Croatian more than Serbian initiative and effort have resulted in the formation of a united Yugoslavia. While the Serbs have stood for the pan-Serb idea, the Croats have favored the equalitarian union of the related Slavic peoples in the Balkans. Conspicuous among such Croats were Ljudevit Gaj (about 1850) and Bishop Strossmayer (second half of the 19th century). Early in the present century, the Yugoslav as distinct from the pan-Serb idea won the support of the younger generation. Even the various acts which created the state of Yugoslavia in 1918 were the result mainly of Croatian initiative. The chief cause of the present crisis is political and moral; four million Serbs have determined to impose the pan-Serb ideal upon eight million other Yugoslavs, and have compelled them to endure the maladministration and corruption so traditional in former Serbia. To recognize these facts, however, does not imply a desire to see Yugoslavia divided again. The great Croatian leader, S. Radich, perceived clearly that the arguments for a strong and united Yugoslavia are today as valid as ever. Peoples are so mixed that a satisfactory division of the Yugoslav state would be impossible. Finally, there is the all-important economic reason for union which applies as much to the Bulgarian branch of the Yugoslavs as to any other.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde*.

6838. GHEORGOV, I. *Toujours la question macédonienne.* [Always the Macedonian question.] *Rev. Bulgare.* 1(1-2) Aug. 1928: 3-32.—The Slavic people of Macedonia, the cradle of Bulgarian civilization, are Bulgarian in race, culture, and aspirations. The problem of Macedonia was not solved by the treaties of Paris, 1919, and Serbian efforts at assimilation, supported by force reminiscent of the middle ages, have succeeded only in intensifying the national spirit of the Bulgarian population. There is a danger that tragic consequences may issue from this situation. Happily, public opinion of Europe and America is demanding an equitable settlement of the problem. (A large amount of footnote material introduced as evidence of the Bulgarian rather than the Serbian character of the Slavs in Macedonia is included.)—*Frederic Heimberger.*

6839. PUNDEV, V. *I processi politico in Macedonia sotto il dominio serbo.* [Political trials in Macedonia under Serbian rule.] *Rev. Bulgare.* 1(1-2) Aug. 1928: 49-59.—Serbian propagandists describe Macedonia as South Serbia, a land peopled by Serbs who are content with the existing order. These claims are disproved by a long succession of trials of individuals and groups for political offenses. Macedonians of all classes have been brought before Serbian courts, subjected to cruelties, deprived of rights, convicted and punished for violating the laws for the defense of the state. (Typical cases are cited.)—*Frederic Heimberger.*

6840. STANICHEFF, C. *La Yougoslavie et les souffrances des minorités.* [Yugoslavia and the sufferings of her minority peoples.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 7(3) 1929: 226-228.—Nowhere in the world are sufferings to be found comparable to those of the Bulgarian Macedonians in Yugoslavia.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

6841. WENDEL, HERMANN. *Königreich Süd-slawien.* [The kingdom of Yugoslavia.] *Tagebuch.* 10(44) Nov. 2, 1929: 1823-1828.—Oct. 3, 1929, Alexander, ruler of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, decreed that henceforth the country shall officially be called the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. The term Yugoslavia was coined by Ludwig Schölzer at the end of the 18th century. It was a purely geographical expression and as such comprised Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, and Bulgaria. The first common cultural-political name for these four peoples was proposed by Ljudevit Gaj in the 1830's, viz., Illyrians. But this suggestion smelled too much of the oil of a study lamp. By 1848 Yugoslavia had acquired a political meaning, fervently propounded by the Croatian bishop, Strossmayer, and by the Serb prince, Michael Obrenovitch. In the early years of the 20th century the entire region was aglow with the idea of the unity of the four southern Slav nations, and during the War the Bulgarian peasant leader Stambulski declared: "I am neither Bulgarian nor Serb, but Yugoslav." This Yugoslav movement now collided with Serb nationalism. When the ambitions of these peoples were to be realized, Pachitch fought to the last hair of his famous beard against any name which omitted his glorious Serbia. Thus arose the clumsy and politically dangerous name, the "Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes." Serb journals continued their agitation against the name "Yugoslavia," since they did not want any "Yugoslav water in their strong Serbian wine." The October decree effected the change. Simultaneously there has been a political reorganization. Heretofore there were 33 departments, making it easy for the Belgrade administration to interfere in the smallest details down to the appointment of village teachers. Alexander has consolidated these into nine provinces or *banates*. The new provincial lines ignore "historic boundaries" and are purely economic. Both of these innovations are distinct steps forward.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

## ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

(See also Entries 5998, 6720)

### GERMANY

6842. POLLOCK, JAMES K., Jr. *The German party system.* *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23(4) Nov. 1929: 859-891.—Germany has developed a party system which is unique. As in England and America, strong, more or less permanent parties have been formed. In contrast to France, where there is also a multiple party system, the Germans have formed political parties which are not volatile, evanescent groupings. The Czech parties do not compare closely with the German parties, because they are not so well organized, are much more numerous, and less permanent. The three parties in Austria are not unlike their counterparts in Germany so far as organization and work is concerned, but the system operates in an entirely different way. Nowhere in the world can one find stronger and more effective party discipline than in Germany, and only in England are party organizations so well organized. Even there the party machinery does not function any more smoothly than in the Reich. Using the British party system as a model, the Germans have worked out a system accommodated to their needs. The whole country is covered by a net-work of political organizations, constantly directed by a machine as strongly entrenched as any in the world. Political independence is not very highly developed within the parties, and in legislation, party has a binding force. In administration, the party influence is successfully checked, although not completely eliminated. The powerful official bureaucracy, as powerful as before the war, serves as a balance wheel to political action. Despite the presence of nine parties, there is considerable overlapping in programs, which indicates that even in a multiple-party system, it is difficult to develop clear-cut differences between parties. Due to present legal requirements, Germany has been afflicted with too many small "splinter parties," but this will not be permanent. Constant party activity has had the effect of arousing the political consciousness of the people, and has been responsible for a highly creditable popular interest in government, and satisfactory popular participation in elections. The tendency of German parties to represent class or economic interests is marked.—*James K. Pollock, Jr.*

### GREAT BRITAIN

6843. DUTT, R. P. *The fight for independent leadership.* *Communist Rev.* 1(9) Sep. 1929: 495-509.—The coming year will be critical in the Communist party's development. The present national and international situation is pregnant with possibilities. The party must purge itself of right-wingers, as has been done in many other countries. The right tendency is strong in England where a lack of revolutionary Marxist traditions and a customary acceptance of parliamentarism are existent. The Labor government must be attacked as the tool of the capitalists. The party must attack social democracy upon the economic front, and devise a comprehensive program covering the whole of working-class activity. The international concept of the united front must be pushed and elaborated, and mass opposition to decaying capitalism must not relent. Revolutionary propaganda must be carried on by all communists.—*Cortez A. M. Ewing.*

6844. FERGUSON, MAURICE. *Policy and leadership.* *Communist Rev.* 1(10) Oct. 1929: 568-578.—After ten years of effort, the Communist party of Great Britain has only 2,500 members. At a time when the workers need real leadership to frustrate the capitalist drive for rationalization, the party is impotent

under the leadership of peaceful right-wingers. Attention must be focused upon the impending revolution, upon the bolshevization of the British working class. New leadership and new methods are required. A special conference should be called to discuss these problems.—*Cortez A. M. Ewing.*

**6845. GRAHAM, GORE.** The cotton lock-out. *Communist Rev.* 1 (9) Sep. 1929: 487-494.—The demand of the cotton mill owners in June for a 12½% cut in wages precipitated a crisis. The operatives lost their fight because of opposition from the owners, the trade union officials, and the Labor government. Despite the desire of the rank and file to contest the reduction, they were forced to accept the settlement. The Communist party published leaflets and a newspaper, the *Lock-Out Special*, organized rank and file lock-out committees, and attempted to furnish leadership for the workers. In this activity, Labor government spies continuously interfered, and finally the co-operative society refused longer to print the paper because it criticized the Labor government. The *Lock-Out Special* served a useful purpose, but it made a few mistakes. It should have maintained that the communists were there as a party and not as a relief committee, fighting an issue for the operatives. However, the party added a considerable number to its rolls and contributed materially to the radicalization of the textile workers.—*Cortez A. M. Ewing.*

**6846. POLLITT, HARRY.** Tenth plenum lessons. *Communist Rev.* 1 (10) Oct. 1929: 560-567.—The tenth plenum declared that we live in the third stage of capitalism, featured by strikes and disputes and by preparation of capitalist nations for war against the U. S. S. R. The British party, one of the weakest in the International, occupies one of the most important positions, due to the existence of the Labor government and of Britain's position in imperialist affairs. The party must purge itself of the opportunist right. Though radicalization is rapidly progressing in the working class, there is grave need of improved tactics. This change would be profoundly accelerated if the party had a daily paper, and the acquisition of the same would be especially profitable at this time as the *Daily Herald* is passing into the control of private capitalists.—*Cortez A. M. Ewing.*

## UNITED STATES

**6847. JONES, O. GARFIELD.** National parties in municipal politics. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18 (10) Oct. 1929: 609-613.—The argument in favor of keeping the national party alignment out of municipal politics usually starts with the proposition that it is best for municipal government. Voters should have intelligence enough to vote for issues and candidates irrespective of parties. Hence, national parties are an evil. The arguments for divorcing national and local politics should be based on two propositions: (1) National politics are vital to the functioning of national democracy and should be kept as strong and vigorous as possible; (2) municipal politics have to do with issues that have no relation to national issues. The experience in Toledo, Ohio, indicates that the national party will profit by holding aloof from local politics.—*Harvey Walker.*

**6848. RANKIN, ROBERT STANLEY.** The future of the Democratic party. *South Atlantic Quart.* 28 (3) Jul. 1929: 225-235.—After reviewing the defeats of the Democratic party in the last three presidential campaigns, the author concludes that a program enlisting the support of the different factions must be agreed upon, a liberal policy adopted, a direct appeal made to the woman voter, alterations made in the rules, a permanent organization established, and constructive leadership found.—*E. M. Violette.*

## NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

(See also Entries 6774, 6776, 6778)

### GENERAL

**6849. CLAYTON, N. W.** Another aspect of voting reform. *Nineteenth Century.* 106 (532) Oct. 1929: 465-470.—The proposal is a variation of the alternative vote, so that of three candidates for election any two of them may themselves agree to be coupled together as alternatives, and yet leave the voter to determine which is his first choice. It is claimed that this system would tend to a return to the two party system and to closer correspondence with the voters' intentions. The counting and recording of votes would be as simple as it is now.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

### GERMANY

**6850. ALKEN, ELSE.** Féminisme et action sociale. [Feminism and social activity.] *Rev. d'Allemagne.* 3 (22) Aug. 1929: 673-686.—Post-war Germany has granted equal rights to both men and women. Elections have proven that women voters favor the conservative and moderate parties rather than the extreme wings. The number of women representatives in the Reichstag decreased from 9.6% at the first elections to 6.6% in 1924. Women in the political field are still met with suspicion by men, although as members of Diets and commissions in the town councils they find a large chance for activity, especially in welfare work.—*Werner Neuse.*

**6851. WELLS, ROGER. H.** Permanent registration for voting in German cities. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18 (10) Oct. 1929: 623-628.—No German may vote unless his name is duly entered in the official register of voters or unless he has an electoral certificate. The basis of the voters' register is the police registration system, a device whereby all persons are obliged to report their arrival, departure, or change of residence. Each city has an electoral office. Sometimes it is a division of the statistical office; sometimes a separate establishment; sometimes it is combined with police headquarters. When an election draws near, the first step is the preparation of precinct lists of voters. Three methods are used. Under the old methods, the lists were typed or copied in longhand from the permanent file. The newer methods used since the war are: (1) precinct card files; (2) precinct lists prepared by means of an addressograph. With the selective printing feature of the addressograph, special lists of voters for particular elections can easily be made. Postcards are mailed out to each registered voter indicating that he is qualified to vote, giving the date of the election, and the address of the voting place. These cards must be brought to the polls. When a card is returned by the post-office, the name is stricken from the list. The election board advertises that eligible voters, who have not received cards, should appear at the election office. Registered voters who desire to vote in a precinct other than their own, may secure electoral certificates. Unregistered voters may secure such certificates under certain circumstances. As a rule, the number of these certificates is very small in comparison with the number of votes cast.—*Harvey Walker.*

### GREAT BRITAIN

**6852. GREENWOOD, THOMAS.** Les directives de la politique travailliste. [The direction of Labor policy.] *Rev. Mondiale.* 192 Aug. 15, 1929: 371-381.—The British general election was featured by many three-cornered contests between the three major parties, of which Labor won a disproportionate number. The anti-socialist parties cut each other's throats.

There were 1,720 candidates in the 615 constituencies. The largest total vote in Britain's history was polled—over 22 millions. The Baldwin government lost on the unemployment and foreign affairs issues, and because the electorate wanted new ministers in office. The Labor program promised social reform legislation, nationalization of public utilities, and international understanding.—*Cortez A. M. Ewing.*

**6853. SENEX.** A political precedent. *Natl. Rev.* 931(561) Nov. 1929: 402-411.—An analogy is drawn between the recent election and that of 1880, when a Tory government with some important achievements to its credit "was swept away by the bawling and unscrupulous demagoguery of their opponents under the direction of Gladstone." From the official Tory opposition emerged the "fourth party," a guerrilla band led by Lord Randolph Churchill. This group proved troublesome to the Liberal majority. The situation is now ripe for the reincarnation of a fourth party, if only a natural leader can be discovered. The Labor government has provided ample openings for attacks similar to those delivered by Churchill.—*David Owen.*

**6854. UNSIGNED.** The British elections make P. R. an issue. *Proportional Represent. Rev.* 3(91) Jul. 1929: 43-47.—In the elections of May 30, the Conservative party polled a quarter of a million more votes than the Labour party, but elected fewer members. The Liberal party polled 23% of the votes but elected less than 10% of the members. Though the Labour party got a seat for each 29,000 votes cast, the Liberals got only one for each 90,000. In London the Labour party elected a majority of the members with a minority of the votes, while the Liberal party with nearly half as many votes elected only two out of 61. Complete figures are given.—*E. B. Logan.*

**6855. WRIGHT, R. COLNETT.** Proportional representation. *Engl. Rev.* 49(6) Dec. 1929: 712-718.—A plea for proportional representation and a description of its machinery.—*H. D. Jordan.*

## ITALY

**6856. SOLMI, ARRIGO.** La riforma della rappresentanza politica. [Reform of political representation.] *Ann. di Sci. Pol.* 2(1) Mar. 1929: 25-38.—The basis of the reform in the electoral system in Italy is the recognition of the various economic groups as organs of public law. The Italian chamber of deputies is made up of nominees of a confederation of the various economic groups. The confederation of "syndicates" proposes a list of nominees double the number of deputies. The recognized associations and corporations add two hundred nominees. The list thus compiled is submitted to the Grand Council of Fascismo, the personnel of which is not described, which may add names to represent letters, arts, armed forces, and politics. From this list the Grand Council chooses the list of deputies which is submitted to the electorate who may either approve or disapprove it as a whole. If approved, the list makes the chamber of deputies. If defeated,

a not very likely result, then other parties may propose lists along with the Fascisti. The list obtaining the greatest number of votes is awarded a majority of the seats while the seats reserved for the minority will be divided among the other lists proportionately.—*Albert Langeluttig.*

## UNITED STATES

**6857. HARRIS, JOSEPH P.** The progress of permanent registration of voters. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23(4) Nov. 1929: 908-914.—The movement for a permanent registration of voters, following substantially the "Model Registration System" report of the National Municipal League, gained considerable ground in 1929. Registration bills were passed in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and the state of Washington, but were vetoed in Indiana and Washington. Similar bills failed to pass in Pennsylvania, Missouri, and California. The new permanent registration law of Ohio goes into effect in 1930. The original registration will be taken in the precincts upon loose-leaf or card records. The voter is required to sign when he registers and also when he votes. Thorough provisions are made for the purging of the registration lists from year to year, including the use of death reports, cancellation of registration for failure to vote within a two year period, and a house to house check up. The county board of election will have charge of registration. The Michigan act will not go into effect until 1932, when the present registration expires. The law is very similar to that of Ohio, but will be administered by the city clerks. The movement for permanent registration of voters will be pushed again at the next session of the legislature in New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, and Washington. In California the matter will be submitted to a referendum vote in 1930. It appears that this type of registration will be adopted throughout the country within a few years.—*J. P. Harris.*

## PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 6697, 6904, 7125, 7126, 7128)

## ITALY

**6858. STEWART, WILLIAM K.** The mentors of Mussolini. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 22(4) Nov. 1928: 843-869.—Mussolini, the individual, remains the only constant quantity in a Fascism which was proletarian and radical, but which has become bourgeois and conservative. Valuable clues, leading to an understanding of this remarkable man, may be found in the influences which have contributed to his mental growth. He has testified to the share of Machiavelli, Nietzsche, Georges Sorel, and William James in his intellectual development. To these the author adds Vilfredo Pareto, a professor at Lausanne, and Alfredo Oriani, a novelist, publicist, and historian.—*Frederic Heimberger.*

## GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

(See also Entry 7182)

### LEGISLATION

#### PROCEDURE

**6859. PATTERSON, ROBERT J.** Procedure and time required to authorize loans of the city of Philadelphia. *Bur. Munic. Research, Philadelphia.* Nov. 1929: pp. 50.—This survey discusses steps and time required to authorize electoral and councilmanic loans, from

the introduction of the loan bill, through reference of the bill to a committee, the reporting of the bill by the committee, advertising the bill before its final passage, final passage, and enactment. It also includes advertising the election, voting on the ordinance at a public election, and certifying the vote of the election. The appendix gives the condensed time schedule for such ordinances, the provisions of the state constitu-

tion relating to municipal loans, and the provisions of the "city charter of Philadelphia" relating to loans. The enactment of an electoral loan ordinance takes from 50 to 78 days; of a councilmanic loan ordinance, 78 to 106 days.—*Clyde L. King.*

6860. STERN, ALFRED. Volksreferendum und Volksinitiative in der neueren Geschichte. [Popular referendum and initiative in recent history.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* Nov. 1929: 103-108.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See also Entries 6055, 6765, 6766, 6775, 6782, 6816, 6927-6928, 6944, 6959, 6973)

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 5215, 5506, 6803, 6946-6947)

6861. ASHBY, EDGAR. Regional government; or, the next step in public administration. *Pub. Admin.* 7(4) Oct. 1929: 365-375.—This was the winning essay in the Haldane essay competition, 1929. The Local Government Act of 1929 is but a beginning; the next step should be regional government. The country is ready for larger administrative areas. Movements seeking autonomy have set in both in Wales and in Scotland. Finance and industry point the way that government must follow. Daily experience in road building, police, hospitalization, town planning, electricity, taxation, and inland navigation shows the utility and inevitability of larger areas. The new grouping must combine the towns and their adjoining rural areas into four or five regions. The county council must be "taken into the town," to the mutual advantage of town and rural area. Under such a scheme the imperial parliament will be freed from the burden of local legislation; more equitable incidence of the tax burden will result; more successful town planning, especially in connection with arterial roads, can be undertaken; a "back to the land" movement will be possible, because of the attractiveness of municipal housing and playgrounds in adjoining country districts; passenger transport will improve; and a suitable basis for electoral redistribution in Parliament will have been obtained.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

6862. CADELL, P. R. Sind and the Punjab. *Asiatic Review.* 25(84) Oct. 1929: 566-570.—The present connection of Sind with Bombay is due to causes no longer operative, and the Mohammedans and many of the leading Hindus are in favor of separation. The undivided control of the Indus argues for union of Sind with the Punjab, but the latter is not enthusiastic for such union and the former does not desire to lose control over its own local affairs. Difficulties would be encountered in the Sind's separate administration, but its people could support a modest administration similar to that of Assam, and the majority of them favor the experiment.—*Luther H. Evans.*

6863. HAMBURGER, ERNST. Neue Wege preussischer Verwaltungsreform. [New methods of Prussian administrative reform.] *Gesellschaft.* Sep. 1929: 198-211.—From 1922 to 1926 the Prussian ministry failed completely in its efforts of enacting important administrative reforms. Only by emphasizing the political factors in his program and making it a partisan issue was the Minister of the Interior able to successfully put through his program. Twelve hundred provincial estates, relics of medievalism in Prussia, were abolished, and a westernization of East Prussia was definitely accomplished. A second reform of almost equal merit was the extension of the corporate limits of the large industrial municipalities, a program of the Socialist party consistently blocked by the old royal government of Prussia.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

6864. HILARY, H. O. The position and functions of committees in local administration. *Pub. Admin.* 7(4) Oct. 1929: 376-386.—"The English idea is a committee," observed Bagehot in his paper on "Average Government." The writer, whose essay was highly commended in the Haldane essay competition, 1929, believes that even a good idea may be overworked. However, committees in local government have proved themselves flexible, adaptable to new needs. The real problem is manning them with interested and competent personnel. There is a constantly growing tendency for "non-special" minds, committeemen, to interfere with "special" minds, the permanent officials, usually to the detriment of the service. Another danger is that committees possess an inveterate propensity to subdivide; the result is often one man domination. There should be wider use of joint committees and joint commissions.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

6865. IMBRIE, J. D. Labour-saving in clerical work. *Pub. Admin.* 7(4) Oct. 1929: 348-351.—Recent discussion among administrators reveals the rapidly increasing importance of the machine as a factor in labor-saving. Unquestionably impressive economies have been effected by the use of machines. But the utility of machines should not obscure our vision. They should be introduced gradually, so as not to cause resentment on the part of employees. Moreover, the machine is to a large extent distinguished by the inflexibility of its work. There is a danger that this may have an undesirable effect upon the morale of the service. The humanitarian side of labor-saving must not be overlooked.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

6866. MAULDON, F. R. E. The purpose of an institute of public administration. *Pub. Admin.* 7(4) Oct. 1929: 317-322.—The author, a lecturer at the University of Melbourne, sets forth the objectives of an institute of public administration in an address delivered at the inaugural meeting of the Victorian regional group of the British Institute of Public Administration. Administrative work is a profession; it must become a learned profession. Discussions of administrative experts must be conducted in a scientific spirit; they must not be permitted to become stereotyped, propagandist, or trivial. Greater collaboration with economists, especially in public finance, is highly desirable. A movement has been started to install, in the Australian universities, a uniform range of courses which will lead to a diploma in public administration.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

## PERSONNEL

6867. FINER, HERMAN. The civil service and the modern state: discipline and rights. *Pub. Admin.* 7(4) Oct. 1929: 323-342.—A socialized state is a community of civil servants. As the civil service grows in size its possibilities of molding public policies increase. In France and Germany, one person in every fifteen is a public official. Here the problem of effecting a satisfactory civil service discipline and of inculcating into functionaries an altruistic fervor which transcends the impulse to abuse the service's collective power, becomes a matter of utmost importance. Strict codes of obedience, austere moral requirements, unflinching attention to duty, must be brought about by constitutional and statutory provision. Public welfare must become the true religion of the civil servant. Any rights he may be granted must be weighed in reference to their effect upon the prestige of the service and the welfare of the citizenry. A gulf must not be permitted to form, separating the bureaucracy and the people. The test of moral conduct of the civil servant is at all times a severe one, because the public will have faith in the state insofar as its agents can be re-

spected. No countries now forbid civil servants to vote. France and the United States have not learned the necessity of keeping the civil service free from coercion at election time. Germany has made great strides in this direction. German discipline is "rational," and fair to public and official alike.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

**6868. GRIFFENHAGEN, EDWIN O.** The merit system in Chicago and Cook County. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18(11) Nov. 1929: 690-695.—There are more than 50,000 employees under the merit system in the Chicago metropolitan area with a payroll of a \$100,000,000. This total does not include either federal or state employees. These public employees fall within the purview of four civil service acts, with the exception of the employees of the sanitary district, the fee offices in Cook County, and the municipal court. The Civil Service Association of Chicago attempts to keep informed as to the quality of the administrative work of the five local civil service commissions working in the Chicago area. It has been responsible for such legislation as is in the statute books of the state and all attempts of recent years to strengthen existing laws. All its bills introduced since 1911 have met with constant defeat.—*Harvey Walker.*

**6869. STUART-BANNING, G. H.** Classifying the United States civil service. *Pub. Admin.* 7(4) Oct. 1929: 343-347.—The author reviews a report published by the Civil Service Assembly, Washington, D.C., entitled "Classification and Compensation Plans: Their Development, Adoption, and Administration." Congress does not like the civil service. Its policy in reference to compensation has always been niggardly. Certain postal employees' unions have been eminently successful of late, however, in wringing out wage increases. If the state is to get the best it must always offer incentives which are a little better in all respects than those offered by industry. This is especially true in the United States. The factors considered in working out a basis of a compensation plan are market rates, supply and demand, cost of living, and the ability of the government to pay. The author would substitute "willingness" for "ability."—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

**6870. SUTHERS, R. B.** Those who have holidays and those who have not. *Labour Mag.* 8(5) Sep. 1929: 213-216.—The British Labour government announces a grant of six days annual holiday for all its industrial employees. Only some 1,500,000 workers in Great Britain have had vacations by collective agreement, although many have been granted longer or shorter holidays outside of agreements. Civil servants have had vacations of from 18 to 48 working days with pay, but this is the first extension of any such privilege to industrial employees of the government.—*W. B. Catlin.*

**6871. UNSIGNED.** What's wrong with service (efficiency) ratings? *Pub. Personnel Studies.* 7(2) Feb. 1929: 18-28.

## FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 6172, 6661-6663, 6669, 6672-6673, 6684, 6733, 6735, 6736, 6745, 6777, 6833, 6859, 6934)

**6872. BETTERS, PAUL V.** Aids to better municipal purchasing. *Amer. City.* 41 (6) Dec. 1929: 155.—Recommendations made to the city of Syracuse, New York, looking toward an effective municipal purchasing organization.—*Harvey Walker.*

**6873. BIGIARI, WALTER.** I nuovi assegni postali. [The new postal revenues.] *Riv. del Diritto Commerciale.* 27(2-3) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 162-178.—This article discusses the royal decree of June 14, 1928, which brought together under a single authority the current accounts

and the postal revenues in Italy.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

**6874. CHAILQUIST, F. R.** Cost accounting applied to municipal work. *J. Accountancy.* 48(5) Nov. 1929: 354-361.—Since 1925 Hennepin County, Minnesota, has kept cost records of road and bridge work. This is a brief description of the system used, the cost figures derived, and the benefits gained. Three pages of illustrative data covering a road project are included.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**6875. FOOT, W. W.** Uniform accounting. *Munic. Rev. Canada.* 25(11) Nov. 1929: 462-463.—To allow fair comparison municipal balance sheets should be uniform, and revenue and expenditure should appear in similar classifications so that costs may be ascertained.—*Henry Sanders.*

**6876. FROLA, GIEVANNI.** Delle nuove responsabilità per il pagamento delle imposte. [New responsibility for the payment of duties.] *Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale.* 27(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 428-432.—This article compares the law of Dec. 9, 1928, and the royal decree of Jan. 28, 1929, which reformed the Italian system of the collection of duties, with the rules of the commercial code and of the civil code.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

**6877. GUTFELD, ALEXANDER.** Das französische Budget. [The French budget.] *Deutsch-französische Rundsch.* 1(11) Nov. 1928: 919-935.—Expenses for the army and navy in 1929 were 21% of the French budget (6.6% of the German budget 1925-26). In the beginning of the 20th century, a general income tax discarded to a great extent the traditional taxing of impersonal belongings like doors and windows. At the present time the French system of taxation consists of the following taxes: (1) direct taxes comprising 8 different kinds of income taxes. (In 1925 they represented 28.7% of state revenue from taxation.) (2) Taxes on private property, including taxes on the transfer of bonds, probate duty, etc. (In 1925, 22.7% of the total revenue.) (3) Indirect taxes such as taxes on the turnover of goods, on motor cars, perfumes, and luxury merchandise (18.8%), taxes on sugar, salt, matches, etc. (14%). The French prefer to fill up a deficit in the budget by raising loans. The present indebtedness of France (in gold) has been tripled compared to pre-war time. The taxation per capita of both the populations of Germany and France (Germany 1925-26, France 1927) was almost equal, i.e., 224 RM in Germany, and 1360 francs (=226 RM) in France. The French budget of 1929 is overbalanced, but there may be some unforeseen expenses, e.g., adjustment of salaries to the depreciation of the currency, the peak of which will not be reached until 1933.—*Werner Neuse.*

**6878. JACOBS, J. L.** Simplification of government in metropolitan Chicago. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18(11) Nov. 1929: 696-702.—The fundamental causes for ineffectual and expensive administration and recurring financial crises in the local governments in Chicago and Cook county are the extreme decentralization of administration and the antiquated and unsound fiscal practices. The administration of the local public services in Chicago and Cook County is divided among 415 independent or semi-independent governments, each having tax-levying and borrowing powers. Changes needed in order to secure responsible and economical government include: (1) Consolidation and simplification of local governments and centralized administration of public services of a metropolitan character. (2) Reorganization of the mechanism of metropolitan government with the administration under a city manager. (3) Combination and simplification of decentralized administration in local public services in territorial districts. (4) Home-rule powers for cities and for the unified metropolitan government. (5) Establishment of a board of estimate and a common financial agency. (6) Short ballot, fewer elections, and

simplification of election procedure. (7) Extension of civil service with an ultimate single personnel and pension agency for the metropolitan government. (8) Revision of revenue laws to provide for central assessment administration, a constitutional amendment authorizing a classification of property and an income tax to take the place of intangibles. (9) Uniform budget legislation. (10) Uniform and adequate accounting and auditing. (11) Long-term financing programs for public improvements. (12) Simplification and standardization of office procedure. (13) Centralized purchasing administration. (14) Simplified consolidated reporting of public activities and public receipts and expenditures.—*Harvey Walker.*

**6879. MAJORANA, SALVATORE.** *Il bilancio dello stato.* [The state budget.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 19(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 662-668; (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 789-807.—The author defines the budget as the general statement of the receipts and expenses of the state for a definite period. He discusses the content of the budget, its form, legality, and type. The content includes three principles: (1) universality: everything must be included in the budget; (2) unity: the budget must represent the whole administration; and (3) specialization: expenses must be counterbalanced by receipts. The form is related to the figures. The legality concerns the law of the budget. In type the budget may be only an estimate, a true budget or a cash budget. The author reviews the treasury administration from the book-keeping department to the ministry of finance. In Italy the budget estimate is presented after a detailed account is given and is based on the expenses of the previous year. Receipts and expenses are divided into ordinary and extraordinary and are grouped in chapters, categories, etc. There is no consolidated fund as in other countries, because the sum indicated for expenses cannot be increased. Each minister has a special item for general expenses. In Italy the expenses and the receipts are actual. The government is responsible for the budget and must propose it. Parliament has control over the budget. The House of Representatives has the precedence over the Senate in the presentation of financial measures.—*Mario Saibante.*

**6880. MONICAULT, P. de.** *La réforme des finances communales.* [The reform of local finances.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 141(419) Oct. 10, 1929: 73-79.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

**6881. MOSER, EARL L.** *Regional variation in municipal borrowing rates.* *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18(10) Oct. 1929: 629-631.—Western cities are forced to sell their bonds on a higher yield basis than eastern cities. First, and more important, there is resistance to the free flow of funds from one place to another, increasing as the distance between the place of supply and the place of demand increases. Investors in the east hesitate to send their money to the distant and unfamiliar west. Secondly, in the mind of the investor, new communities have less stability than those long established. (Tables).—*Harvey Walker.*

**6882. NAPHTALI, FRITZ.** *Finanzreform und Ausgabenseite.* [Financial reform and expenditure.] *Gesellschaft.* Dec. 1929: 242-246.—In a program of financial reforms the economic and social aspects of public expenditures are far more important than the matter of taxation and tax burden. The maintenance of the productive capacity of German industries is far more important than building up a capital reserve by a reduction in taxes, which would have as a consequence the pauperization of the unemployed. The existence of public office can only be justified when the service rendered is of greater benefit to the public than the expenditure incurred by the office.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

**6883. RIGHTOR, C. E.** *Comparative tax rates of 235 cities, 1929.* *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18(12) Dec. 1929:

753-765.—The seventh tabulation of assessed valuations and tax rates adjusted to a comparative basis for 235 cities in the United States and Canada.—*Harvey Walker.*

**6884. ROOS, J. de VILLIERS.** *Some aspects of financial administration.* *Pub. Admin.* 7(4) Oct. 1929: 352-364.—The author, controller and auditor-general of the Union of South Africa, read this paper before the Pretoria regional group of the British Institute of Public Administration. There are two great systems of governmental audit: the British, primarily post-audit; and the continental, which involves pre-audit. The former entails one responsible officer, an auditor-general; the continental system employs a court of accounts. The continental court of accounts dates back to 1256, where it originally formed a part of the courts of justice in France. The English system was introduced in 1866. The article contains many references to comparative financial practice. For example, the Japanese auditor-general not only inquires into the legality of expenditures, but he also pries into the matter of whether the government is getting value for money spent. This he is able to do by the assistance of eight technical experts who are attached to his staff. General Lord, director of the bureau of the budget of the United States, reports that in six annual budgets prepared by him £300,000,000 less were voted than the departments asked for. Financial reform in the Union of South Africa requires that a simple system of cost accounting in government departments should be introduced with suitable units for comparison, and that the estimates should reflect objects rather than subjects of expenditure.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

**6885. UNSIGNED.** *A plan for centralized purchasing of state supplies in Delaware.* *Taxpayers' Research League of Delaware, Memo.* Feb. 14, 1929: pp. 32.—After discussing the merits and the defects of central purchasing, the following essentials of an efficient central purchasing system are named: a state purchasing agent, appointed by the governor, subject to the approval of the senate, for an indefinite tenure; a salary adequate to procure competency; investment with adequate authority to formulate the details of the state's purchasing policy and with power and knowledge to formulate standard specifications for supplies. The policy of the state purchasing system should be set forth in rules and regulations formulated by the state purchasing agent, subject to the approval of the governor and with the aid of an unpaid advisory committee to consist of "three purchasing agents of leading industrial corporations of Delaware."—*Clyde L. King.*

**6886. UNSIGNED.** *Consolidation of the administrative funds of Delaware.* *Taxpayers' Research League of Delaware, Memo.* Feb. 18, 1929: pp. 23.—This report briefly describes the 45 special administrative funds of the state of Delaware, and presents a draft of a proposed act to consolidate them.—*Clyde L. King.*

**6887. UNSIGNED.** *Delaware's sinking fund and the reduction of the state's bonded debt.* *Taxpayers' Research League of Delaware, Memo.* Jan. 1929: pp. 18.—The large surplus in the present sinking fund might well be used for the purpose of reducing the state's bonded debt by the cancellation and redemption of outstanding highway bonds.—*Clyde L. King.*

**6888. UNSIGNED.** *Important features of the Virginia accounting system and their adaptation to Delaware.* *Taxpayers' Research League of Delaware, Memo.* Aug. 20, 1929: pp. 11.—With the Virginia system in mind, the following provisions are made for improving the Delaware accounting system: (1) Include all funds of state money, of every description, as a basis of consolidated statements of all funds; (2) accrue revenues receivable, in order to give a more complete picture of the state's financial condition and to improve control over collections; (3) employ machine

bookkeeping; (4) maintain exact personnel records; (5) maintain records that will produce a modern balance sheet and by which all receipts may be classified by source, funds, spending units, and as to whether revenue or non-revenue; (6) maintain similar records so that all payments may be classified by funds, by appropriations, and by functions.—*Clyde L. King.*

**6889. UNSIGNED.** Improvement of fiscal administration in Delaware. *Taxpayers' Research League of Delaware, Memo.* Feb. 8, 1929: pp. 50.—This memorandum suggests improvement in the form and execution of the budget in the state of Delaware, urges the discontinuance of supplementary appropriations, recommends the daily deposit of receipts, the central custody of all state funds, the modification of the accounting and financial reporting of the state, and the creation of a revenue department to centralize revenue collections.—*Clyde L. King.*

## JUSTICE

(See also Entries 5592, 5857, 6132, 6722, 6725, 6752-6753, 6758, 6839, 7185)

## PRINCIPLES

(See also Entry 6730)

**6890. BELL.** Der Landesverrat im neuen Strafgesetzbuch. [Treason in the new penal code.] *Juristische Wochenschr.* 58(24-25) Jun. 15-22, 1929: 1770-1775.—Bell is chairman of the Committee on Penal Law of the *Reichstag*. He compares the proposals of this committee relating to treason with the corresponding articles of the existing penal code and of the reform bill of 1924-28. The committee inserted a new article defining as secrets of state any written documents, drawings, news, etc., which it is in the interest of Germany to keep from the knowledge of foreign governments. The definition agrees as a whole with that introduced in the espionage act. The principle is retained that anyone convicted of revealing a secret of state to a foreign government or its agent, or of publishing such a secret, shall be sentenced to penal servitude. The general minimum of two years' servitude was not taken over in the reform bill, but a new paragraph was added providing at least ten years' servitude for exceptionally grave cases. The provisions of the reform bill concerning the spying out and the falsification of secret documents were changed by the committee so as to make them applicable only if the intention is proven to reveal the documents to a foreign government as its agent. The present law deals in some detail with treason in connection with war. In the reform bill this subject was reduced to two paragraphs which the committee accepted with slight changes. A new article deals with endangering political relations with foreign states.—*H. Fehlinger.*

**6891. CORDOVA, ANTONIO.** La riforma penale in Colombia. [Penal reform in Colombia.] *Riv. Penale di Dottrina, Legis. e Giuris.* 110(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 5-32.—The author gives an account of the work of the Italian penal and prison commission in Colombia over which he presided in 1927. He describes the chief features of the present Colombian penal code, proceeds with the first project of reform outlined by Concha and the second project drawn up by the committee of reform, and concludes by pointing out the new features introduced into the project of reform.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

**6892. DE MAURO, GIAMBATTISTA.** Il diritto penale dello stato dello Città del Vaticano. [Penal law of the Vatican City.] *Riv. Penale di Dottrina, Legis. e Giuris.* 110(9) Sep. 1929: 181-188.—This is a critical summary of the fundamental principles of the Vatican's

penal laws. There is special consideration of article 22 of the Lateran Treaty.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

**6893. JUNKERSTORFF, KURT.** Principal characteristics of legal policy in the recent European drafts of penal codes: A comparative study. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 11(4) Nov. 1929: 204-208.—Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Switzerland through their criminal laws have recognized that it is not only the state's duty to punish crime, but to prevent it. Like all civilized nations they recognize that the individual's responsibility is one of the elements to be considered in determining the punishment for crime. Czechoslovakia does not diminish the punishment if the law-breaker's lessened responsibility has been due to alcoholism. The German draft defines with more clarity than that of Czechoslovakia or Switzerland the limits within which punishment is to be fixed. It provides for waiving punishment entirely in certain cases, and the court is specially charged to consider the malicious mind of the offender and how far it originated from causes beyond his control. All three drafts provide for the education of delinquent persons criminally inclined. The German and Czechoslovakian drafts further provide that in case of acquittal, due to irresponsibility, the one acquitted shall be confined in a sanitarium as long as required for public safety. From the standpoint of police jurisdiction, the Swiss draft is more thorough than that of Germany. The Czechoslovakian alone meets the minimum standards in structure and arrangement.—*T. S. Kerr.*

**6894. KANTOROWICZ, HERMANN.** Land der Rechtlichkeit. [The rule of law.] *Tagebuch.* 10(47) Nov. 23, 1929: 1979-1983.—This is a section from the author's book *Der Geist der englischen Politik*. The English are a law-abiding people. Their judiciary often belongs to the highest nobility and its compensation always exceeds that of the political leaders. Its impartiality and fearlessness is characterized by Taine's saying: "If justice had a voice, it would speak like an English judge." This rule of law carries over into the fields of business, journalism, etc. English officialdom is also imbued with this concept. A change of government does not involve widespread dismissals and appointments. Minor officials are all expected to refrain from party politics. The rule of law is further evidenced by the criminal statistics of England. In 1878 England and Wales had a prison population of only 20,000, which in 1925 had sunk to 9,100. The country has only 38 penal institutions, some of which are occupied only to one-fifth of their capacity. Of youthful offenders 70% of the men and 80% of the women are not repeaters. All this is in striking contrast to the continent. The impartiality and justice of English military courts were a never ending surprise to continentals during the War. About 6,500 officers were condemned to prison or death, or dishonorably dismissed.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

**6895. KIDD, A. M.** California legislation in regard to crime for 1929. *California Law Rev.* 17(5) Jul. 1929: 537-552.—Chapter 191 creates a department of penology with a director and five divisions: (1) prisons and paroles, (2) criminal identification and investigation, (3) pardons and commutations, (4) narcotics, and (5) criminology. The criminology division is administered by the chairman of the commission which by chapter 544 is entrusted with the duty of studying the entire problem of crime with reference to conditions in California. Chapter 788 imposes on the bureau of criminal identification the duty of collecting statistics, training peace officers, and providing special criminal investigators. Other acts provide for research in juvenile delinquency, probation, and mental hygiene. Forfeited bail is made more easily collectible and there are some limitations on parole; restitution of property may be made a condition. Chapter 385 provides that on a plea

of insanity the court must appoint two and may appoint three alienists, at least one of whom must be from the staff of a state hospital. Other experts may be called by the parties. The court fixes the fees of the witnesses called by the district attorney or by the court. The act falls far short of the Massachusetts law. Chapter 737 requires reference to a probation officer and the filing of his report if probation is granted. By chapter 684 a new institution is provided in the southern part of the state for first offenders between the ages 18 and 24 years. Chapter 248 provides a prison for women, including felons, narcotic addicts, and some misdemeanants. Solicitation to commit a felony, formerly not an offense in California, is now covered by chapter 303. Narcotic addicts are added to the vagrants by chapter 35. The protest under the bad check law is made presumptive evidence of knowledge of the insufficiency of funds (chapter 877). Chapter 232 now punishes an attempt at extortion more severely than the completed act and verbal attempts more than written. The arson law and the statutes of burning to defraud insurance companies have been redrafted to cover omitted cases (chapter 25). Oral defamation of the dead, the living, or educational and benevolent corporations, is now punished even more severely than written defamation (chapter 682). Acts strengthening the fire arms bill and the receiving of stolen goods failed to become law as did a drastic measure on the compromise of criminal cases.—A. M. Kidd.

6896. LANCASTER, LANE W. Connecticut Judicial Council report. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18 (7) Jul. 1929: 440-441.—The Connecticut Judicial Council was created in 1927 and laid its first report before the legislature at its 1929 session. The principal recommendations were as follows: (1) That local judges be appointed by the governor rather than by the general assembly. Not adopted. (2) That sentence be suspended only if the mitigating circumstances are made a part of the record, but that no sentence may be suspended in cases of conviction of operating a motor vehicle under the influence of liquor if such offense shall have been committed within six years following conviction for a like offense or if the offender has been previously twice convicted of a felony. Adopted. (3) In petty violations of the motor vehicle acts and local traffic regulations, in the first two offenses the accused might waive trial on payment of statutory fine and costs. Not adopted. (4) That the courts have power to allow to the plaintiff double costs with a reasonable counsel fee, where affidavits had been filed without just cause or for the purpose of delay. Adopted. (5) That no complaint claiming a divorce shall be heard or any decree granted until 90 days from the day on which such complaint was returnable. (6) The Council's recommendation for the establishment of a state bureau of criminal identification is now being carried out.—Harvey Walker.

6897. PFIFFNER, JOHN M. The activities and results of crime surveys. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23 (4) Nov. 1929: 930-955.—The legislative and administrative changes resulting from some twenty crime surveys are listed and documented. The surveys are classified as follows: (1) those productive of outstanding research were Cleveland, Illinois, Missouri, New York; (2) those with major tangible results were New York, California, Michigan, and Ohio; (3) those with minor tangible results were Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island; (4) those listed as permanent voluntary associations were the Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission, the Chicago Crime Commission, the Cleveland Association for Criminal Justice, and the Cincinnati Bureau of Municipal Research; (5) miscellaneous surveys with no apparent results were made in Connecticut, Memphis, Philadelphia, and a survey is in process at the University of North Carolina. A pri-

vate survey produces better research, but an official commission secures greater immediate tangible results.—John M. Pfiffner.

6898. VACARRO, MICKELANGELO. Pour une nouvelle organisation scientifique du droit pénal. [A new scientific organization of penal law.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal.* 5 (3) 1928: 308-326.—After explaining and criticizing the principles upon which the various schools of criminology are founded, the author undertakes to formulate precise standards which should serve as guides in revising the Italian criminal code on a scientific basis. Both theoretical and practical aspects of social control must be considered in fixing penalties and determining the kind of treatment to be accorded to different types of criminals.—John E. Briggs.

## PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 7164, 7166, 7169, 7193)

6899. BRUNKER, ALBERT R. Thwarting official crime and corruption in Chicago. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18 (11) Nov. 1929: 663.—An account of the organized citizen movement which smashed the powerful partnership between politics and crime in Chicago.—Harvey Walker.

6900. DILKES, JAMES A. Should the jury system pass? *St. John's Law Rev.* 3 (1) Dec. 1928: 30-41.—The undesirable features of trial by jury can better be overcome by certain corrections in trial procedure than by abandoning the use of the jury. There is little value in requiring unanimous verdicts. A promising substitute would be a mere majority verdict. In case of a tie, the judge should cast the deciding vote after he has heard the opposing groups of jurors explain the reasons for their stand. This modified jury system would be preferable to allowing the judge to determine the facts. A single individual is too likely to be influenced by the personality of witnesses and attorneys. His judgment of facts would be biased by maxims and dicta likely to be associated with these facts.—Charles S. Hyneman.

6901. FIOLETOFF, N. Mussulman courts in central Asia. *Asiatic Rev.* 25 (84) Oct. 1929: 727-733.—The Mussulman or Kazi courts, founded on canonical law, are very interesting and popular instruments of justice in central Asia. Since the coming of the Soviet system there has been a movement to deprive them of their jurisdiction and in time of their existence, in favor of the Soviet people's court. At present their jurisdiction is limited, and may be exercised only at the request of the parties; the number of Kazi courts is accordingly decreasing. This article is a summary of a paper by the author in vol. 23-24 of *Novie Vostok*.—Luther H. Evans.

6902. HALL, LEVI M. Freeing the traffic court for important cases. *Illinois Munic. Rev.* 8 (11) Nov. 1929: 454-455.—A traffic court should be established as a separate and distinct branch of the city judiciary presided over by a judge permanently assigned to that court. Its sole function should be the disposition of cases involving major infractions of traffic statutes and ordinances and it should have exclusive jurisdiction in those cases. Traffic bureaus in police departments should have the power to dispose, summarily, of minor infractions of traffic ordinances, with the right of appeal to municipal or traffic courts. Jury trials for traffic violations should be eliminated except in manslaughter cases. Appeals from the traffic courts should be permitted only to the state supreme court and then only on questions of law.—W. Rolland Mad-dox.

6903. HART, HASTINGS, H. Do these conditions exist in your local police station, county jail, or workhouse? *Amer. City.* 41 (4) Oct. 1929: 111-112.—

The most prolific crime-breeding prison is the police station, or the village lockup. The greater part of these are badly lighted, poorly ventilated, and vermin infested. The county jail comes next as a crime-breeder. Evils can be prevented by building police stations and lockups so that each prisoner will be kept in his own cell. Short sentences should be discontinued; a better system is to impose a fine payable in installments.—*Harvey Walker.*

**6904. VÁŽNÝ, FRANTIŠEK.** The problem of reporting trials in the law courts. *Časopis pro Právní a Státní Vědu.* (5-7) 1929: 157-162.—The result of public procedure in the law courts is the right of the press to publish reports of the trials. The press should be the educator of the people, but irresponsible and biased reporting creates irreparable damage. The reporter has a great responsibility, for he influences judges, witnesses, jury, and the whole of public opinion. (Article in Czech.)—*A. Obrdlík.*

**6905. VOLLENHOVEN, J. van.** Het nut van dactyloscopische registratie van ondernemingsarbeiders in de cultures. [The use of finger-printing in the registration of laborers on the estates.] *Bergcultures.* 3(66) Oct. 1929: 1688-1692.—In 1928 a dactyloscopical bureau was established at Semarang. From August, 1928, to January, 1929, 5,720 laborers were registered and 109 undesirable persons were recognized and refused. In January, 1929, registration was started of contract coolies sent out by the *Algemeen Delisch Emigratie Kantoor* to other estates than those on the east coast of Sumatra; during three months

7,288 persons were registered of whom 144 were recognized as undesirable. It is difficult to define exactly what is meant by an undesirable person; the director of the Bureau has to decide this matter. Cooperation has been established between existing private dactyloscopical bureaus. Because of attempts on life by coolies in Sumatra in the last few years, it is of great importance to exclude undesirable persons from the estates. The sugar industry, too, has to take care that no politically dangerous people are accepted as laborers. The costs of registration can be calculated at one guilders a person. The establishment of a central dactyloscopical bureau which will include all the present bureaus is planned.—*Cecile Rothe.*

**6906. WIEL, SAMUEL C.** The recent attorneys' conference on water legislation. *California Law Rev.* 17(3) Mar. 1929: 197-213.—A discussion of the divergence of opinion among the legal advisory committee of the Joint Legislative Commission on Water Resources of California. The particular issue attacked for five months was that of compensation of riparian owners and water appropriators for waters diverted for public purposes by water utilities. Agreement was finally reached on two points: (1) The amount of compensation should be the difference in the market value of land before and after taking, and (2) the State Water Commission should grant conditional permits for the taking of water; these permits to be effective upon the payment of agreed upon damages. Experience has shown that such a procedure relieves the courts of approximately 90% of such damage suits.—*C. A. Dykstra.*

## THE PUBLIC SERVICE

(See also Entries 6153, 6377)

### DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 6143, 6755, 6762, 6807, 6893, 7188)

**6907. BENSON, C. C.** Mechanization in Europe. *Infantry J.* 35(5) Nov. 1929: 443-457.—A survey of British mechanical devices calculated to overcome the dominant power of the defensive and to restore decisive manoeuvre in battle. The survey is based upon the experience of the various branches of the British army, as proved in the manoeuvres up to 1928.—*H. A. de Weerd.*

**6908. BROOKE, MARK.** The relation of port development to national defense, from the viewpoint of an army engineer. *World Ports.* 17(7) May 1929: 519-525.

**6909. BRUCE, BRYSON.** Air craft construction in the Chinese navy. *J. Amer. Soc. Naval Engin.* 41(3) Aug. 1929: 458-471.—A survey is made of the native materials and the types of seaplanes developed by the Chinese navy at its Foochow factory and base.—*H. A. de Weerd.*

**6910. COURT, A. B.** The interest of the navy in the development of ports. *World Ports.* 17(7) May 1929: 509-519.

**6911. DEMOLIS, L.** La protection contre la guerre chimique. [Protection against chemical warfare.] *Rev. Internat. de la Croix-Rouge.* 11(123) Mar. 1929: 151-158.

**6912. HART, B. H. LIDDELL.** The new British doctrine of mechanized war. *Engl. Rev.* 49(6) Dec. 1929: 688-701.—The result of ten years' discussion in the British army has been the victory of the new school which originated with the war-time tank corps. The first official manual of mechanized war has been issued, and the field service regulations no longer call infantry "the arm which in the end wins battles." The new doctrine, based on experiments which have produced

"baby" and "medium" tanks and six-wheeled armored cars, is realistic and original. In the future the new British formations will be either light or medium armored brigades, the significance of which lies especially in their mobility, and also in their ability to overcome the barbed wire, trench, and machine gun resistance which immobilized the western front in the Great War. The new doctrine, while admitting that in mountain, forest, and swamp the infantryman is still needed, anticipates elsewhere a war of mechanized units. Mechanized war will be fluid: its strategy will be that of wide manoeuvre and attack on the enemy's rear.—*H. D. Jordan.*

**6913. YANKEL, J.** Technique de la guerre chimique. [Technic of chemical warfare.] *Rev. Marxiste.* (5) Jun. 1929: 588-604.—Militarists agree that to destroy the enemy's resistance it is necessary above all to attack the civil population. The prime means to this end are chemical, bacterial, and aerial warfare. These same means will also be used at the front, but the new technic aims not so much at the military as at the millions of civilians. Chemical materials may be released in waves, by short range projectors, or by artillery or airplane bombardment. The last is the means most counted on. Planes have a range of about 300 miles. Starting from land bases or from floating carriers, the whole territory of any western European country is accessible to them. Swift planes have much more chance of effecting a surprise attack than the less mobile defense planes have of finding and stopping them. Defense will therefore tend to take the form of swift counter attack on the cities of the opposing country. Since the cannon, shells, bombs, and airplanes of ordinary warfare, and even peace-time industries such as dye and artificial silk works, can instantly be transformed into means of chemical warfare, chemical warfare cannot be prevented except by abolishing war altogether. Complete gas defense is possible only by using

gases against which the attackers are unprepared, and by catching them with masks off. Some defensive gases should be easily dispelled, so that the defending troops can soon pass over the gassed ground. Others must be heavy and persistent, to kill the attackers, to put out of commission their batteries and depots, and to make their further progress impossible by infecting the ground over which they must go.—*Solon De Leon.*

## EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 6988, 7142, 7149)

6914. GAETANI, SALVAT. *La scuola fascista.* [The Fascist school.] *Gerarchia.* 9 (3) Mar. 1929: 200-210.—If by Fascist schools we mean the realization of the school reform elaborated by Gentile, former minister of public instruction, it must be agreed that the schools have not yet achieved a complete Fascist character. The foremost reason for this failure is the resistance of the majority of the school masters and students to the new program which imposes more work upon them.—*O. Eisenberg.*

6915. GAVRILENKO, V. ГАВРИЛЕНКО, В. Атенський то історикон лекікон тής 'Ελληνικής γλώσσας та мова греків СССР. [The Athenian historical lexicon of the neo-Greek language and the language of the Greeks in USSR.] *Наукові Записки Катедрі Історії Европейської Культури (Kharkov).* 3 1929: 79-83.—In connection with the publication by the Athenian Academy of Science of an historical dictionary of the neo-Greek language, the author points out some practical tasks of the Soviet government regarding the development of the culture of Greek national minorities: transition from local dialects to the general Greek language, rationalization of orthography on the basis of phonetical principle, edition of school manuals, etc.—*E. Kagarov.*

6916. GENTILE, GIOVANNI. *Fascismo e università.* [Fascism and the university.] *Politica Sociale.* 1 (4-5) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 333-336.—The talk of fascicizing the universities has died down of late. Those who signed the anti-Fascist manifesto in 1925 and allowed their names to be used against the party are now only too glad to have the fact forgotten. The Duce evidently is willing to forget it, for he has named a few of them among the 30 appointees to the Academy. There is no anti-fascism in the universities; there are only the relics of old ideologies that do not harmonize with Fascism. It is said that Fascism creates a new science, because it has new conceptions of politics, public law, economics, ethics, and history, and that a new faculty should teach the new science. But Fascism is like religion: it is not to be taught as a separate subject but to infuse all teaching; to replace the present teachers with new ones would mean the disregard of scientific and didactic preparation, and would discredit the new science by creating artificially what should arrive naturally.—*Robert C. Binkley.*

6917. GORELL, LORD. The tide of English education. *Quart. Rev.* 253 (502) Oct. 1929: 330-344.—The proposal of the present British ministry to raise the school-leaving age to fifteen has been endorsed by the Hadow report. It is necessary that this highly desirable change shall not be made at the expense of the quality of the education provided. The English "public schools" have an opportunity greater than ever before in training men for the ideal of service. The spirit of leadership which they foster is a benefit to the country. But the work of the "public schools" is not national education. A great flood tide of education in the "national" schools is arising, for the third generation of children is now attending them, and this means that the parents are on the side of the teachers. The teaching profession is only now achieving recognition. In the present year

there has been formed the Royal Society of Teachers, an educational event of profound importance. The object in view in national education is not preparation for industry but for life, which includes leisure. Only popular education makes democracy practicable.—*Chester Kirby.*

6918. KEESECKER, WARD W. Review of educational legislation. *U. S. Bureau Educ. Bull.* #27. 1929: pp. 20.—The outstanding general feature of school legislation during the biennium 1926-1928 was the tendency to employ educational surveys and state-wide investigations as bases for educational legislation. More than a dozen surveys were provided for. Eleven states enacted legislation establishing junior colleges. There is also a tendency to increase the qualifications required of teachers.—*F. E. Horack.*

6919. TITTONI, TOMMASO. *La Reale Accademia d'Italia.* [The Royal Academy of Italy.] *Gerarchia.* 9 (2) Feb. 1929: 109-111.—The Academy was created by the decree of Jan. 7, 1926. Its task is to coordinate and to assist the scientific work of the different provincial academies in Italy. It will be composed of four divisions: (1) history and politics; (2) physics, mathematics, and natural sciences; (3) literature; (4) arts. It will promote research and advise the government. Its organization will resemble that of similar foreign institutions. The first 30 members will be appointed by the government and they will have to choose 30 other members within a period of three years.—*O. Eisenberg.*

## HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 5610, 5995, 6185, 6202, 6461, 6463, 6466-6467, 6472, 6548, 6553, 6556, 6579, 6580, 6599, 6614, 6616, 6621, 6627, 6630, 6633-6634, 6741, 6746, 6765, 6782, 6801, 6905, 6945, 6948, 7075, 7110, 7113, 7166-7167, 7211, 7214, 7216, 7219)

6920. ANDREWS, JOHN B. Labor legislation in 1928. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23 (2) May 1929: 417-421.—In 1928 revisions and additions to laws dealing with various phases of labor legislation were enacted by New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia, Porto Rico, and for the District of Columbia. The more important legislation was in the fields of social insurance, vocational rehabilitation, old age pensions, and regulation of private employment agencies.—*Carroll H. Woody.*

6921. BIKKAL, DIONYS. A társadalombiztosítás követelményei a magyar szociálpolitikával szemben. [Demands of social insurance in Hungary's social policy.] *Munkügyi Szemle.* 3 (10) Oct. 1928: 376-379.—The fundamental idea of social insurance, the protection of labor, requires the introduction of the eight-hour working day, summer vacations, general medical supervision of industry, an insurance fund for the benefit of the children of workers, and minimum wages.—*Andreas Szentle.*

6922. BOND, ELSIE M. Poor law reform in New York state. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 18 (10) Oct. 1929: 617-622.—Proponents of reform were successful at the 1919 session of the legislature. The old law was modeled after the Elizabethan poor law and its attitude was repressive and negative. The new law provides for an optional change from township to county administration and financing. Each county will be made a public welfare district to be administered by an elected county commission of public welfare, assisted by public welfare officials in towns and cities. The towns and cities are to provide and pay for home relief and medical care given in the home to persons residing and having a settlement in their territory. Cities, in addition, provide hospital care, and may perform any

of the duties assigned to the county if authorized by law. The county is to provide institutional care for adults and care for all children who are not with their families, care for defective or physically handicapped children and children born out of wedlock, and hospital care for residents of towns. Relief by the county is a county charge. The change is effected merely by having the county board of supervisors make all relief administered by the towns and cities a county charge; the county administers relief through its county commissioners. Settlement is gained by one year's residence. The new law is outstanding in its statement of the social objectives of public relief.—*Harvey Walker.*

6923. CASANOVA, MARIO. Sistema e fonti del diritto del lavoro. [System and sources of labor law.] *Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale*. 27 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 562-588.—A study of the labor law in the common law and in the special legislation of the Italian corporate state.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

6924. E., S. Workmen's compensation—"Arising out of and in the course of employment." *St. John's Law Rev.* 3 (1) Dec. 1928: 144-153.—Workmen's compensation statutes usually provide for compensation for "injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment." "In the course of" refers to the time, place, and circumstances under which the accident took place. "Out of" in general refers to the origin or cause of the accident. The mere fact that a workman, at the time of injury, was not actually engaged in duties but was waiting to begin work will not deprive him of compensation. Ordinarily injuries from horseplay or fooling are held not to have arisen "out of" employment. Injuries occasioned by assault by third parties are compensable. To be compensable the injury must have had its origin in some risk of the employment. The fact that the injury was received while violating some rule or instruction or statutory prohibition will not necessarily prevent its being compensable.—*Charles S. Hyneman.*

6925. GINSBACH, GUSTAVE. La législation sociale du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. [Social legislation of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.] *Rev. Catholique d. Inst. et du Droit*. 67 Jul.-Aug. 1929: 355-364.

6926. HANNINGTON, WAL. Unemployment and the Labour government. *Labour Monthly*. 11 (12) Dec. 1929: 731-740.—In the last general election the Labour party arraigned the Tories for their failure to tackle the problem of unemployment. Yet upon coming into power, Margaret Bondfield was made minister of labour and the rabid patriot, empire builder, and treasured friend of the employers, J. H. Thomas was made minister for employment. Thus the ruling class was assured that the treatment of the unemployed was just as safe as it had been with the Tories. On the other hand, an intense propaganda was commenced, designed to create the impression that the Labour government was effectively tackling the problem and reducing the number of workless. Yet the official figures show that month by month the number of unemployed has increased. Also the persecution of the unemployed, in the administration of poor relief at the labour exchanges and elsewhere, has been greater than it was even under the Tory government.—*E. A. Helms.*

6927. HOFFER, FRANK WILLIAM. Counties in transition: A study of county public and private welfare administration in Virginia. *Univ. of Virginia Inst. for Research in the Soc. Sci. Monograph* #2. 1929: pp. XV, 255.—A first hand study has been made of welfare laws and their administration in six typical counties of Virginia during 1927. An analysis is made of actual practices in connection with the administration of outdoor poor relief, almshouses, jails, juvenile courts, and other welfare agencies. The historical background

of each type of welfare activity is traced, followed by a discussion of present day conditions, and suggestions for reform. Some sixty statistical tables, thirteen charts, and three maps support the narrative account. Wide variation exists in the quality of service actually afforded by governmental agencies in spite of the fact that the law is the same for all of the counties. Deplorable conditions exist with respect to some services, and excellent conditions with respect to others. Some counties emphasize one service to the neglect of others. Thus one county emphasizes its child welfare program, another its outdoor relief activities, another its almshouse, to the shameful neglect of its jail or its juvenile court. Private organizations such as the Boy Scouts, the Y.M.C.A., and the civic clubs render valuable aid to the governmental agencies. With respect to the latter, there is need for reorganization and improvement.—*Kirk H. Porter.*

6928. MOWAT, W. M. The poor law authorities' part in local government. *Pub. Admin.* 7 (4) Oct. 1929: 387-396.—The first Poor Law Act in Scotland was passed in 1424. The author, inspector and clerk of Edinburgh parish council, devotes the greater part of his article to a survey of poor relief legislation beginning with that date. Poor relief, and several other forms of relief, are handled by the parish council. The Edinburgh parish council received over 30,000 applications for relief in less than one-half of the year 1928. More than 21,000 of these were from able-bodied persons. Each case must be heard on its own merits. Relief is normally granted for three months.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

6929. PLANT, G. K. First year's operation of citizens aid building justifies centralization of welfare groups. *Amer. City*. 41 (4) Oct. 1929: 162-163.—Account of centralization in Minneapolis, Minnesota.—*Harvey Walker.*

6930. RICCI, RENATO. L'Opera Nazionale Balilla. [The national Balilla organization.] *Politica Sociale*. 1 (4-5) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 344-350.—The preparation of a generation which will be strong for the service of the state is the most important social work of the Fascist regime. There are two agencies: The *Opera Nazionale per la Protezione della Maternità e dell'Infanza*, and the *Opera Nazionale Balilla*. Constant hygienic propaganda is maintained, supplemented by medical inspection. In July, 1928, there were 400,000 members of the *Balilla* and *Avanguardista* under inspection. Important results in the prevention of tuberculosis are achieved. Sound gymnastic training is given. Low cost insurance against accidents has diminished fear of the perils of sports, and removed the objections of parents.—*Robert C. Binkley.*

6931. SIPPY, JOHN J. Demonstrating dentistry in the schools as part of a public health program. *Amer. City*. 41 (6) Dec. 1929: 106-107.—The San Joaquin, California, local health district has evolved a special division of dental work which is coordinated with the school health and development program. The dentists of the division are to cooperate with the local dentists in oral hygiene education, to conduct demonstration work in schools, and to care for indigents unable to employ dentists. Treatments include cleaning, extractions, and fillings. Children requiring continued treatments are referred to private dentists, or if indigent, are cared for at the clinic. Cost of the division is about \$8,000 per year.—*Harvey Walker.*

6932. TREVISANI, RENATO. L'Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro. [National leisure time organization.] *Politica Sociale*. 1 (4-5) Jul.-Aug. 350-355.—In May, 1925, the Fascist regime initiated the national leisure time organization to counteract or supplant the physical and moral evils of the pothouse (*osteria*) of the democratic regime. This is one of the most typical Fascist institutions, based upon the theory that the

state is interested in all aspects of the welfare of the laborer. The work is of four types: popular sport, artistic education, professional instruction, and social or sanitary aid. Excursions are encouraged in order to get laborers out into the open air, away from unhealthy cities. In 1928, 1½ million laborers participated in 11,279 excursions. Sport enlisted 300,000 athletes; drama, music, moving pictures, radio, and folklore engaged others. The enrollment grew from 538,337 in 1927 to 1,300,000 in the first half of 1929.—*Robert C. Binkley.*

6933. VECCHIO, GUSTAVO del. Il problema della durata del lavoro. [The working time problem.] *Vita Italiana*. 17 (192-193) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 41-46.—This is a preface to a book written by Lello Gangemi on *Working Time as a National and International Problem*. There is no need to impose the principle of an eight hour day on Italy by means of the International Eight-Hour Convention. The fact that other countries have already ratified this convention can not justify the shortcomings of an inadequate application of the eight hour day.—*O. Eisenberg.*

6934. WILLIAMS, HERBERT G. The growing burden of the social services. *Engl. Rev.* 49 (6) Dec. 1929: 669-675.—The total British tax burden is precisely a fifth of the national income. Of this fifth—£842,000,000—the effective burden of the national debt is about £260,000,000 and the cost of the "social services" slightly more. In addition the social services require the contributions of employers and employed, so that they take about £379,000,000 altogether, which is three times as large a part of the national income as was used in 1911. In view of these facts and of the danger of demoralization of the people if the social services are to be indefinitely expanded, various of the plans of the present Labor government seem to be very unwise.—*H. D. Jordan.*

## REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 6165, 6183, 6209-6210, 6237, 6243, 6308, 6309, 6319, 6321, 6324, 6325-6326, 6333, 6342, 6349-6350, 6358, 6370, 6383, 6388, 6400, 6412, 6433, 6455, 6498, 6514, 6521-6522, 6528, 6533, 6593, 6651, 6658, 6673, 6681, 6691, 6711, 6716, 6730, 6736, 6747, 6757, 6760-6761, 6800, 6991)

6935. BESSELEVRE, EDMUND B. Will that new industry be of real benefit to your city? *Amer. City*. 41 (5) Nov. 1929: 119-121.—It is extremely important that any municipality which encourages new industries to locate in it or which is being considered as a possible location by an industry, should be cognizant of several factors which may seriously affect the local situation from a physical and financial standpoint. Some of the problems which must be solved include that of providing water, sewerage, and other utility services. It is also necessary to work out a satisfactory relationship between the industry and its surroundings. All applications from such industries, or solicitations sent out by civic organizations with the view to inducing industries to come to a municipality should be passed upon by a committee before any commitments are made which involve expense on the part of the town. This committee should be composed of representatives of civic bodies, banking interests, and at least two representatives of the municipality. A suggested form of questionnaire to industries is given, but local conditions would govern its use and often necessitate changes.—*Harvey Walker.*

6936. BRUCKUS, BORYS. Prawodawstwo agrarne Sowietckiej Rosji. [Agrarian legislation in Soviet Russia.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i*

*Socjologiczny*. 9 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 77-100.—A critical survey of the development of agrarian laws in Russia and an analysis of them.—*O. Eisenberg.*

6937. DIX, GEORGE O. The Indiana general corporation act. *Indiana Law J.* 5 (2) Nov. 1929: 107-116.—The Indiana general corporation act was written by a commission appointed by the legislature to submit such an act. The commission studied existing corporation laws of other states and of other nations, and received suggestions from many lawyers of Indiana and other states. The new act repeals all previous statutes relating to corporations for profit. They were drafted on the theory that the people must be protected from possible corporate abuses. The new law is based on the theory that corporations are a desirable form of business organization and are to be encouraged. Precision, simplicity, uniformity characterize the law. It grants to stockholders and directors of corporations a wide range of power. A corporation is given all of the capacity to act possessed by natural persons. Its charter may be perpetual. This article gives a summary of many of the provisions of the act.—*Charles W. Smith, Jr.*

6938. FREEMAN, HARRY J. Trends in aviation legislation. *New York Univ. Law Rev.* 7 (1) Sep. 1929: 168-174.—The desire for uniformity in the regulation of aeronautics has led to a number of international conferences. In 1919 such a conference drew up a comprehensive code to serve as a basis of municipal law. The United States ratified the convention but, due to the divided jurisdiction between the states and the nation, has never felt competent to adopt the code. It did, however, adopt the Air Commerce Act of 1926 which, when supplemented by proper state legislation, would have the effect of putting the code into operation. A committee of the American Bar Association then drafted a model state law for aeronautics and the states were urged to adopt it. The research department of New York University Law School has made a careful survey of all state legislative activity upon the subject since that time. Their tabulation shows that some form of regulation or licensing of aircraft or airmen has either been adopted or is pending in 42 states. Enabling acts permitting municipalities to maintain airports are also widespread. At first these acts authorized particular municipalities to establish ports but most of the recent ones apply to all municipalities of a class. Many bills of a miscellaneous character have also been passed—establishing boards to study aeronautic conditions, taxing the gasoline used, etc. It is not yet clear whether uniformity will result from the present legislation, but the tendency seems to be in that direction. Eleven states have passed the model state law for aeronautics with some slight modifications and many others have substantially based their legislation upon it.—*Madge M. McKinney.*

6939. HALSEY, MAXWELL. America's first official state code on traffic signals issued by Massachusetts. *Amer. City*. 41 (5) Nov. 1929: 91-93.—Attempts have been made to establish uniform traffic codes but heretofore none have dealt adequately with the operation of traffic signals. Massachusetts leads the way by promulgating the first official state code on this subject.—*Harvey Walker.*

6940. HAUSHOFER, HEINZ KONRAD. Agrarprobleme im agrar-politischen Licht. [Agrarian problems seen from the agrarian-political view point.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6 (7) Jul. 1929: 567-568.—Soviet Russia in clear offensive against the continuity of central and western European agrarian structure can afford to treat in a radical way problems which it seems hopeless to attack in central Europe. This attack is the most important symptom of the growing influence of the large city on the country, and in Russia is connected

with the ruthless application of political centralization even in the economic field.—*John B. Mason.*

6941. SOKOLSKY, G. E. Work of the ministry of railways in China. *Far Eastern Rev.* 25 (10) Oct. 1929: 436-447.—The principal reconstruction task confronting the Chinese government is the rehabilitation of the railways and their future development. Full statistics are presented on mileage, costs, investment assets, operating and income accounts, operating revenues and expenses, income debit and credit entries, profit and loss, surplus appropriation account, liabilities or credit balances, and assets or debit balances, prepared by the ministry of railways. The new regulations governing state railway administration are appended.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

6942. SZYSZKOWSKI, STEFAN ZB. Kapitały obrotowe w skomercjalizowanych przedsiębiorstwach państwowych. [Working capital in the commercial enterprises of the state.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny.* 9 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 116-124.—The reorganization and management of state enterprises in Poland have been regulated by a decree of March 17, 1927. This has special reference to the separation of state industrial, commercial, and mining enterprises from state administration. One of the most important problems connected with this subject is that of supplying to these enterprises the necessary working capital and facilities for securing loans. Other appropriate measures are discussed.—*O. Eisenberg.*

6943. MÉNDEZ VIGO, ANTONIO. El real decreto-ley sobre la propiedad industrial. [The royal decree regulating industrial property.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 29 (86) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 3-12.—A brief analysis of Spanish legislation concerning industrial property, including trade-marks and patents.—*P. J. Haegy.*

## PUBLIC WORKS

6944. RIDLEY, CLARENCE E. The public works department in American cities. *Munic. Admin. Service.* Publ. #13. 1929: pp. 51.—Charts are presented which show in detail the present organization of the public works department in 25 typical American cities. There is little similarity in the organization structures, titles of departments, and the number and character of activities handled by the public works departments. The importance of public works arises from the fact that fully one-half of the total cost of municipal government is expended for activities which properly fall within the department of public works. Furthermore, the activities of this department are very closely related to other governmental functions such as budget making, cost accounting, purchasing and inspection, special assessments, and city planning and zoning. The author enumerates a list of fundamental principles which underlie any administrative organization. A proposed organization of public works departments is also presented, accompanied by charts which explain the lines of administrative responsibility.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

## CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

6945. BUTTRICK, P. L. Some relations between state parks, forests, and wild life reservations. *J. of Forestry.* 27 (6) Oct. 1929: 685-691.—The public makes little distinction between parks, forests, and wild life reservations and hence the experts should understand each others aims and cooperate in carrying them out. The underlying purpose of parks is social or humanistic, —to provide outdoor recreation, protect or restore examples of natural scenery, and to preserve historic spots. The major purpose of public forests is economic, —to provide timber for the future, to protect water supplies, to prevent erosion, and to restore prosperity

to regions stripped of their timber where the land has no other economic use. Wild life reservations are either economic or social,—to provide educational and research facilities, recreation through the medium of hunting, and sentimental appeal to all mankind. A forest must be large enough to justify its management and must consist of land suitable for tree production. Parks are usually smaller, they may be but a few acres in extent, and may be chosen from a greater variety of sites than forests. The Catskill Forest Preserve is an example of a park that should be treated as a forest. Wild life reservations, either sanctuaries or public hunting grounds, should be composed of the poorer forest land and they should have such vegetative cover as will secure a continuous maximum production of the desired wild life species. The relative importance of these three types of unimproved land use is dependent upon the physical characteristics of the land, on the density of the population and its location, and on economic conditions. The forester can be used in developing the forest cover in all three of these land uses.—*P. A. Herbert.*

6946. DANA, SAMUEL T. A dangerous proposal. *J. of Forestry.* 27 (6) Oct. 1929: 617-621.—President Hoover's proposal to present to the states the surface rights on some 235,000,000 acres of public land jeopardizes the most definite and most vital conservation policy that this country has so far succeeded in developing. The inability of the federal government adequately to administer matters requiring local understanding is convincingly refuted by its demonstrated ability to handle the national forests. State competency in the handling of school lands is a distinct surprise to many familiar with the facts who feel that too often the reverse has been true. If the past guides the future then much of the land will be sold to private individuals to increase the tax base and the land has every prospect of continued deterioration. Flood control is distinctly an interstate problem and the history of state control of watersheds is one of maladministration. Bureaucracy is a danger not peculiar to the federal government. Improvement in the condition of the unreserved public lands can be secured by adopting the suggestion made a few years ago by the secretaries of agriculture and interior that these lands be administered under the system used on the national forests.—*P. A. Herbert.*

6947. DIXON, JOSEPH M. Plans for the public domain. *J. of Forestry.* 27 (6) Oct. 1929: 656-666.—President Hoover's proposal to cede to the states the surface title of the remaining public lands would result in intelligent use of our western grazing land, treble their carrying capacity, prevent further impairment of watersheds, reduce the burden of local school taxation, and do away with bureau control at Washington. The President's proposal to make the present reclamation act more flexible would reduce the difficulties involved in the settlement of raw land, especially on private reclamation projects involving heavy interest charges. Allowing the individual states to administer the work or reclamation without repayment from the state will materially reduce the cost to a point where successful land settlement would be assured. The mineral rights are not included in the proposed transfer because the states do not have the equipment necessary for scientifically handling them, and the states receive 90% of the revenue received from these mineral resources. The national forests are also not included; the federal government is spending far more each year on these forests, including roads and trails, than it receives from the sale of timber and grazing.—*P. A. Herbert.*

6948. HALL, H. M. European reservations for the protection of natural conditions. *J. of Forestry.* 27 (6) Oct. 1929: 667-684.—"National park" in Europe usually signifies an area set aside for educational or scientific purposes, rather than for recreation as in the

United States. In Europe these parks are proposed and fostered by scientists but lack of enthusiasm and organization among this group deters their formation in this country. America should set aside complete reservations now when natural conditions need not be recreated, as is now necessary in Europe. Such reservations should consist of reserves (1) for commercial and agricultural use; (2) for recreation; (3) for aesthetic, spiritual, and educational use; (4) for animal and plant refuges; (5) for purposes of scientific research; (6) for special features; and (7) for uses to be determined by the future needs for natural areas.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**6949. TILLOTSON, LEONARD.** Texas pioneers in water conservation. *Texas Monthly*. 4 (3) Oct. 1929: 319-331.—The first significant provision in the state constitution concerning natural resources was adopted in 1917 (Sec. 59 of Art. 16). In general effect it was

limited to water conservation with incidental reference to forests. Section 59 provides for state reclamation and conservation districts which shall be bodies politic and corporate with authority to levy taxes and issue bonds after popular referendum. Recently the Brazos river conservation and reclamation district was created by legislative act and it may be a model for such legislation in the future. The act embodies the stream-unit control idea, viz.,—that the protection of lower river areas from flood and the provision of water for the upper areas is a single economic and engineering problem. The act also carries out the idea of the constitutional amendment that flood protection should be controlled and financed by the section affected and not by the state. While the immediate need is for extensive engineering and economic studies, the contemplated improvements should be under way within five years.—*R. O. Huus.*

## INTERNATIONAL LAW

### SUBSTANTIVE RULES

**6950. BUSTAMANTE, M. A. S. de.** Le code de droit international privé et la Sixième Conférence Panaméricaine. [The Sixth International American Conference and a code of private international law.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. Privé*. 23 (4) 1928: 609-630.

**6951. GHEUSI, J.** Une conférence de M. le Professeur Garner à l'Université de Lyon. [A lecture by Professor Garner at the University of Lyons.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Lyon*. (2) Apr. 1929: 97-111.—In February, 1929, J. W. Garner of the University of Illinois delivered a lecture on the new international law. He described the various existing obstacles to the growth of international law and expressed the opinion that its future development would be along the following lines: (1) Its scope will be extended to cover the vast domain of international relations now subject to little or no regulation. This will be done mainly through codification (which is really legislation), and through the conclusion of multilateral conventions. (2) The present divergencies in interpretation of existing laws will be reduced. (3) The law of peace will take precedence over the law of war. A distinction will be made between just and unjust wars, as is already done to some extent in the Covenant of the League of Nations and in the Kellogg-Briand Pact; and belligerent rights will no longer be the same in both kinds of war. Under a new view of neutrality it will be recognized, as in civil law, that every state has the right to protest against the violation of international law and to take measures to maintain that law. Finally, the progress of international law will be facilitated by the gradual abandonment or modification of such ancient theories as the equality of states and absolute sovereignty. The law that governs states will become less international and more supranational. Its supremacy over municipal law will be universally recognized and national tribunals will be compelled to follow it and to ignore all contrary prescriptions of their national laws. This development will be a triumph of modern civilization.—*F. S. Dunn.*

**6952. MESZLÉNY, ARTHUR.** Das internationale Privatrecht Ungarns im Jahre 1928. [Hungary's private international law in 1928.] *Bl. f. Internat. Privatrecht*. 4 (10) Oct. 1929: 273-285.

**6953. NOLDE, BORIS.** Les mesures soviétiques d'expropriation devant les tribunaux étrangers. [Russian expropriations before foreign courts.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 7 (3) 1929: 201-213.—Certain private property, such as works of art, seized by the Russian government and sold by it in Germany and in England, produced cases before the courts of those states when claimed by their former owners. The English court avoided the question of

public policy so important in continental law. Both judges applied private international law badly. The application of penal law, of property law, and of the doctrine of acts of state were other points raised. It is unjust for a state to be required to accept all acts of another state as necessarily correct.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

**6954. PEŠKA, ZDENĚK.** The international status of the Free City of Danzig. *Zahraněni Politika*. 8 1929: 763-772.—On the basis of much documentary material, particularly Polish and German, the author arrives at the conclusion that the status of the Free City of Danzig corresponds to the idea of a protectorate, for the limitation of its independence is greater than is compatible with the term "international servitude." However, the function of protector is divided. The League of Nations defends Danzig against other states, has influence in the maintenance of the constitution and guarantees its inviolability. Poland conducts all international affairs of Danzig, but has no influence whatever in internal affairs. The League of Nations can also direct the foreign affairs of Danzig by its power of veto in certain specified cases, for instance, when the defense of the state is involved. This interesting division of the powers of the protectorate is the outcome of the political situation. Poland needed an outlet to the sea by the river Vistula and the port of Danzig, but could not guarantee Danzig's independence. This function had to be entrusted to the League of Nations. (Article in Czech.)—*Josef Fischer.*

**6955. ROTH, JOSEPH.** Für die Staatslosen. [For those without a country.] *Tagebuch*. 10 (48) Nov. 30, 1929: 2038-2041.—Passports are very important documents today. Without them it is virtually impossible to enter, remain in, or seek employment in any country. But there are a considerable number of people without a country, exiles, political refugees, deposed nobility, etc. Their lot is unenviable. They cannot leave the country where they are and often are forbidden to stay on. In order to help this class the so-called Nansen passports have been devised. They are not really passports, but "personal documents" which may eventually lead to citizenship and passports. However, many countries refuse to recognize the Nansen passports.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

**6956. SABANIN, A. САБАНИН, А.** Панамериканская конференция. [The Pan-American Conference.] *Международная Жизнь*. (1) 1929: 54-66.—The Sixth Pan-American Conference was greatly in advance of the League of Nations' activity in the domain of codification of international law. Although results sometimes lack sufficient preparation, and are of an imperialistic character, they contain unusual and interesting ideas.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

6957. SAMUELS, BERNARD. Extraterritorial effects of acts of unrecognized governments. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 7 (1) Sep. 1929: 190-193.—By way of dictum unnecessary to the actual decisions in *Sokoloff v. National City Bank of N. Y.* (239 N. Y. 158 (1924); 250 N. Y. 69 (1928)), the court declared that acts of an unrecognized government might be given recognition and effect by the court if justice and public policy so demanded. The case of *Russian Re-insurance Co. v. Stoddard* (240 N. Y. 149 (1925)), is the first practical application of this dictum and will either be followed or abandoned in favor of the rule of the older cases, the criterion being its practicality.—*Herbert W. Briggs.*

6958. STEWART, IRVIN. The liquidation of claims with Latin American states. *Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci., Los Angeles Center, Proc.* 1 (1) Jul. 1929: 40-53.—The paper is devoted largely to a discussion and criticism of the procedure by which international claims are settled, the illustrations being drawn from Latin American practice, with some suggestions for possible improvements in that procedure.—*Irvin Stewart.*

6959. UNSIGNED. The Canadian diplomatic service. *Round Table.* (76) Sep. 1929: 837-845.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

6960. UREN, CHARLES KEITH. The succession of the Irish Free State. *Michigan Law Rev.* 28 (2) Dec. 1929: 149-162.—A New York decision, *The Irish Free State v. Guaranty Safe Deposit Co.*, (129 Misc. 551, 222 N. Y. S. 182) and an Irish decision based on the same facts, for funds held in different jurisdictions under the same agreements, present a striking conflict of authority. The Irish decision held that the Irish Free State was the successor to the revolutionary government. The New York court held that the Irish Free State succeeded only to the *de jure* government in Ireland, i.e., the government of Great Britain and Ireland. However, the facts seem to be that the Irish Free State succeeded to both the *de jure* government and the revolutionary government, "both of which were exercising a *de facto* control over the territory." Unfortunately, the New York decision denied succession on shaky grounds and ordered distribution of the funds to those who had loaned them illegally.—*Herbert W. Briggs.*

6961. WILSON, FRANCIS G. International labor relations of federal governments. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 10 (2) Sep. 1929: 190-216.—Henry M. Robinson and Samuel Gompers, representing the United States on the Commission on International Labor Legislation, argued that the United States could not become a member of the projected International Labor Organization because the states of the United States have reserved to themselves the police powers, thereby restraining Congress from passing legislation necessary to bring into effect the conventions adopted by the conferences of the International Labor Organization. The author declares this contention unsound as shown by various Supreme Court decisions (notably *Missouri v. Holland*, (1920) 252 U. S. 416) which he cites along with opinions of authorities on international law. Congress has the right to pass laws necessary for carrying a treaty into effect, even when such laws affect citizens of states, the only test being whether the treaty covers a subject proper for negotiation. The latter is not a judicial question but a political one, to be determined on the basis of the common practice of nations. Obviously most nations, members of the International Labor Organization, consider labor a proper subject for

negotiation. In any case the objections raised by Robinson and Gompers are fully met by Article 405 of the treaty which allows a federal government to treat a draft convention "as a recommendation only," requiring no action beyond laying it before the competent authority. Canada, Australia, Switzerland, and Germany have not used the excuse of federalism to avoid their obligations.—*Martha Sprigg Poole.*

## PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 6913, 7008, 7029)

6962. FIORAVANZO, GIUST. La libertà dei mari e guerra aerea. [Freedom of the seas and the aerial war.] *Gerarchia.* 9 (3) Mar. 1929: 219-222.—Because of the geographical and strategical position of Italy, the triumph of the principles regarding the freedom of the seas recently put forward by Borah, would correspond entirely with the interests of Italy. This is closely linked with the question of airplanes, for by means of airplanes it is possible to hinder maritime traffic of neutrals. Airplane attacks on ports could be prohibited by an international convention.—*O. Eisenberg.*

6963. KALIJARVI, THORSTEN. Freedom of the seas. *Soc. Sci.* 4 (4) Aug.-Oct. 1929: 411-419.—Borah's demand for a conference on neutral rights in the next war may be answered by pointing to the abandonment by the United States of the position she had held as a neutral after she entered the World War. The old question of the freedom of the seas appears to be a closed book and only special action by the great powers will give that phrase any meaning in the future. Such action would be extremely complicated and involved.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

6964. KUČERA, B. Arbitration procedure in international law. *Zahraněni Politika.* 8 1929: 74-83, 183-198, 319-329, 442-457.—Arbitration, at first entirely voluntary, becomes more and more obligatory. Attempts to build a central non-political arbitral organization beside the Permanent Court of International Justice failed but the Court itself is feeling less political influence. The number of bilateral and multilateral arbitration treaties is growing, and the thickening network will possibly be superseded by a universal arbitration treaty. The Republic of Czechoslovakia follows these general lines. It signed the Geneva Protocol, the Locarno agreements, and the Kellogg Pact. The basic idea of Czechoslovak foreign policy is to improve the procedure of international law to the point where all conflicts can under all circumstances be solved exclusively by peaceful means. (Article in Czech.)—*Josef Fischer.*

6965. MEDINA, EDUARDO DIEZ de, and RAMIREZ, JUAN VICENTE. International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 63 (2) Feb. 1929: 113-127.

6966. UNSIGNED. Arsenals versus courts. *New Republic.* 59 (763) Jul. 17, 1929: 220-222.—The Canadian-American International Joint Commission has passed upon 15 applications for the use or diversion of waters along the international boundary, and it has conducted four investigations under its power to examine and report upon any other question placed before it by either government. No case has been referred to it under the article which gives it the power to act as a permanent arbitration court. Much of its success is due to the fact that it is composed of permanent members who hold regular meetings.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 5919, 5955, 5984, 6253, 6401, 6630, 6665-6666, 6819, 6938, 6954, 6961, 6993, 7013, 7022, 7028, 7163, 7214, 7222)

6967. **BOURDARIE, P.** *Le Bureau International du Travail et les coloniaux.* [The International Labor office and colonial powers.] *Rev. Indigène.* 24 (246-247) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 97-105.—Albert Thomas, formerly member of a French war cabinet and now director of the International Labor Office at Geneva, recently made a trip to the Far East to study labor conditions. He visited French Indo-China among other countries and showed himself very anti-imperialistic and hostile to the existing political regime.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

6968. **COURTIN, RENÉ.** *Essai sur l'organisation et l'activité économique de la Société des Nations.* [The economic organization and activity of the League of Nations.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 1293-1320.—While the Peace Conference made ample provisions in Chapter XIII of the Treaty of Versailles for the International Labor Organization, only a short reference to the "equitable treatment of commerce" appeared in the Covenant of the League of Nations. The economic and financial work of the League has therefore developed in response to the needs of the situation in post-war Europe, rather than as an execution of the stipulations of the treaty. As these needs were primarily financial in the early period, the work from the Financial Conference at Brussels (1920) up to the World Economic Conference at Geneva (1929) was primarily concerned with monetary and budgetary problems. Since 1927 commercial questions have been very prominent due to the activity of the consultative committee which was organized to follow up the work of the World Economic Conference. The economic committee has gradually developed a doctrine which is distinctly liberal in that it seeks its solutions more along the line of lifting governmental restrictions rather than in organizing the solidarity of interests in the different member states. The Consultative Committee is more subject to political pressure and originates many projects of more distinctly "interventionist" philosophy, such as the coal and sugar inquiries. The work is most successful when it supplies coordination and information in fields where the problems arise because of ignorance or failure to appreciate the broader aspects; it is handicapped by the unanimity rule in fields where strong vested interests exist. The work has made great progress since 1927. A certain boldness has entered the plans since the strengthening of the permanent machinery at that time and new projects are entered into which only a few years ago would have appeared chimerical.—*Harry D. Gideonse.*

6969. **CRADDOCK, REGINALD.** "Swaraj": India and the League of Nations. A reply. *Nineteenth Century.* 106 (633) Nov. 1929: 607-611.—The article in the October issue is based on misinformation as to the extent of the demand in India for home rule; is speculative in thinking that the Simon proposals will be unacceptable; and is utterly wrong in imagining that Britain would appeal to the League, for this would be a bad precedent, and she would still be responsible for carrying out the policy decided on, without the credit.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

6970. **DAVIES, ARTHUR.** "Swaraj": India and the League of Nations. *Nineteenth Century.* 106 (632) Oct. 1929: 433-442.—The question of Indian self-government might be taken to the League of Nations on the grounds that India is a member of the League and that the situation in India endangers the peace of the world. The Council might reject the view that it is a domestic matter. The issue might be raised (a) by another power on behalf of India; (b) by a body such as the Indian National Congress, just as the Supreme

Council of the Allied Powers raised the Upper Silesian question; (c) by Britain. British sentiment favors home rule but doubts its practicability. If Indians will not compromise this will be a graceful solution and will be proof of *bona fides* on Britain's part.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

6971. **DEAN, VERA MICHELES.** The Permanent Court of International Justice. *Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Serv.* 5 (21) Dec. 25, 1929: 393-410.—The conference of signatory states, at its meeting in September, 1929, adopted several recommendations for amendments to the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, most of which originated in the special committee of jurists appointed by the Council of the League of Nations in 1928. Most important among them were the proposals that the Assembly determine the manner of allowing states non-members of the League to participate in the choice of judges, that there be fifteen ordinary judges and that the office of deputy-judge be abolished, that judges shall not engage in any other occupation, that the Court shall remain permanently in session, and that the current procedure governing advisory opinions be incorporated into the statute. In practice, the Court has acted in a strictly judicial manner, without attempting to give confidential legal advice to the Council and Assembly. The jurisdiction of the Court has been steadily widened by the conclusion of a number of treaties providing for the reference of interpretative questions to it, and through the adoption by 42 states of the optional clause. The question of American accession to the Court, which has been pending since the adoption of the protocol of the Court by the Senate in 1926 with five reservations, was also dealt with in 1929 by the committee of jurists, the conference of signatory states, and the Assembly. As a result, the "Root formula," which interprets the second part of the fifth reservation in such a way as to involve automatic withdrawal of the United States from the Court in case the Council or Assembly insists in asking for an advisory opinion after American protest, will be presented to the Senate in the near future. An appendix gives the text of the draft protocol for the accession of the United States.—*N. L. Hill.*

6972. **DUZMANS, CHARLES.** Quelques problèmes préoccupant l'Organisation Internationale du Travail. [Some of the problems of the International Labor Organization.] *Rev. de Droit Internat., Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 7 (3) 1929: 214-225.—Both labor and employers are impatient at the slowness of the governments in ratifying treaties. Representatives come to meetings with strict instructions, and consequently labor and employers both vote in blocs. It was not, of course, the intention to efface the expression of individual views. Even though Part XIII of the Treaty made no provision for judicial settlement, still it is the duty of the International Labor Office to maintain peaceful coordination between the various parts of production. The office represents the idea of social justice through collaboration rather than through class struggle. It is constantly building new social and labor law.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

6973. **HILL, NORMAN L.** The personnel of international administration. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 23 (4) Nov. 1929: 972-988.—There is a growing tendency to provide for the administration of international conventions by international agencies rather than by national officers, with the result that the total size of international administrative staffs, both within and without the League of Nations, is steadily increasing. The members of administrative commissions are generally selected on a representative basis by the participating

states. Bureaus are composed of appointees of the supervisory commissions or states and, on account of the fact that the number of their employees is small, comprehensive systems for the recruitment and management of personnel have not been adopted. Within the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the International Labor Office, employing together nearly a thousand persons, officials are governed by a large group of regulations, most of which were approved by the Assembly in 1921. Among the more recent developments relating to the administrative personnel of the League and the International Labor Office was the establishment in 1927 of an administrative tribunal to hear complaints of individual officials.—*N. L. Hill.*

6974. JESSUP, PHILIP C. *The Permanent Court of International Justice. American accession and amendments to the statute. Internat. Conciliation.* (254) Nov. 1929: 527-551.—The Root plan for the accession of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice accepted both the Senate reservations and the protocol adopted by the 1926 conference of signatory powers. This was possible because the real difficulty was procedural. Should the United States withdraw from the court rather than consent to an advisory opinion, the ground would be not disagreement over the submission of a particular question, but that there was a material difference of view regarding the proper scope of requesting advisory opinions. In amending the statute, the commission of jurists made a number of important alterations, desirable because of the large number of cases constantly being submitted. The court is to remain permanently in session except for judicial vacations, deputy judges are to be abolished, and more detailed rules are laid down with respect to resignations and the filling of vacancies. Failure of the signatory powers to voice objection to the amendments within a specified time will be construed as approval.—*L. L. Deere.*

6975. JESSUP, PHILIP C. *The United States and the World Court. World Peace Foundation Pamph.* 12(4) 1929: pp. 159.—In the committee of jurists which met in March, 1929, to consider, among other questions, that of American accession to the Court, Elihu Root presented an informal project interpretive of the American Senate reservations of 1926. A redraft of Root's project, made by Sir Cecil Hurst, was approved by the committee, and was signed at the Assembly session of 1929 by 49 states. The resultant protocol takes the complete acceptance of the five reservations as its basic point of departure, but a number of "terms and conditions" have been added to amplify their meaning. The first part of the fourth reservation was embodied in the protocol on the "terms and condition" that the withdrawal of the United States from the League may be accomplished by the notification of the secretary-general, and that the United States concedes to other states the reciprocal right of withdrawal. The most important among the provisions of the protocol are those relating to the second part of the fifth reservation, which prescribe a method of American protest against a hearing on a question affecting the interests of the United States and entail automatic termination of American membership in the event that the Council or Assembly insists on an opinion from the Court in spite of such protest. "Terms and conditions" of a minor character were attached to several other American reservations. The committee of jurists also adopted a protocol of amendments to the statute of the Court, many of which are intended to enable the organ to handle more expeditiously the increasing volume of business confided to it. During the committee's discussion of a proposal to permit a state appearing before the special chambers of the Court to appoint one of its nationals as a judge *ad hoc* in case that state has no regular judge present, an interesting debate occurred

over the applicability of Article 31 of the statute to the British dominions, but no agreement was possible. Other matters which were discussed but left unsettled include the proposal of Fromageot to abolish the present practice of rendering dissenting opinions, the suggestion of Urrutia that the statute be amended to allow the League of Nations to appear in Court as a party to a case, and Rundstein's project for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Court as a court of appeal. The pamphlet contains a number of appendices relating particularly to the matter of American accession and to the amendment of the statute.—*N. L. Hill.*

6976. KALTENBORN, H. V.; CLARKE, JOHN H.; HILL, DAVID JAYNE; and BROWN, PHILIP MARSHALL. *The League of Nations and the United States. Current Hist.* 31(4) Jan. 1930: 653-682.—The League of Nations has proved to be effective as an agency for the promotion of international cooperation, but it has shown no strength as an organization for the enforcement of peace. The entry of the United States into the League is advocated, (1) on the ground that, since we are cooperating with it, we should assume the responsibilities of membership; and (2) because of the interest of the United States in the League's efforts to provide guarantees of peace. Objection to membership is based upon the uncertainty of the meaning of the articles of the covenant bearing on the enforcement of peace, and upon the aversion of the United States to the acceptance of any obligation to enforce peace.—*N. L. Hill.*

6977. KOSE, JAROSLAV. *Sport as a factor of international rapprochement. Zahraniční Politika.* 8 1929: 647-656.—The best known international sports organization is the *Comité Olympique International* which has its secretariat in Lausanne. Lately, it has been subject to growing criticism. Next come the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. with their central offices in Geneva. Each had more than 1.5 million members in 1928. The *Union Internationale des Oeuvres Catholiques d'Éducation Physique* has over one million members; and the *Union Internationale Socialiste pour l'Éducation Physique et les Sports Ouvriers* has more members than the Y.M.C.A. Its central offices are in Prague. Of recent date is the *Paris Commissariat des Sports* created by the *Confédération Internationale des Étudiants*. The *Fédération Internationale Athlétique d'Amateurs* was founded just before the World War. The *Bureau Permanent des Fédérations Internationales Sportives* in Paris was founded originally in opposition to the *Comité Olympique*. The *Association Internationale des Médecins Sportifs*, founded in 1928, is also growing in importance. In recent years the League of Nations is taking a more active interest in sport and physical education, particularly from the point of view of preventive measures. The International Labor Office is interested in sport as a means of using the free time of the workers. Under the auspices of these two bodies the first unofficial conference of the delegates of all international organizations of sport and physical education was arranged in the spring of 1929. The conference adopted the principle of cooperation between the states as well as between the various organizations within the states. Better organization and improved physical education will make sport a real factor in international rapprochement. (Article in Czech.)—*Josef Fischer.*

6978. LÉVY, ROGER. *L'Institut de Coopération Intellectuelle en 1928-1929. [The Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in 1928-1929.] Europe Nouvelle.* 12(590) Jul. 13, 1929: 971-973.

6979. LOISEAU, CHARLES. *Les voies d'accès à la Société des Nations. [Routes to the League of Nations.] Bibliot. Universelle et Rev. de Genève.* Sep. 1929: 357-372.—As a permanent seat for the League of Nations, Geneva is not as accessible as it should be. It is not close to the main arteries of communication and

transit. Except on the north, mountainous territory makes the cost of constructing railway lines burdensome to individual states. Switzerland has provided for improvements, to be completed in 1940, extending the Swiss railway system more effectively into Geneva, but the League of Nations is the only organization fitted to deal with the problem in the large.—*N. L. Hill.*

**6980. MAULL, OTTO.** *Menschheitsgedanke und Nationalismus. Betrachtungen zu den Arbeiten des Völkerbundes.* [Universality and nationalism. Considerations on the work of the League of Nations.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6(8) Aug. 1929: 646-653.—The League has set itself a surprising number of tasks in the economic, social, legal, administrative, and political fields. In the administration of mandated territories, including the Saar basin, the League is the crowning but powerless organization. The problem of forced labor in India, East and South Africa, and Latin America has not yet occupied the League. The cardinal problems of minorities are evaded. The League has done valuable work as the collecting agency of international agreements. In the economic field the practical effects of League activities are restricted by economic regionalism born out of nationalism.—*John B. Mason.*

**6981. MONTLUC, L. DE.** *États-Unis d'Europe et minorités.* [The "United States of Europe" and minorities.] *Rev. de Droit. Internat., Sci. Diplom. et Pol.* 7(3) 1929: 197-200.—While there is no hope of building Europe in the image of the United States, one can hope for economic union. One difficulty would be the British Empire, which is not merely European. Another is the problem of minorities. Europe should not be broken up into small fragments, even though federated, to satisfy the various national claims.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

**6982. MOOKERJI, RADHAKUMUD.** The protection of minorities. *Modern Rev.* 46(2) Aug. 1929: 123-130.

**6983. OBSERVATEUR.** *La Société des Nations et la protection des minorités.* [The League of Nations and protection of minorities.] *Bibliot. Universelle et Rev. de Genève.* Apr. 1929: 505-512.—The treaties which the Allied and Associated Powers signed at the close of the World War with all of the defeated states except Germany and with the new states of central Europe designate the Council of the League of Nations the guarantor of the rights of the minorities. Subsequently similar engagements between other states have also been placed under the League guarantee. While there are undoubtedly several advantages to the League's exercising the supervision necessary to secure the protection to minorities, it must not be forgotten that the League's authority is derived from definite provisions in treaties which cannot be altered without the consent of both parties. The Council, when considering the proposals for improving the guarantee, should remember that those who framed the treaties sought to reduce the friction between new governments and their subjects and to restrain ambitious nationalistic states. It should avoid arousing ill feeling in a mistaken attempt to do justice to the minorities by adopting new procedure which the states oppose.—*H. B. Calderwood, Jr.*

**6984. OUDEGEEST, J.** The functions of the International Labour Organization. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20(2) Jul. 1929: 1-14.—Čurčin has suggested that the International Labor Organization, instead of pursuing its present aims as indicated by part XIII of the treaty of peace (the drafting of conventions and recommendations), should devote itself to the collection of information and the study of economic problems. This opinion is based on the failure of the organization to secure the ratification of conventions and adoption of recommendations. The writer argues that since the organization was formed in part to aid backward coun-

tries, the consideration of economic matters only would establish minimum standards and thus defeat the objective of part XIII. The development of industry under national and international social regulation and legislation has been beneficial both to employers and workers. Statistics of individual output increase are given. While the social point of view is recognized by economic interests to a limited extent, social science, for its part, pays so much attention to the "economic aspect" that those interests may be said to reap all the fruits of its applications. The writer suggests a change in the attitude of employers rather than in the function of the organization, since the employers are really unwilling to accept any social progress aside from the most elementary social-economic measures.—*Francis G. Wilson.*

**6985. QUIRELLE, PIERRE DE.** *Le Xe assemblée de la Société des Nations.* [The tenth Assembly of the League of Nations.] *Correspondant.* 101(1611) Nov. 10, 1929: 321-352.—The activities and achievements of the League in 1929.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

**6986. SKOKOWSKI, ZBIGNIEW.** *Utworzenie i pierwsza sesja Komitetu doradczego ekonomicznego.* [Creation and first session of the consultative economic committee of the League of Nations, Geneva, May, 1928.] *Ekonomista.* 28(4) 1928: 75-83.—The first International Economic Conference, held in Geneva in 1927, adopted a number of recommendations directed to the improvement of present economic conditions. In order to carry out these recommendations a consultative economic committee has been constituted and embodied in the financial and economic organization of the League. The first meeting of this committee took place in May 1928. An account of it is given in the present article.—*O. Eisenberg.*

**6987. VILLARD, HAROLD V.** The League of Nations and the Saar. *South Atlantic Quart.* 28(3) Jul. 1929: 253-268.—The Allied and Associated Powers violated the Wilsonian principle of self-determination in giving the Saar Valley over to the League of Nations to administer for fifteen years, but Wilson agreed to this violation primarily to secure the adoption of the Covenant of the League as a part of the peace treaty, and probably because he was impressed with the French contention that the population of the valley was mixed, while as a matter of fact it was German. The governing commission, when appointed in February, 1920, were mostly pro-French in their sympathies, and Rault, the chairman, was a Frenchman. The first thing Rault did was to appoint several Frenchmen to high government offices and to ask for the retention of French troops in the valley. He then issued an ordinance empowering the commission to dispense with disloyal or supernumerary government employees. These proceedings caused great uneasiness among all classes and culminated in a five days strike by all government employees. The German member of the commission resigned and asked the Council of the League to investigate. But the Council ignored the request and also the petitions from the Saar people. The commission further affronted public sentiment by electing as the Saar member of the commission a native with pro-French leanings; by entrusting France with the duty of looking after the interests of the Saar natives abroad; by making the instruction in the schools, established by the French government for the children of the mine employees, bilingual instead of keeping it wholly French, and enticing German children to these schools by threats or pressure; by attempting to get the Vatican to appoint an apostolic delegate for the Saar Valley and separate that territory from the bishoprics of Trier and Speier; and by suppressing freedom of speech. The advisory council, constituted by the commission in 1922, was composed of 30 members elected by popular vote, but it is simply a shadowy parliament whose only function is to give an opinion

on proposed decrees of the governing commission. It voted against the elimination of the German mark in the Saar Valley, but the commission decreed in 1923 that the French franc should be the sole legal currency there and thus committed a great economic injury to the Saar population. But the greatest offense has been the continued presence of French troops in the Saar basin. A local gendarmerie was finally established and the last French troops were withdrawn in 1927. But their place was taken by a body of railway police who were mostly Frenchmen. Under the trusteeship of the League of Nations the tax burdens of the Saar people are considerably greater than they would have been, and there is little prospect of any improvement in the present earning capacity of the people. Inasmuch as every indication points to an overwhelming vote in favor of a return of the Saar Valley to Germany in the plebiscite to be taken in 1935, the Saar people are beginning to agitate in favor of the vote being taken immediately, but there is little likelihood of that concession being granted them.—*E. M. Violette.*

6988. WANG, TSAO-SHIH. China and the League of Nations, 1920-1926. *Chinese Soc. & Pol. Sci. Rev.* 13 (2) Apr. 1929: 183-201.—China ratified the protocol of signature of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and the optional clause on May 13, 1922, for a period of five years only. China had representation on the bench in the person of Wang Chung-hui, a deputy judge. In pursuance of Art. 23 of the Covenant of the League, the League has assumed the supervision over the execution of the Hague opium convention of 1912 formerly exercised by the Netherlands. An advisory committee on opium was appointed by the Council in pursuance of a resolution of the First Assembly on Dec. 15, 1920. The Chinese representative acted as rapporteur. The Chinese government was asked to invite the International Anti-Opium Association in Peking to nominate a representative as member of the Chinese commission of investigation and to authorize this member to transmit through the medium of the Chinese government a report to the League in addition to the general report of the commission of investigation. In accordance with this provision, China submitted such a report, which was, however, considered unsatisfactory. At a meeting of the advisory committee of the League China supported the proposals of the United States to control the production of opium and to limit it to the amount necessary for medical and scientific purposes. In an opium conference called in 1923 China was attacked by the Indian and British delegates for the seriousness of the opium situation in China and because of the smuggling from China into

British possessions. The Chinese delegate, Alfred Sze, gave assurances that China would endeavor to prevent the production of opium. But China, on Feb. 11, 1925, notified its withdrawal from the conference because of the latter's failure to take immediate steps for the total suppression of the legal use of prepared opium. China was again represented at the second Geneva conference by Sze. Both the American and Chinese delegations withdrew from this second conference because it was unwilling to consider proposals for the termination within a fixed period of the legalized traffic in opium. (See also Abstracts 1, 3492; 2, 1949.)—*C. M. Bishop.*

6989. WERTHEIMER, MILDRED S. Revision of the Versailles Treaty. *Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service.* 5 (8) Jun. 26, 1929: 139-155.—While the Covenant of the League of Nations provides for guarantees and sanctions (Arts. X, XVI) on the one hand, it also provides for non-compulsory action (advising and conferring) for the maintenance and promotion of peace on the other (Arts. XI, XIX). The makers of the Treaty of Versailles provided, in the Covenant, for its revision. During the first ten years of the League's existence the machinery for revision has not been developed. German officials and publicists demand the revision of the treaty on war guilt, colonies, and frontiers. They have succeeded in enlisting some authorities outside of Germany in favor of revision. France, Poland, and Czechoslovakia have been opposed to revision. The future will tell what the latent possibilities of Article XIX of the Covenant are.—*J. C. Meyer.*

6990. ZIMOLO, MICHELANGELO. Considerazioni sulla questione della minoranza. [Some reflections on the minorities question.] *Gerarchia.* 9 (3) Mar. 1929: 185-191.—The question of minorities will become more and more acute as long as the League of Nations considers it from the standpoint of languages, and will not take into account geographical factors as well as community of interests. The ideological principles on which the peace treaty was based should be abandoned. Italy has a well defined geographical frontier and therefore she has no minorities question, even though Germans live in territory situated within her geographical limits. The question of the Germans in Alsace may be considered from the same point of view. Italy's natural frontier is the Alps, for France it is the Rhine. The principle of self-determination, accepted at the Peace Conference, but applied in rare cases, is absurd, when we consider that through its application the peace of Europe would be seriously endangered. Geographical unity, community of religion and interests outweigh community of language.—*O. Eisenberg.*

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entries 6076, 6389, 6393, 6532, 6708, 6832, 6838, 6933)

### NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 6253, 6399, 6401, 6408, 6665, 6710, 6761, 6788, 6805-6806, 6809-6811, 6815, 6819, 6824, 6826, 6830, 6833, 6964, 6974-6976, 7094)

6991. ANDRÉADES, A. L'application des recommandations de la conférence économique de Genève par la Grèce. [The application of the recommendations of the International Economic Conference by Greece.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-1 (2) Feb. 1929: 281-286.—Greece has simplified customs formalities by dispensing with the requirement of consular visas for invoices, and by permitting commercial travellers to bring in samples freely. She has never interpreted most-favored-nation clauses in a narrow or partial spirit. She has practically eliminated trade in narcotics, even from Salonica, by enforcing the convention of 1925. The

importation of articles of ordinary commerce is not prohibited, and only temporary prohibitions of exportation are placed upon necessary food supplies.—*Joseph R. Starr.*

6992. ARLOSOROFF, CHAIM. The ninth dominion. *New Palestine.* 16 (13) Apr. 5, 1929: 291-293, 308-309.—An endorsement of Josiah Wedgwood's sponsorship of the idea that Palestine eventually receive dominion status in the British Commonwealth of Nations, but a criticism of the announcement of the program at this premature date.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

6993. BAILEY, H. K. Australia's treaty rights and obligations. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 11 (4) Nov. 1929: 190-193.—Australia as a political entity is young, and some of her treaty relations are an inheritance from pre-federal days and pre-dominion stages of constitutional development. Prior to the war

she was engaged largely in freeing herself from commercial obligations imposed by the imperial government. Today she enjoys the right to make treaties in the field of commercial relations and to determine the political relations she desires with other nations. As a member of the League of Nations and of the International Labor Organization, her legal rights as a political entity for all practical purposes independent of the imperial government are now unquestionably established.—*T. S. Kerr.*

6994. **DAYE, PIERRE.** *L'Europe en morceaux. L'inflation des nationalismes et leur caractère mystique. [Europe in shreds. Inflation of nationalisms and their mystical character.] Flambeau.* 12(7) Jul. 1, 1929: 250-259.

6995. **DI GIAMBERARDINO, OSCAR.** *Linee generali della politica marittima dell' impero Britannico. [Outlines of the sea policy of the British Empire.] Nuova Antologia.* 261 Jul. 16, 1928: 230-237.—The traditional English policy on the European continent has been the maintenance of the balance of power, a policy which results in opposition to the strongest continental Power. The wars fought by England have always had their origins on the sea. At the present time Great Britain is losing her sea supremacy which has been the cause of her prosperity. The development of war technique, which has destroyed splendid isolation, the progress of the American and Japanese navies, and the development of nationalism, in combination with the loss of supremacy on the sea, compel England to follow a policy of peace.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

6996. **DUFFIELD, MARCUS.** *Mussolini's American empire. Harpers Mag.* 159(954) Nov. 1929: 661-672.—Fascism has reached across the ocean to fasten its grip on 4,000,000 Americans of Italian extraction. Mussolini is trying to keep these 4,000,000 thoroughly Italianized so that they will respond to his call to arms; at the same time he is endeavoring to stifle all criticism in the United States so that he can get American loans. The Fascist League of North America, with about 120 local fascios, is carrying out this plan. The members wear the Fascist uniform, swear a double oath of allegiance to the United States and to Mussolini, and enforce a rigid obedience of League rules. The League has already captured all but two Italian newspapers, the *Casa Italiana* of Columbia university, and large numbers of Italo-American youth. The opposition is crushed by boycott, expulsion from the Fascist League, confiscation of property, revocation of Italian citizenship, and social ostracism. The League has invaded many schools and established youth organizations corresponding to the Italian *Ballila* and *Avanguardista*, virtually military bodies. Mussolini frowns on the Americanization of Italians, imposes the bachelor tax which must be paid by relatives in Italy if payment is refused in the United States, punishes relatives in Italy for anti-Fascism in the United States, extorts military service from American citizens when they visit their homeland, and sentences American opponents to long prison terms if he can lay hands on them. Fear of reprisals, and boycott, and the pleas of agonized relatives in Italy have silenced most anti-Fascists in the United States and induced them to join the Fascist League. "Why doesn't our government act to protect its own citizens and residents?"—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

6997. **DUGGAN, STEPHEN P.** *Factors in the Chinese situation. Pol. Sci. Quart.* 44(3) Sep. 1929: 379-396.—It must now be obvious to any intelligent student of the relations between China and the western powers that these relations must be based upon the principles of equality and reciprocity.—*Frederick F. Blachly.*

6998. **EWING, CORTEZ.** *Labor and the peace settlements. Amer. Federationist.* 36(11) Nov. 1929: 1335-1341.—The foreign policy of the British Labor

party at the close of the World War was very indefinite. The party participated in the labor and socialist conference at Berne in January, 1919. A program for international labor standards was there drawn up which probably had some influence on the labor sections of the Treaty of Versailles. When the treaty was made public it was roundly denounced by the party leaders. When the party met in annual conference in 1919 the immediate revision of the treaty was demanded. Nevertheless the Labor members of Parliament, believing that some treaty must be approved in order to bring about peace, and feeling that even an unsatisfactory League was better than none, supported the Treaty of Versailles when it was presented for ratification.—*Edward Berman.*

6999. **FRANCÉ-HARRAR, A.** *Kokospolitik. [Coconut politics.] Z. f. Geopol.* 5(10) Oct. 1928: 862-867.

7000. **GRAHAM, GORE.** *Japan and her relations with Britain and U. S. A. Communist Rev.* 1(8) Aug. 1929: 461-472.—In 1905, Britain and her sister-robber Japan signed an offensive and defensive alliance, protecting their interests in the Orient. Then came the war, and Japan capitalized upon the commercial possibilities resulting from disruption of European production. Through her efforts, she became, by 1920, one of the great imperialist nations. Her markets were extended to India, South America, Australia, and even Africa. She exerted tremendous pressure upon China, by means of banks, railway concessions, and spheres of influence. In order to protect her Chinese penetration she consistently opposed the USSR. However, during the same period, the United States built up a large trade with China, which, in 1923, was second only to that of Japan. This development, along with the territorial expansion of the United States in the Orient, threatens the economic and military security of Japan, and must inevitably lead to war for the control of the Pacific. Nationalist feeling grips both countries. Both are arming, Japan's 1927 armament expenditure showing an increase of 264% above that of 1913. Japan is a potent force making for war, and without aid from Britain, the United States can not hope to defeat her decisively.—*Cortez A. M. Ewing.*

7001. **HESSE, FRITZ.** *Geopolitische Probleme Englands im vorderen Orient. [Geo-political problems of England in the Near East.] Z. f. Geopol.* 6(8) Aug. 1929: 662-671.—Almost all pre-war political problems in the Near East centered around the Bagdad and Hedjaz railway projects which, by effecting a closer connection of the southernmost provinces of Turkey with its other parts, would have made more difficult the intrigues there of foreign powers, especially of England. With changed post-war conditions new projects became important such as a direct Scutari-Cairo railway line. The British soon sought to create a connection between Transjordan and Iraq, via the great north-Arabian desert, by means of the territorial expansion of Transjordan and Iraq, through the subjugation of tribes and annexation of their lands. In the treaties of 1925 and 1926 Ibn Saud recognized the new boundaries, except those in the south. This land bridge is important for England as a permanent connection between Mesopotamia and the Mediterranean, independent of Syria and also of Arabia. Plans for a north Arabian railway are under consideration and may be substituted for those of a pipe line from the Mosul oil fields to the Mediterranean. The English are obligated by treaty to create one but at present the undertaking does not seem profitable.—*John B. Mason.*

7002. **HIPPEL, VON.** *Zur Lage in Aegypten. [The Egyptian situation.] Koloniale Rundsch.* (8) Aug. 1929: 247-252.—The British have the happy faculty of extricating themselves from embarrassing positions in

graceful fashion. Abolition of the protectorate over Egypt and recognition of the independence of King Fuad is the latest example of their skill in handling delicate situations. Much is heard today of their "magnanimity" and large numbers of peoples do not realize that Great Britain was in reality forced out of the Nile valley by the growth of nationalist sentiment among the Egyptians. Time alone can tell what the future has in store for the country, but it is obvious that its immediate economic prosperity is closely bound up with cotton culture.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7003. KEL'IN, F. V. КЕЛ'ИН, Ф. В. Испания на распутьи. [Spain at the crossroads.] *Международная Жизнь.* (3) 1929: 23-36.—Primo de Rivera's foreign policy includes the following: (1) a tendency to consolidate relations with Latin America; (2) an orientation towards London; (3) a desire to become a great Mediterranean sea-power, and to form with Italy a bloc with a view to weakening the superiority of France in the Mediterranean. Without a radical change in state organization, Spain, economically and financially weak, must depend upon the strong imperialistic powers, France and England.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

7004. KLEINWÄCHTER, FRIEDRICH F. G. Das ostasiatische Problem und Deutschland. [Germany and the east Asiatic problem.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 5(11) Nov. 1928: 937-946.

7005. KORKER, A. Rückblick und Ausschau auf dem Balkan. [Past and future of the Balkans.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 5(9) Sep. 1928: 746-754.

7006. LOEWY, KARL. Englands Verkehrspolitik im Mittleren Osten. [England's communications policy in the Middle East.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6(8) Aug. 1929: 672-677.—The English policy of hesitation in the Middle East is changing into one of strong activity, turning on the maintenance of her Indian possessions. England seeks new roads as substitutes for the Suez Canal, which will be handed over to Egypt in 1936. With the creation of an air line to India, Palestine, Transjordan, Mesopotamia, and Persia have gained a new importance. The bay of Haifa is very well suited for a large naval station commanding the entire eastern Mediterranean and affords an ideal situation for a large air port. The old Turkish railway system as far as it is now in the hands of the British is neither quantitatively, qualitatively nor geo-politically very important for England's needs. It is to be extended from Haifa to Bagdad. Branches to the Dead Sea and the nearby phosphate beds are to bring the natural resources of Palestine and Transjordan to the world market. Syria and Palestine are now struggling with each other for the building of the railway line Beirut-Ras el Nakura-Haifa, the last link of the Calais-Constantinople-Cairo line, and thereby for the economic domination of the hinterland. The communications policy of England in the Middle East may mark the beginnings of a new commonwealth as a connecting link between the African and Asiatic parts of the British Empire.—*John B. Mason.*

7007. MAULL, OTTO. Berichterstattung aus der amerikanischen Welt. [Report from the American world.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6(7) Jul. 1929: 536-543.—The Paris Conference which led to the Young Plan showed that the reparations question cannot be solved without the official participation of the United States. The stand of the United States government on trained reserves at the Geneva Disarmament Conference was gratifying to France and Japan but not to Germany. At present the Americans and English take disarmament very seriously, but the bill introduced in the House of Representatives providing for the general draft in time of war furnishes an interesting side light.—*John B. Mason.*

7008. MURPHY, DENIS. The British Commonwealth, the United States and world peace. *Washington Law Rev.* 4(4) Oct. 1929: 182-194.—Judge Murphy is a member of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. "The British Commonwealth . . . rests on four fundamental principles, viz., the reign of law, individual liberty, nationality and responsible government." "The primary basis of the existence of the British Commonwealth is . . . the outlawry of war within its boundaries." The United States is founded on the same principles. Three causes exist of a possible war between the two nations—trade competition, war debts, and the freedom of the seas. The last is the only important one. Since navies do not exist to fight each other but to blockade, "under modern conditions the doctrine of neutrality becomes a source of danger not only to peace but to civilization itself."—*M. R. Beard.*

7009. NOTOVICH, F. НОТОВИЧ, Ф. Югославия, Салоники и Греция. [Yugoslavia, Salonica, and Greece.] *Международная Жизнь.* (1) 1929: 22-41.—Whatever agreement may be concluded between Greece and Yugoslavia, the problem of Salonica will continue to raise apprehension, not only in the Balkans, but also among the great powers. The claims of Yugoslavia on Salonica are based on the Greco-Serb agreement of 1913, which gave Serbia free access to the railway lines, i.e., Skopje-Salonica and Monastir-Salonica. Yugoslavia now urges economic reasons for free access to the sea through Salonica. In reality, the whole question is rather of military and strategic character. In case of war between Yugoslavia and Italy, when the Adriatic would be closed for Yugoslavia, Salonica would be her one possible route to the sea. In the latent struggle between Greece and Yugoslavia, the former is supported by Italy, the latter by France.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

7010. OSTWALD, PAUL. Deutschland und China 1898-1928. [Germany and China, 1898-1928.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 5(11) Nov. 1928: 932-937.

7011. PARES, BERNARD. Anglo-Russian relations. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 8(5) Sep. 1929: 481-502.—The social instinct is peculiarly strong in Russia so that she has had far too little of the individualistic period in her history. The one such great period was from 1861-1914. And of that time the period of the individualistic Duma (1905-1914) was the most progressive economically in Russian history. Liberalism was spreading in Russia and constitutionalism might have been had without unnecessary violence had it not been for the war. Lenin did not overthrow the Czar, but overthrew democracy, and that is why liberalism failed in Russia. Incidentally the Bolsheviks came in because they were the only party wanting peace at any price. England should trade with Russia. She has traded with her through the grimmest period of her history and is performing a national service to Russia by so doing. Russia has been recognized by Great Britain, and all that is necessary is to renew diplomatic relations. However, if Russian representatives come to England, there will be Russian propaganda. To extend credits to Russia is unjust to those whom the Soviet government has already dispossessed and unjust to the British taxpayer, who may lose all that has been advanced. One cannot be sure of a continuance of the present government, but there is no fear but that the Russian people will eventually win out.—*Margaret Ward Brooks.*

7012. PELLIZZI, CAM. I fasci all'estero. [Fascist associations abroad.] *Gerarchia.* 9(3) Mar. 1929: 179-184.—Organization and activities of Fascist associations in foreign countries.—*O. Eisenberg.*

7013. PILAVACHI, ARISTOCLES C. Le protectionisme d'après-guerre et les efforts pour le combattre. [After war protectionism and efforts to combat it.] *Égypte Contemp.* 20(111) Jan. 1929: 13-96.—If

universal free trade has promoted national unity, it will promote world peace. The World War demonstrated that economic self-sufficiency is impossible. Because diplomats failed to apply the lesson in the treaty, disturbances resulted. Extreme post-war protectionism was stimulated by a general rise in prices and depreciation of exchanges, industrialization of new states, nationalistic spirit, and military policies resulting from uncertainty, need of balancing national budgets, tariff reprisals, unfavorable balances of trade, and the influence of economic mergers. The character of British parliamentary legislation between 1915 and 1921 fastened upon the United Kingdom a policy of protectionism. The British protectionists argue that protective duties are needed to cut down unemployment, to prevent the export of national capital and to attract foreign capital, to increase the national revenue, to promote national bargaining power with protectionist nations, to eradicate the effects of "dumping," and to assure a food supply within the Empire. The underlying cause of the World War was economic rivalry which, however, the statesmen disguised with political, idealistic terminology more easily comprehended by the masses. Because diplomats failed in their dealing with economic questions in the peace settlement, greater reliance should be placed, henceforth, upon industrial and business leaders who have superior understanding of the economic interdependence of nations. The pre-war efforts to temper national tariff policies were ineffective because business was not internationally organized. Now, it is through the sincere and continuous efforts of the International Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with the League of Nations, that tariff wars have been checked. Universal free trade is not yet feasible, but is an ideal toward which nations must constantly strive.—*R. W. Pinto*.

**7014. POLITICUS.** Пути экономической экспансии Германии. [Paths of German economic expansion.] *Международная Жизнь*. (3) 1929: 37-50.—Germany knew how to conform to the special conditions of the after-war period, and succeeded in availing herself of the disadvantageous provisions of the Versailles treaty, as well as in consolidating her political and economic position in colonial and semi-colonial countries. Germany seeks to penetrate into the world markets by means of the private German capitalist groups by the aid of English capitalists. Many German politicians think that the cooperation of Germany and England in the world markets and, to some extent, in world politics (i.e., with regard to Soviet Russia and the United States), will help Germany to secure partial revision of the Treaty of Versailles. At present there is no doubt that England exercises her influence upon Germany's foreign policy. That also explains the present anti-Soviet attitude in many powerful German bank circles.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

**7015. VON RAUMER, HERMANN.** Beiträge zur Geopolitik der Mandschurei. [The geo-political situation of Manchuria.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6(8) Aug. 1929: 684-696.—Manchuria during the next few years will be one of the most dangerous pivotal points of world politics in general and of politics in the Pacific in particular. Since the building of the Chinese Eastern railway it is the richest territory of China. It is situated in the center of Russian, Japanese, Chinese, British and American spheres of influence, and to a certain extent is the barometer of the tensions existing in Eurasia and the Pacific. The dangerous pressures are of Russia toward the ocean, Japan toward the hinterland, and China toward less densely populated territory. The development of Manchuria falls into four periods: (1) Russian preponderance, 1896-1905; (2) Russo-Japanese balance, 1905-1916; (3) Japanese preponderance, 1917-1925; (4) the growth of Chinese pressure since 1925. The article contains a list of rel-

evant works in German, English, and Russian.—*John B. Mason*.

**7016. REISNER, I. РЕЙСНЕР, И.** События в Афганистане. [Events in Afghanistan.] *Международная Жизнь*. (3) 1929: 3-11.—For more than a century, Afghanistan has been the object of British intervention which sometimes assumed the character of an armed fight, as in 1838, 1878, and 1919. The revolution of October, 1919, and the subsequent independence of Afghanistan, entirely changed the situation in the Middle East, which has been based on the British-Russian convention of 1907 and World War conditions. The existence of an independent Afghanistan, bound by treaties of friendship with Moscow, Turkey, Persia, and Egypt, on the frontier of India, is a constant menace to Great Britain's imperialism. Like Iraq and southern Persia, Afghanistan has a strategic significance for Great Britain in her military plans against Soviet Russia. The insurrection of the peasants and cattle breeding tribes in Afghanistan, was, therefore, very suitable to British policy. Whatever be the internal causes of the revolutionary movement, Great Britain's part in it is unquestionable, when Colonel Lawrence's activity in India and in Afghanistan disturbances, his recall to England, and the discussion in the British parliament are considered. The present British policy tends to dismember the country and to incite to civil war.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

**7017. SCHEICHELBAUER, B.** Der Kampf um die jugoslavische Küste. [Struggle for the Yugoslav coast.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 5(9) Sep. 1928: 737-746.

**7018. TARAKNATH DAS.** Anglo-American relations and India. *Calcutta Rev.* 32(2) Aug. 1929: 147-156.

**7019. THIEL, K. A.** Die grossen Mächte in Ostasien. [The great powers in East Asia.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 5(11) Nov. 1928: 946-955.

**7020. TIANDER, KARL.** Schweden als Zentrum der nordischen Welt. [Sweden as center of the northern world.] *Z. f. Pol.* 19(3) Jul. 1929: 191-212.—As a result of her peaceful internal development and her neutrality during the World War Sweden has taken a leading role in the League of Nations. Her armaments, especially naval and air, are kept large enough for an effective policy of neutrality. Her central position in the European north rests further on economic stability, due to natural resources (iron, wood, and water power), technically progressive industries and favorable natural means of transportation. Sweden is more prosperous than her neighbors. Norway's peaceful separation from Sweden was the first actual recognition of a people's right of self-determination. Her constitution even provides for the possible transition to a republican form of government. The initiative of George V of Sweden toward a common policy of neutrality during the war was the first step toward rapprochement between Sweden and Norway, now more firm than the forced union of 1814. Norway needs the backing of Sweden to overcome her internal economic difficulties and to develop her external interests in the North Atlantic. Denmark is strategically most exposed of all the northern states. While after the war she disarmed radically, seeing in her very military weakness her best protection, her parties to-day dispute the form of armaments rather than their complete abolition. This cardinal question of Danish politics is a handicap to Scandinavian co-operation. Finland has withdrawn, since 1922, from Poland's anti-Russian policy and turned toward Scandinavia. This new orientation is encountering certain difficulties. Some Finnish circles dislike Sweden's abstention from a military union against Russia. Finland's peasants and farm workers, 86% of the total population, nourish a strong antipathy against the cities and their Swedish western culture. The Finnish nationalist movement,

however, has brought about a union of the Swedish and Socialist parties to which the three bourgeois Finnish parties are not equal, even when they co-operate. Besides, they could no longer turn Finnish foreign policy away from its Scandinavian orientation as the alternative of a Baltic bloc no longer exists; the latter states have found cultural and economic connection with Sweden. Estonia and Latvia remember the happy "Swedish time" from 1561-1710. Archbishop Söderblom is a central figure in the Protestant church and thus an important link between Sweden and her neighbors. The first bishops of the new Estonian and Latvian state churches were ordained by the Swedish archbishop who on each occasion made use of the respective vernaculars. Economic ties between these countries and Sweden are also strong.—*John B. Mason.*

7021. TOYNBEE, ARNOLD J. A problem of Arabian statesmanship. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 8(4) Jul. 1929: 367-375.—Ibn Sa'ūd, who ranks as one of the great statesmen of Arabian history, has developed the policy of keeping on good terms with the British, but is not always able to control the raids of his followers. The old-fashioned method of raiding in order to ease economic stress has not been in favor since the war, but nevertheless where raids have occurred they have become serious international incidents because of a greater brutality than in former years, and also because they now involve a hard and fast frontier previously unknown. In spite of the fact that raiders are met with armored cars and airplanes, there have been three raids in the last seven years. This is an indication of the tremendous pressure among the tribesmen. Can Najd-Hijāz live permanently in a state of external and internal peace within the boundaries laid down between 1922 and 1925? It is probable that other Islamic countries would not actively participate to bring about a "Holy War." However, for the first time since the crusades, a non-Islamic political power has had governing power in Arabia through the allocation of the mandates to France and Great Britain, and there would, therefore, be political and economic reasons in favor of a general "Holy War."—*Margaret Ward Brooks.*

7022. TRITONJ, ROMOLO. La riforma del mandato sulla Palestina. [The reform of the Palestine mandate.] *Nuova Antologia.* 267(1382) Oct. 16, 1929: 479-491.—The whole Occident should be grateful to Latinity for the defense of the holy places against Islam. The Anglo-French agreement of May, 1916, provided for international administration of Jerusalem and central Palestine, giving Great Britain sole control only in the zone from Caiffa to Acre, strategically important as the terminus of the Mecca railway. Italy was included in the arrangement in 1917. But, in spite of these prior obligations, Great Britain used the Balfour Declaration as a pretext for demanding the Palestine mandate, and established the Jewish national home at the expense of Christian interests of all denominations. History shows that the Jewish problem has been solved in the west by assimilation, the only wise solution. Zionism has aroused anti-Semitism, deprived Italy of her parity with the other powers, forced the mandate to degenerate into a protectorate, made Catholicism and Latin interests take secondary place, and aroused Arab nationalism to the injury of all occidental interests. The best solution would be that of 1916: internationalization of all but a strategic zone, relieving England of heavy responsibility and expense, satisfying the legitimate aspirations of other powers, and making for the Jews a spiritual and cultural center in Palestine, with no artificial political basis. The mandate must be gradually modified by the participation of the great European powers, and Italy must recover her rightful influence in Palestine.—*Helen Dwight Reid.*

7023. UMITÀ, CARLO. Gli Italiani dell'era fascista nell'America latina. [Italians in Latin America during the time of the Fascist government in Italy.] *Gerarchia.* 9(3) Mar. 1929: 192-199.—According to the last census, there are nine million Italians abroad. Of 7,674,000 Italians on the American continent, 3,800,000 live in Latin America. Economically, they represent conspicuous forces. In 1914, they took an active part in agriculture in Argentina, Brazil, and Peru. Despite that, Italy's commercial relations with those countries are unfavorable. In order to improve the present situation, Italy should be eager to foster good relations with the Italian population now living in South America.—*O. Eisenberg.*

7024. WELLS, H. G. British imperialism foredoomed. *New Republic.* 60(770) Sep. 4, 1929: 62-66.—Lord Melchett and Lord Beaverbrook's campaign of propaganda for a "self-sufficient empire" does not point in a hopeful direction. Influenced by Kipling and the German example, the Empire has faced toward narrowness, patriotism, and conflict with the rest of mankind. A century and a half ago the world contained several autonomous economic systems to which the sovereign states of that time generally corresponded. Invention and science have altered all that. A change of scale and economic range demands a corresponding change in political forms. Modern imperialisms are more or less conscious efforts of once national states to become world wide. But now there can be only one complete state, unless mankind makes a tremendous break with traditions of national sovereignty and re-constructs its system of thinking around the idea of international organization.—*Howard White.*

7025. WINKLER, WILLI. Welche Bedeutung hat Palästina für das Britische Weltreich? [What is the importance of Palestine to the British Empire?] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6(8) Aug. 1929: 677-683.—Palestine is the bridge between Egypt and Mesopotamia. Through the Treaty of Versailles England became the real ruler of Palestine, and also of Transjordan, Arabia, and Mesopotamia, which are easily shut off by Palestine, Egypt, and Iraq and easily dominated from the air. Because England's rule of the sea is threatened, rail, automobile, and air connections with India are gaining increased importance. The Mohammedan desire for unity might possibly be realized in the form of British dominion or a middle Asiatic league of nations. France is now England's great rival; through Syria, her African empire, and her position in the Mediterranean she exercises a certain pressure upon the Suez Canal.—*John B. Mason.*

7026. WOODGATE, J. PLUNKET. The Dead Sea as a gold mine. *Natl. Rev.* 931(561) Nov. 1929: 449-455.—Deposits of salts in the Dead Sea have been estimated at four cubic miles. In the spring of 1929 a concession for their exploitation was granted to a Zionist, but it has never been ratified. The concessionaires are obliged to produce an absurdly small quantity of salts. The Arabs have already protested against the giving of important concessions to Zionists at the expense of the Arab population. The Dead Sea question is thus closely connected with the political welfare of Palestine and Trans-Jordan. France is also interested, since French bankers are holding a concession granted by the Turkish government in 1913, the validity of which has never been admitted by the colonial office. The salt deposits could best be exploited by Anglo-French cooperation.—*David Owen.*

## DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

7027. CELIER, LÉONCE. Les accords du Latran. Saint-Siege et Italie. [The Lateran treaty. The

Vatican and Italy.] *Rev. de France*. 9(12) Jun. 15, 1929: 675-694.

7028. CHERNEVSKIĬ, К. ЧЕРНЕВСКИЙ, К. Румыно-Югославский договор о защите национальностей. [Rumanian-Yugoslav agreement concerning the protection of national minorities.] *Международная Жизнь*. (1) 1929: 67-69.—The chief point of interest in the agreement is the fact that it was concluded without any intervention of the League of Nations and that the two nations are interested in it. Generally, agreements with reference to national minorities, signed before the League, contain unilateral obligations. This agreement deals exclusively with the school question for the Rumanian minority in the Banat of Yugoslavia. —*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

7029. CHIROL, VALENTINE; ELLISTON, H. B.; and HURD, ARCHIBALD. Anglo-American relations and sea power. *Nineteenth Century*. 106(633) Nov. 1929: 577-606.—An English, an American, and a British naval view.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

7030. HAYES, CARLTON, J. H. Italy and the Vatican agree. *Commonweal*. 9(21) Mar. 27, 1929: 588-591; 9(22) Apr. 3, 1929: 619-622.—The papacy is both a Roman and an international institution. Papal sovereignty over Rome, established in 756, was the means of reconciling these complementary, if not contradictory, aspects. The political control of Rome, which lasted till 1870, gave to the papacy the necessary independence for international church government; on the other hand the papacy at times was so absorbed in Italian politics and local political obligations that it neglected or dealt unwisely with its universal and spiritual concerns. By 1870 the temporal power of the popes encountered a new force: nationalism. Rome was taken from the papacy and became the capital of the new Italian state. The "Roman question" was born to harass Italy and the world from 1870 to 1929. The Law of Papal Guarantees (1871), offering almost everything which the treaty of 1929 secured, was rejected by the papacy. It was not a treaty between equals. The "prisoner of the Vatican" greatly increased papal prestige outside of Italy. This situation was beneficial to the pope's position as universal bishop, but increasingly menacing to religion within Italy. On Feb. 11, 1929, a treaty and concordat were agreed to between Italy and the papacy. The agreement reached is essentially a compromise. The pope loses Rome, but his independence is assured by the creation of the Vatican city in which he is politically supreme. The treaty shows that nationalism can make terms with internationalism and that the 20th century papacy appreciates the modern changed conditions of politics, economics, culture, and society. The provisions of the concordat are discussed and interpreted.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

7031. HELD, HERMANN J. Chronik der Handelsverträge 1925-1928. [List of commercial treaties, 1925-1928.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 30(1) Oct. 1929: 528\*-577\*.

7032. KNOCHE, W. Friede um Tacna und Arica! [Settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6(8) Aug. 1929: 697-699.—The Tacna-Arica agreement between Chile and Peru was concluded seemingly with the continued participation of the United States to the end of negotiations, but actually to the final *de facto* exclusion of third parties. In preventing neutralization of the harbor of Arica, Ibero-American interests were victorious over northern interests. Tacna had a distinct strategic importance for Chile as an oasis between the Peruvian and Chilean desert in the north and south. It offers the only possibility for the maintenance of stronger armed contingents as a protection of the rich salt-peter and copper districts of Chile.—*John B. Mason*.

7033. MacCALLUM, ELIZABETH P. Post-War treaties affecting the Near East: an index. *Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Serv.* 5(14) Sep. 18, 1929: 239-257.

7034. MAUPAS, JACQUES. Le concordat prussien. [The Prussian concordat.] *Correspondant*. 101(1611) Nov. 10, 1929: 375-382.—Analysis of the agreement of June 14, 1929, between the German republic and the Vatican.—*Geoffrey Bruun*.

7035. MEL'NIK, A. МЕЛЬНИК, А. Франко-Турецкий конфликт. [The Franco-Turkish conflict.] *Международная Жизнь*. (1) 1929: 42-53. The principal cause of Franco-Turkish conflict is the controversy concerning the frontier line between Nisibin and Gesiribn-Omar, which is of strategic importance and which, moreover, is supposed to be rich with oil. England is also interested in the fixing of the frontier, according to the French scheme, for the territory borders Iraq. On Jan. 10, 1928, a commission presided over by a Danish general tried to settle the question. The decision was in favor of France, but it was rejected by Turkey.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

7036. PICARD, ROGER. Les aspects économiques de la négociation sarroise. [The economic aspects of the Saar negotiations.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 12(609) Oct. 12, 1929: 1364-1368.—The aim of the negotiations should be first of all the protection of the interests of the people of the Saar; the negotiations themselves must deal primarily with the question of the mines and the customs problem. The economic system of the Saar is based upon the exploitation of the mines, which were ceded entirely and absolutely to France by Article 45 of the Treaty of Versailles. If the Saar is returned to Germany in 1935, the future of the control of the mines becomes an important issue. Three methods of administration have been proposed: (1) purchase and resumption of control by Germany; (2) creation of an international trust to purchase the mines from France and exploit them; (3) sale of the mines to various companies, French, German, and of the Saar. The third plan is the best. If the Saar returns to Germany politically it should not be isolated economically from France by impassable tariff walls, since many lines of trade have been established between France and the Saar to the benefit of each.—*Luther H. Evans*.

7037. ROWE, L. S. Bolivian-Paraguayan boundary dispute. *Bull. Pan-Amer. Union*. 63(11) Nov. 1929: 1077-1097.—Documents.

7038. THURLE, ERNEST. Egypt and Britain. *Labour Mag.* 8(5) Sep. 1929: 209-212.—The proposals of the Labor government with reference to Egypt include the ending of military occupation except for protection of the Suez Canal, the establishment of a friendly alliance between the two powers, exchange of ambassadors, and the use of British influence to secure modification of the "capitulations" or extra-territorial rights claimed by foreigners in Egypt.—*W. B. Catlin*.

7039. ZELGER, FRANZ. Der Vertrag zwischen der Schweiz und der Tschechoslovakischen Republik über die Anerkennung und Vollstreckung gerichtlicher Entscheidungen. [The treaty between Switzerland and Czechoslovakia on the recognition and fulfillment of legal decisions.] *Bl. f. Internat. Privatrecht*. 4(9) Sep. 1929: 255-259.

## WORLD POLITICS

7040. BLAKESLEE, GEORGE H. The Pacific area: An international survey. *World Peace Foundation Pamphlets*. #12 (3) 1929: pp. 224.—International problems in the Far East are dangerous and difficult, threatening world peace, and involving claims based on conflicting theories. The development and the present status of the international questions of the

Pacific area are surveyed. We no longer see a group of military powers making aggressive demands upon a helpless China; today it is China which is making demands upon the other states. China is demanding the revision of the "so-called" unilateral treaties, and is regaining important rights, particularly a national tariff and control over the treaty ports. Great Britain, the United States, and France decline to surrender extra-territorial privileges. While Great Britain and Japan have adopted a conciliatory policy toward China, Chinese difficulties with Russia have resulted in a reversal of opinion concerning the latter country. The most dangerous area is Manchuria where the conflicting claims of China, Russia, and Japan are as yet unsettled. Japan is attempting economic cooperation with Russia while stamping out communism at home. Japan's objection to our immigration policy is the only outstanding problem of Japanese-American relations. The organization for the preservation of peace in the Pacific is set up by the Washington Conference treaties, the Pact of Paris, the League of Nations, and various bi-partite arrangements. An appendix gives a relatively complete textual documentation of the questions treated in the survey.—*Francis G. Wilson.*

7041. CASSIN, RENÉ; GROUSMICHE; HERAUD, MARCEL; d'AVIGNEAU; and SCAPINI. Le pacte Briand-Kellogg de renonciation à la guerre et l'action internationale des anciens combattants en faveur de la paix. [The Briand-Kellogg Pact for the renunciation of war and international action of former combatants for peace.] *Comité Natl. d'Études Soc. et Pol.* (380) Dec. 1928: pp. 32.

7042. KLEINWAECHTER, FRIEDRICH F. G. Die Unlösbarkeit des Abrüstungsproblems. [Disarmament an unsolvable problem.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6(10) Oct. 1929: 903-913.—Statesmen are proceeding on the false assumption that large armaments constitute the essential cause of war, and that their reduction will obviate the danger of an outbreak. The present development of armaments merely reflects the underlying fear and distrust of every state for all other states, which has pervaded international relations since the idea of absolute state sovereignty replaced the medieval hope of a world unified under one ruler. The only path to complete national disarmament is a world agreement to disarm and the creation of a world police force. This is, of course, a Utopian ideal.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

7043. LAVIOSA, ANTONIO. Dal carbone al petrolio. [From coal to oil.] *Nuova Antologia.* 262 Aug. 1, 1928: 388-392.—Political as well as economic facts make history; the economic facts create the political situations which are exploited by the nations. This is demonstrated by the development of English power, which was derived to a great extent from coal. The history of the fight between the United States and Great Britain for oil is detailed. This contest is now being waged for Russian oil.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

7044. MAGRUDER, THOMAS P.; THOMAS, NORMAN; LEWIS, WILMOTT; McDONALD, JAMES G., and KNECHT, MARCEL. The significance of growing world armaments. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 144(233) Jul. 1929: 137-150.—Magruder: The growing interdependence of nations offers greater opportunities for friction; but the machinery of international organization that has been set up affords ways and means for handling difficulties amicably. The world's public opinion is the most important factor in the promotion of peace. The Washington Conference owes its success to the fact that broad-minded statesmen were in control while the experts were kept in the background. Nations have arbitrated some serious differences. Experts should be willing to arbitrate their differences. A radical reduction of armaments is the greatest step

toward peace, for it will inspire confidence among the powers. Thomas: The greatest evil of armaments is that they accustom us to accept the philosophy of militarism, and inevitably intensify fear and hatred among nations. The quest for peace, however, cannot proceed by armament reduction alone. We must build an international organization such as is required in our economically interdependent world. Armaments and reparations are linked up with the debt question. The United States should cancel the Allied debts in order to pave the way for a just settlement of the reparations question, and to create a better atmosphere for disarmament. Any loss in revenue could easily be made up by an increase of inheritance and income taxes which would fall on those classes now profiting by their private claims against Europe. Navies should be completely abolished; the problem of land armaments is more complicated. Lewis: Armies are only a part of the aggressive or protective machinery employed by the state. The movement for military and naval disarmament must be accompanied by the alleviation of possible friction in the economic field. McDonald: Disarmament conferences frequently end in increasing armaments, because they are vitiated from the start by mutual suspicions. President Hoover has a unique opportunity to lead the way toward the formulation of international standards of what governments may do in support of their business abroad. The formulation of such standards is fundamental. Knecht: Disarmament depends more upon public opinion than on governments. The great difficulty is that in Europe there are real democracies, recent democracies, aristocratic governments, governments of the élite, and dictatorial governments. Peace is the basis of French politics, but France must have national defense. There is great need of more Locarnos. When all nations are democratic there will be friction but seldom war.—*Louis Bernard Schmidt.*

7045. OBST, ERICH. Berichterstattung aus Europa und Afrika. Zehn Jahre Versailles. [Geopolitical report on Europe and Africa. Ten years of Versailles.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6(8) Aug. 1929: 624-627.—Only Austria-Hungary and in part the Ottoman Empire were destroyed by the World War. French-German rivalry changed into rivalry between France and Italy; the new "national" states recognized soon that they were only chess figures in the game of the big powers. France and England disarmed Germany only to be limited in their armaments by the United States, and these two states are as much defeated from the point of view of world politics as Germany from that of continental politics. The slogan of the right of self-determination of a people is now active and troublesome in Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Alsace, Lorraine, Brittany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Africa, and Asia. Real peace in central Europe is impossible without certain reorganization, Austro-German union, cultural autonomy for the dispersed German minorities in eastern Europe, and a thorough reorganization of the colonial problem with consideration of the wishes of the natives. Versailles was also deceiving in the field of economic politics.—*John B. Mason.*

7046. RANDALL, JOHN HERMAN. A world community, the supreme task of the twentieth century. *World Unity.* 5(2) Nov. 1929: 83-96.—The new civilization of science which has united us into one physical neighborhood by virtue of modern communications furnishes the material foundation for a real world community in the mental and moral sphere.—*L. L. Deere.*

7047. RAY, MARCEL. Désarmement ou maîtrise du monde? [Disarmament or mistress of the world?] *Europe Nouvelle.* 12(606) Sep. 21, 1929: 1246-1248.—Disarmament and security are relative notions, and common action can be taken only by approximation

and by conventions containing an element of risk. Disagreement over national needs in connection with the above constitutes the first problem. The second is found in the conflict of the theory that the multiplication of guarantees of security makes gradual disarmament possible with the theory that the reduction of armaments automatically increases security. The third problem is found in the difficulty of applying the

same methods to naval and land disarmament. The British Labor government has come to the support of the American outlawry of war theory, which hopes to establish a reign of peace throughout the world under Anglo-Saxon auspices and the policing of the seas by Anglo-Saxon navies. A system of sanctions might then be provided for the Kellogg-Briand Pact.—*Luther H. Evans.*

## SOCIOLOGY

### SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 5557-5558, 6110, 6330, 6694, 7052, 7065, 7067, 7069, 7088, 7099, 7104, 7124, 7127, 7159, 7168)

7048. BROOKS, LEE M. Sociology in the works of Francis Lieber. *Soc. Forces.* 8(2) Dec. 1929: 231-241.—Francis Lieber came to America in 1827, taught in South Carolina from 1835 to 1857, and then accepted the chair of history and political science at Columbia (N. Y.). He was a versatile scholar whose writings not only stimulated men like A. W. Small and J. W. Burgess to study in Germany, but also contained dynamic contributions in what would now be termed the field of sociology. He believed that "everything may be scientifically investigated"; he had something to say about method; he denounced the tendency to erect jurisdictional boundaries in science and scholarship. For him man's "sociality, so indispensable to his whole existence, has first to be developed," and "what at first appears to be instinct will be found on closer examination to be the effect of experience." His discussion of *ethos* is strikingly similar to Sumner's later statement on the *mores*. Isolation, contact, interaction, communication, mobility, social control, "consciousness of kind," "cultural lag," and other concepts all are clearly set forth, though not so tagged, in his *Political Ethics and Civil Liberty*. His interest in "penology" is attested by his coinage of the word and by his translation of DeBeaumont and DeTocqueville. The state, family, school, church, press, and other institutions are social "agents" of great importance and need to be studied. He deserves high place as a forerunner of sociology.—*L. M. Brooks.*

7049. GEIGER, THEODOR. Gruppe als verwirklichtes Ich-Ideal. [The group as realized ego-ideal.] *Arch. f. Angewandte Soziol.* 1(2) Sep. 1928: 1-10; (3) Nov. 1928: 7-19.—The theory that the individual is inherently social, and the theory of Vierkandt and Durkheim that the spirit of the group imposes itself upon the individual as if from without, are valid and useful for the purposes of a theory of social statics, but they contribute nothing to an understanding of the dynamics of group formation and control. This problem in dynamic sociology may be illuminated by the use of the concept of the ego-ideal (*Ich-Ideal*). By the ego-ideal is meant a type of existence (*So-Seins-Typus*) which is represented to the ego as a preëxistent image and anticipation without being susceptible of complete objectivation in one's own personality. It is in fact the first objectivation of the group, which is formed in the earliest interactions of its members; and it arises by a selection of elements in the nature of the group, due to the fundamental pressure for action. The ego-ideal is not an average type, but an ideal type. The concept can be used to explain phenomena of social valuation of actual or possible group members, of "crowd psychology," and of leadership.—*F. N. House.*

7050. GOVI, M. Oggetto e compiti della sociologia. [The subject matter and problems of sociology.]

*Riv. di Sociol.* 3(3) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 289-302.—The writer contends for the need (at least in Italy) of a general science of sociology. Under the spur of the positivist principles of Comte, during the middle of the nineteenth century, sociology promised much but it soon got lost in the mire of writing history, politics, economics in *ex parte* fashion, without having sufficient detachment to form a separate science in and for itself. Now with the beginning of the twentieth century there is a revival of interest in the subject. It will be necessary for sociology to be severely abstract, leaving to the special sciences of economics, politics, etc. to work their own fields. The task of sociology is to show the universal and timeless bearings of the principles underlying all these separate social sciences. There must be developed a sociological economics, a sociological politics, a sociological science of public finance, and so on. The author's scheme culminates in the science which he calls general sociology. This is the first part of the scope of the general social science. The next is to go on and sharply distinguish the static from the dynamic forces operating in human groups, but when examined a systematic coordination must be kept always in mind. The conditions of existence must be sharply distinguished from laws that make for its progressive and continued movement.—*E. D. Harvey.*

7051. ROGERS, A. K. Feelings and moral judgment. *Internat. J. Ethics.* 40(1) Oct. 1929: 15-38.—Judgment cannot be reduced to a sense of logical consistency, of more or less quantity, of proportion, for the very preference for consistency either includes a feeling of approval or is supplemented by it. It is that feeling of approval or disapproval evoked, along with or in reflection, by an objective situation, which is indispensable to a value, moral evaluation, or standard. The objectivity of the value, as that of a color, consists in the determinate relationship between the world and the intellectual and feeling reactions. Just as sensing is an immediate and relatively simple act of objective reference that supplies the data which thought thereupon sorts and classifies, so the emotional sense of value takes the form of a direct and concrete perception apart from which judgment about relative values would have no material to work upon. When that sense of value persists in spite of further data and analysis, it acquires thus a certain authority.—*M. T. Price.*

## HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

### ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entries 5562-5563, 5571, 6605, 7066)

7052. GURWITSCH, A. Phänomenologie der Thematik und des reinen Ich. Studien über Beziehungen von Gestalt-theorie und Phänomenologie. [Phenomenology of the thematic and of the pure ego. Studies

on the relationship between the Gestalt-theory and phenomenology.] *Psychol. Forsch.* 12(4) Nov. 4, 1929: 279-381.

7053. HAMILTON, GORDON. The diagnostic process in social case work. *Hospital Soc. Service.* 20(4) Nov. 1929: 301-305.—First, after the investigation, comes the recalling and arranging in some convenient form of the possible significant factors. These may be historical or situational. Second, problems are discerned, and should be named in a uniform manner to facilitate research. The final step, essential for treatment, is the diagnosis itself, which should be clearly stated to show how the situation looks to the worker at the point of study. The problem form is useful for study of groups of cases; the diagnostic statement is useful for the treatment of the particular case. The first is general, the latter gives the special instance of the general condition. Usually the diagnostic statement deals with the immediate and proximate causes. The remote causal relationships are to be expected in the findings which tend to be historical. An example of the application of the diagnostic process to a particular case is given, the three steps being shown.—*Alice L. Berry.*

7054. PRATT, HELEN G. Some conclusions from a comparison of school achievements of certain racial groups. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 20(9) Dec. 1929: 661-668.—The author applied certain intelligence tests to varying racial groups in Hawaiian schools. The groups were fairly large and representative. The summary of the findings, in part, follows: "(1) There is a real and not a small superiority in school achievement of Chinese over other groups. (2) Japanese and part-Hawaiian reach about the same level in school achievement, though they excel along different lines. (3) The Hawaiian falls below the other groups. It is suggested that this is a proof of an unsuitable school environment; and the need for curriculum changes [is manifest]. (4) All groups show low reading achievement. Special attention and changed emphasis needs to be given in reading. It is probable that there is a language handicap, and that it is not overcome in Grades IV to VIII."—*E. D. Harvey.*

7055. PRICE, J. ST. CLAIR. Negro-white differences in intelligence. *Opportunity.* 7(11) Nov. 1929: 341-343.—From birth and during early infancy, Negroes lag behind whites in weight; but toward the beginning of school age they move up and eventually overtake and exceed the white, maintaining this lead until about the middle of adolescence, when they again fall behind the whites with whom they are compared. We have grounds for suspecting that the difference of growth between Negroes and whites, during school age especially, may explain some of the obtained differences in achievement.—*E. L. Clarke.*

7056. SPEARMAN, C. Response to T. Kelley. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 20(8) Nov. 1929: 561-568.—Spearman believes that, in general, Kelley's book, *Cross Roads in the Mind of Man* is an agreement with his own work on the general factor theory of intelligence. In fact, Kelley's data actually fit the two factor theory as well as Spearman's data. Kelley apparently falls into the same errors that he points out in Spearman's work, that is, failing to remove such factors as age and sex by partial correlation. However, the two techniques, that of Spearman and that of Kelley, while approaching the problem differently, have on all major points led to results quite in agreement with each other.—*Harold A. Edgerton.*

7057. THURSTONE, L. I. and JENKINS, RICHARD L. Birth order and intelligence. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 20(9) Dec. 1929: 641-651.—On the basis of observation and study of the data the authors make the following interpretation. "The investigation seems to justify the conclusion that the mean intelligence quotient increases with birth-order and that this effect is not limited to a handicapping of the first-born. The effect seems to be

progressive at least as far as the eighth-born child. The later born children seem to be brighter on the average than their earlier born siblings and the variability of test intelligence seems to increase with the order of birth."—*E. D. Harvey.*

7058. YOUNG, PAUL CAMPBELL. Intelligence and suggestibility in whites and Negroes. *J. Compar. Psychol.* 9(5) Oct. 1929: 339-359.—Tests given to 324 white children and 314 Negro children from the same school districts in the public schools of Baton Rouge and Lake Charles, Louisiana for the purpose of determining the relative intelligence and suggestibility in whites and Negroes resulted in the white children scoring much higher in intelligence. (The National Intelligence Test was employed.) The light-colored Negro children as a group rated 19.7 higher than the dark-skinned Negroes. This is held to be significant. As to suggestibility, no such division between dark and light Negroes was obtained. Instead, approximately 25% of all the Negroes as contrasted with 2% of the whites, exhibited extreme suggestibility. (A modified form of the Binet test for suggestibility was employed. Tests and tables included.)—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

## ATTITUDES, SENTIMENTS, AND MOTIVES

(See also Entries 7162, 7205)

7059. AVELING, F. Notes on the emotion of fear as observed in conditions of warfare. *Brit. J. Psychol.* 20(2) Oct. 1929: 137-144.—The notes for this article were made in France in the summer of 1917. The author had many opportunities to observe the overt behavior of men under the influence of fear of varying degrees of intensity. His own introspection and retrospection as well as that of others is used. He describes the nature of fear, the conditions which tend to produce it, and its effects, both immediate and more remote. Some of the ways in which fear may be controlled and its after-effects removed are given.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

## CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 7058, 7071, 7134, 7139, 7148, 7167, 7204, 7210, 7221)

7060. FAHS, SOPHIA LYON. How childish should a child's religion be? *Relig. Educ.* 24(10) Dec. 1929: 910-917.—Adults who feel that their religion is universally applicable tend to pass it on as a fixed thing to their children. The child tends to acquire a conception of God as a superior person who will warn him of what is right and wrong, reward and punish him—that is, his conception of God will be based on what the earthly father means to a three-year-old child. This conception is inadequate as the child grows older.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

7061. GARTH, THOMAS R. and COLLADO, ISIDORE RUBIO. The color preferences of Filipino children. *J. Compar. Psychol.* 9(6) Dec. 1929: 397-404.

7062. SHERBON, FLORENCE BROWN. Adolescent phantasy as a determiner of adult conduct. *Eugenics.* 2(10) Oct. 1929: 8-16.—*R. E. Baber.*

7063. WASHBURN, RUTH WENDELL. A study of the smiling and laughing of infants in the first year of life. *Genetic Psychol. Monog.* 6(5-6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 403-537.

## PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 5562, 7049, 7153, 7183, 7192)

7064. CONFREY, BURTON. Practical aspects of social personality. *Thought.* 4(2) Sep. 1929: 205-220.—Presenting the point of view of Catholic theology,

the author holds social personality to be an integration of the forces of religion, education and a momentum of physical well-being.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

**7065. HAWTHORN, H. B.** Methods of studying personality development in rural and urban groups. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 23 Oct. 1929: 274-283.—Can sociology and psychology furnish us any objective, scientific bases for conceiving of and measuring personality growth under the influence of urban and rural groups? If so, what are these methods? First we note the study of personality development on the basis of socialization, social contact, and personality expansion. The individual is viewed as a contractor with the different types of situations, persons, groups, and so on, which give balanced expansion to his various selves, musical, dramatic, intellectual, or religious. The group or institution is looked upon as the catalytic agent which begins the social-contact process. By classifying contacts with reference to the situation and stimulus-type and reducing them to hours, we can develop a quantitative formulation. Second, personality development is conceived of in terms of the formation of an adjustment process in which habit mechanisms are developed and behavior patterns formed. Personality is struggling to function efficiently in a complex civilization, and in so doing there must be working sociological devices for facing crises, saving the ego, forming opinions, expressing impulses, stimulating latent selves, and maintaining drive. Using this method personality development is individually rated according to the roles which the person has enacted and the personality functions for which he has developed effective behavior patterns. The group in the latter case becomes the selector of the various types of behavior patterns.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

**7066. JONES, HAROLD ELLIS.** Homogamy in intellectual abilities. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35 (3) Nov. 1929: 369-382.—Homogamy (husband-wife similarity in a specific trait) requires consideration in connection with psychological theories of types, in the study of the origin and maintenance of social classes, in the statistical analysis of heredity, in psychoanalytic and other studies of social relationships in the home, in the investigation of marital infection in tuberculosis and other diseases, and in evolutionary and eugenical theory. A review of prior research shows a tendency to a slight marital resemblance in physical traits, with husband-wife correlations for stature, eye-color, etc., averaging about .25. Early studies of resemblance in mental traits give, for the most part, similar coefficients, but these are probably attenuated to a marked degree by the unreliability of the rating methods used. A series of recent surveys, making use of more adequate mental test methods place the marital coefficient in intelligence at approximately .5. Similar values are found in widely different social samplings. This is approximately the same degree of intellectual resemblance as that found for parents and children, and for brothers and sisters, in comparable groups. While the resemblance of blood relatives is due chiefly to heredity, the factors tending to produce husband-wife resemblance may be classified under the headings of social status selection, educational selection, courtship selection, and selections on the basis of the duplication of parental traits.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

**7067. MACKAYE, DAVID L.** Interrelations of speech and intelligence. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35 (3) Nov. 1929: 353-368.—Both the methods of intelligence testing and classroom experiences indicate that "intelligence," as the word is used in education, refers to abilities identical or highly correlated with speech functions. Experience provides two signs of this correlation in a qualitative sense—differing abilities in storing up words for use and differing abilities in handling quantities of verbal terms at one time. The quantitative limit may

be ascertained by tests calling for word reproduction without the stimulus of a running idea. A further test reveals two types of qualitative response in the high-quantity testing group, indicating that the differing behavior responses in different individuals may be based on concepts of great differences in clarity but resulting from the same word-stimulus. Difficulty in rapidly summing up relationships between words in the same run of thought creates a difficulty in handling words as symbols of ideas in place. There is a suggestion that these differences are not innate, but result from exposure to differing social environment, which education does not attempt to overcome. Success of a democracy may be intimately related to speech functions, to the extent that twilight zones of speech—that is, zones stimulating vivid rather than clear concepts—are found in different parts of the vocabulary scale in different individuals.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

**7068. OATES, DAVID W.** Group factors in temperament qualities. *Brit. J. Psychol.* 20 (2) Oct. 1929: 118-136.—Twelve tests selected from the Downey Will-Temperament series were given students in a secondary school. The results of two regular scholastic examinations and the intelligence test scores for the group were also obtained. The correlation between the temperament and intelligence scores was insignificant; that between temperament and examinations was somewhat higher. There were apparently two group factors operating in the qualities tested. The first manifested itself in the speed and ease with which emotional energy was allowed to express itself; the second operated to inhibit this flow of energy. These group factors suggest unrepressed and repressed emotional types.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

**7069. ROBINSON, EDWARD S.** A little German band. The solemnities of Gestalt psychology. *New Republic.* 61 (782) Nov. 27, 1929: 10-14.—The Gestalt psychology protests against the way in which American psychologists analyze experience into parts. The popularity of Gestalt psychology comes from the dislike of the public for analysis. To discard analysis would mean to admit that science has been a failure. Introspection, one form of analysis, while limited, has given definite and valuable data, as in giving an inventory of visual experience. Another type of analysis, in terms of objective behavior, is also limited in scope and too much has been claimed for it. The solution is not in discarding it, however, but in becoming more careful in its use. Gestalt psychologists tend to return to an old idea, discarded by other psychologists, of placing faith on insight and a flash of understanding.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

## THE FAMILY

### NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

(See also Entries 5734, 5752, 5761, 7066, 7162, 7174)

**7070. NIEUWENHUIS, A. W.** Die psychologische Bedeutung der Inzesterscheinungen in Australien. [The psychological meaning of incest phenomena in Australia.] *Internat. Arch. f. Ethnol.* 30 (1-3) 1929: 1-52.—The Australian tribes offer especially hopeful material in the search for an explanation of the punishment of incest. Among them the religious motive for such punishment drops out entirely. Nor is material loss to the parents or the tribe sufficient as an explanation, for tribes in which incestuous unions involve no such loss punish them as well as tribes in which they do. Sexual intercourse within the forbidden degrees of relationship does not call for the punishment *per se*. Among the Dierri, for example, intercourse between persons of

the forbidden degrees of relationship is permitted at the conclusion of a successful mission, during a *corrobboree*, or during the night before a battle, in order to rouse the warrior to the necessary emotional pitch. Among the Kurnai nearly every marriage is incestuous because of local exogamy and the system of classificatory relationship used there. When incest is punished the group is punishing a violation of its customs, public opinion has been offended and revenges itself. Investigations among tribes from all parts of Australia show that the natives are very sensitive to public opinion, despite their seemingly rough behavior, and, though inclined to excesses, they are held in check by rigorous tribal laws.—*Conrad Taeuber*.

## THE HISTORIC FAMILY AND THE FAMILY AS AN INSTITUTION

(See Entries 5712, 5723-5724, 5777, 6752)

## THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 6079, 7108, 7117, 7178, 7209, 7215, 7218)

7071. DUNCAN, WINNIE LEACH. Parent-child isolations. *Family*. 10(4) Jun. 1929: 115-118.—In 600 personal documents, three general types of parent-child isolations appear: The uneducated parent and the college trained child; the Indian parent and his youth; the second generation immigrant and his parents. Remedially the following need to be considered: Better education of parents for their responsibilities; in higher educational institutions, more attention to training for family adjustments for students in general, and in all schools for the Indian in particular; less haste and more cultural reciprocity in our Americanization efforts. (Case illustrations).—*L. M. Brooks*.

7072. LANGDON-DAVIES, JOHN. The Spanish woman. *Harpers Mag.* 159(954) Nov. 1929: 711-719.—Sexual morality in Spain is typified by the play of Don Juan Tenorio in which Don Juan easily seduces a girl. The attitudes involved are those common to the middle ages. The woman is first the slave of her father then the slave of her husband, and legally is punished more heavily than is the man for certain offenses. Although the middle class girl in her teens has some freedom, if well chaperoned, the married woman is very much secluded. She has little or no education, few amusements, no interests beyond children, church and over-eating. She becomes old at twenty-five. Her relation to her husband is not that of lover, but of mother and she quickly binds her own sons to her in an oedipus complex which is never broken. The peasant woman has a dignity not found in the middle class woman; she works and hence has a social value. These women are overworked, have too many children, and lose many children. Another type of woman is found in the cabarets. She is regarded by young men as a temptress and worthy of no consideration. This picture of Spain today is identical with the picture of many of our own communities a few generations ago.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan*.

7073. MOWRER, ERNEST R. Family disorganization and mobility. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 23 Oct. 1929: 134-145.—There is a relationship between mobility in city life and social disorganization. Divorce rates and juvenile delinquency rates are higher in the city than in the country, due to the breakdown of neighborhood control resulting from the mobility of city life, with its constantly increasing stimulation and formal secondary relations between individuals. This problem involves either the measurement of correlation or of contingency between mobility and the specific form of social disorganization. The mobility indices

for two groups, 1,000 cases each, have been computed in terms of the average years of residence per street address. To make both groups homogeneous, so far as social class is concerned, only telephone subscribers were taken. The control group was selected by a modified process of random sampling. Each move from one community to another was then classified into three groups: (1) those in which movement involved going to areas of higher disorganization, and (2) those representing movement to communities of lower disorganization, and (3) cases in which there was no change in disorganization involved in movement from one community to another.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

7074. OGBURN, WILLIAM F. The changing family. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 23 Oct. 1929: 124-133.—Statistical evidence from various sources shows that the family is declining in regard to the number of functions it performs, and that the affectional function is not performed satisfactorily in many cases. Many persons never form families. Broken families are frequent. The economic function has declined markedly. The recreational and protectional functions are small. So also is the educational function. This movement is operating strongly at the present time, with few signs of slackening.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

7075. POPENOE, PAUL. Some effects of a state law requiring delay before a marriage license is issued. *J. Soc. Hygiene*. 15(8) Nov. 1929: 449-456.—A dozen American states now require several days notice before a marriage license is issued. The California statute which took effect in July, 1927, cost the State nearly 10,000 marriages in three years. Many of these were celebrated in adjoining states; many others apparently abandoned. Thus in Los Angeles county alone more than 1,000 marriage licenses have been applied for in a single year, and then not claimed three days later. It is believed that marriages which have not enough viability to stand three days exposure to the light can be of little value socially, and that the law is preventing the consummation of a great many freak marriages, fraudulent marriages, runaway marriages, drunken marriages, and generally ill-advised unions. Justices of the peace and others who lose financially by a reduction of the number of marriages invariably try to get the measure repealed, and in several states have succeeded in doing so. If it is retained, the marriage rate usually comes back to normal after a few years of decline, as the public becomes better educated. The measure is so simple and harmless to any legitimate interests that it is believed to be a very desirable one which eugenicists and social hygienists should advocate universally.—*Paul Popenoe*.

7076. STÖCKER, HELENE. Die Ehe als psychologisches Problem. [Marriage as a psychological problem.] *Neue Generation*. 25(10) Oct. 1929: 271-282.—*Raymond Bellamy*.

## PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

### EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 5603, 5644, 5669, 5778, 6009, 6100, 6118, 6415, 6554, 6555, 7090, 7101, 7116, 7123, 7158, 7187)

7077. REDFIELD, ROBERT. The antecedents of Mexican immigration to the United States. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(3) Nov. 1929: 433-438.—The paper embodies some of the results obtained by Dr. Manuel Gamio in his study of Mexican immigration to the United States. In that study emphasis is laid on the immigrant and on Mexico rather than on the effect of Mexican immigration upon the economic and social organization

of the United States. It is an episode in Mexican history which is studied from the Mexican viewpoint. It deals with the number of Mexicans in the United States and shows that the official statistics are entirely incorrect. The source and spread of Mexican immigration is traced through post-office money-order records covering several years. Difficulties of the immigrant in adjusting himself to new climatic and economic conditions are emphasized, but the author concludes that the immigrant is better off than he was in Mexico. A discussion of racial prejudice, intelligence and performance tests, and religion is followed by the author's appraisal of the desirable and undesirable changes undergone by the immigrant in the United States. Gamio would not encourage permanent residence of Mexicans in the United States, but would encourage their temporary residence.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

7078. SARGENT, AARON M. Survey of Filipino immigration—report of immigration section. *Commonwealth*. 5 (45) Nov. 5, 1929: 312-320.

## COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 5663, 6091-6092, 6094, 6097, 6099, 6784, 6785-6790, 6794, 6796, 6797, 6799, 6801, 6803-6804)

7079. KIELSTRA, J. C. The "Indo-European" problem in the Dutch East Indies. *Asiatic Rev.* 25 (84) Oct. 1929: 588-595.—The Indo-Europeans are not easily adapted either to the natives or the Europeans, and thus form a group for which there is danger of there being no place in the economic and social structure of the East Indies. Various relief measures have been tried, but have been found inadequate; new channels of welfare must be opened up by the provision of some occupation for which the Indo-Europeans are fitted. An agricultural measure of 1904 had only a small beneficial result. Mutual aid through organization has found expression in the abortive "Indische Bond" established in 1898 and the highly successful "Indo-European Bond" established in 1919. The author believes a good future is in store for the Indo-Europeans if they will devote themselves to special kinds of agriculture requiring little capital and much care and exertion, such as the growing of Java coffee of the finer sorts, and to certain special kinds of technical pursuits, such as the electrical and chemical industries.—*Luther H. Evans.*

7080. TINDALL, FEDDEN. Progress on the Gold Coast. *Contemp. Rev.* 136 (763) Jul. 1929: 54-60.—The attempt to develop in the native population of the Gold Coast Colony the ability to manage its own affairs has "led to severe criticism, but also to valuable progress." The criticism comes in part from whites, who doubt the capacity of the natives and are unwilling to deal with them on a basis of equality, thinking it not an unmixed blessing to teach them to imitate the manners of Europeans, and in part from natives, who find that the efforts to improve them call for giving up their traditions, especially in matters of religion and tribal custom. The progress is in the establishment of schools, of better highways and sanitation, and of a more prosperous economic life especially in the production of cocoa. An effort is made to develop character in the natives with a minimum of attention to religion. The head chiefs of the tribes are used as the basis of representation for the share of the natives in the government.—*William T. Laprade.*

## COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF CULTURAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 6006, 6055, 7079, 7172)

7081. KRUIJT, P. J. De Bevolking der Zaanstreek. [The population of the Zaan country.] *Mensch*

*en Maatschappij*. 4 (4) Jul. 1928: 306-322.—A demographic study of the population around Zaandam, compiled from historical sources of the 18th and 19th centuries and compared with data obtained by the author. The first part of the paper appeared in the same journal 4 (3) May, 1928: 221-232. Social life, religion, morality and intelligence, and some specially gifted individuals are described. A spirit of independence, a prosaic outlook on life, and an inherent rationalism seem to be the characteristics of the people. The former contributed to a considerable extent to popularize the theories of socialism in the last quarter of the 19th century. Another factor that contributed to this was the scepticism and the rationalism of the population. The rationalism itself is accounted for by the material prosperity which the Zaan country has known for centuries, and has been encouraged by the modern outlook of life. Morality on the whole is of a high type; socialism is responsible for the decrease in alcoholism, and for the raising of standards of education. There is no pauperism, and in normal times, unemployment is unknown. The low birth rate is to be regretted, but there is still a 1% surplus. The energy of the better endowed individuals, as of the majority of the population, seems to be claimed by trade and industry rather than by art or science. There is but little scientific activity, although public libraries thrive, and artistic and esthetic wants are few and feeble. A psychogram of the population would stress their activity, their intelligence, their lack of emotionalism, and a well developed secondary function. According to the 9 group classification of Heymans, they would be looked upon as phlegmatic.—*Frans M. Olbrechts.*

## CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

### NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 5685, 5688, 5709, 5746, 5755, 5772, 5954, 6092, 6094, 6097, 6099, 6785, 6787-6790, 6796-6797, 6799, 6801, 6803-6804, 6808, 6824, 6827-6828, 7022, 7026, 7028, 7054-7055, 7077, 7080, 7149, 7155)

7082. ABERCROMBIE, H. R. Economic native policy in South Africa. *Nineteenth Cent.* 106 (634) Dec. 1929: 751-756.—Argues that natives are becoming race conscious and will soon demand increased political powers. Health and criminal statistics show that the natives in urban areas are in a dangerous position both for themselves and for the whites. The city white is deprived of opportunities and unskilled work, while the rural industries, mines and agriculture are short of native labor due to the rush to the cities. As the work of the natives in towns is purely parasitic, the pauperization of the whites will ultimately bring down the entire fabric of society, ruinous to black and white alike. The only remedy is the return of natives to rural life, where they may develop a life of their own and leave whites to their own—in town.—*H. McD. Clotie.*

7083. BENSON, ARIEL. The Jews of Yemen and Aden. *Menorah J.* 17 (2) Nov. 1929: 159-169.—The Jews are ancient settlers in Yemen, legend having it that they came here in the time of Solomon. The Arabs became their masters and have imposed severe restrictions upon them. The Turks, and later the English alleviated their hard fate. But even to-day the Jew is proscribed by his Arab neighbor. Thus, no Jew may ride an ass or drive a cart. He cannot stir from the Ghetto at night. His testimony is valueless in court against the word of an Arab. His life is circumscribed by Arab-imposed rules. The Jews have sought solace in religion and escape through messianic dreams, many

Messiahs having arisen to make the dreams real. For some time now Jews have moved to Aden in hope of relief, the English control there assuring for them greater security. At present 5,000 Jews live in Aden, most of them living in poverty, though they are happier here than in the Yemen hinterland. The Jews of all Yemen look to Palestine in hope, praying for the time when this region will be recognized as the land of the Jew.—*W. O. Brown.*

**7084. BERG, LOUIS.** The Palestine press and the attacks. *Menorah J.* 17(2) Nov. 1929: 170-183.—The following conclusions are derived from a reading of the Palestine press relative to the Arab riots in Palestine. (1) The country was forewarned of the catastrophe months in advance. (2) The controversy over the Wailing Wall was the immediate cause of the Arab attacks. (3) However, the more basic cause was the conflict between Jewish and Arab nationalism. (4) British policy and the blunders of Palestinian officialdom were important factors in the outbreaks.—*W. O. Brown.*

**7085. GILLIGAN, FRANCIS J.** Catholic aspects of the "color line." *Ecclesiastical Rev.* 81(5) Nov. 1929: 482-490.

**7086. KHRISTOV, KIRIL.** ХРИСТОВЪ, КИРИЛЪ. Отъ нация къмъ раса. [From nation to race.] Училищенъ Прегледъ. 28(8) Oct. 1929: 1076-1105.—An effort to explain selection in terms of race mixtures with principles for the development of a pure race.—*Z. D. Vidoloff.*

## POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

### DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 5575, 5603, 5610, 5626, 5778, 6442, 6452, 6710, 7073, 7077-7078, 7081, 7114-7116, 7119, 7123, 7184, 7198)

**7087. ANDERSON, D. DRYSDALE.** The point of population saturation: Its transgression in Mauritius. *Human Biol.* 1(4) Dec. 1929: 528-543.—Based on Malthus' principle and Pearl's law of population growth most countries of the world are still in the ascendant with regard to the development of their population, but Mauritius offers an interesting example of a country which has passed the point of maximum development and affords sufficient statistical data for measuring this fact and for predicting probable future trends. The point of population saturation was reached by 1920, when the birth and death rates practically balanced. Then came a period of economic prosperity due to a strong demand for sugar. As a result of this prosperity there was money to improve sanitation and hygiene. The combined result of these economic and health improvements was that the death rate dropped to 24.1 and the birth rate rose to 42.6 in 1925. Now economic conditions are very bad, with little likelihood of improvement. What will be the result? The Mauritians are not likely to limit the birth rate materially. War will not kill off the surplus population, but increasing poverty appears to indicate that famine and pestilence will. (Statistical tables. Graphs.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

**7088. BOWEN, EZRA.** Paleo-Malthusianism. *Sci. Monthly.* 29(6) Dec. 1929: 538-545.—"The instinct to prevail, or—when it becomes rationalized—a war policy, seems to have been the central motive in all early population theories." The author traces the population theories and practices of the Greek city states, of Rome, and of Christianity as well as the views of Plato, Aristotle, Confucius, Zoroaster, Graunt, Pett, Mun, Child, Franklin, and Malthus.—*Norman E. Himes.*

**7089. EMERSON, HAVEN, and PHELPS, EARLE B.** The city gains on the country. *Survey.* 62(9) Aug. 1, 1929: 469-472, 505, 507.—The death rate still is higher and the expectation of life less in the city than in the country. A comparison of crude death rates in urban and rural populations of the United States registration area in the years 1910 and 1920 shows that the rates for all causes are 18% higher in the cities. Urban death rates are higher than rural for all but two of the 14 chief causes of death. Thus the rates for 1920 for heart disease were urban 168.1, rural 133.1. Under the conditions of 1909-1911, a male child born and continuing to reside in the country will, on the average live nearly eight years longer than a male child similarly born and living in the city. The difference for a female child is about six years. The artificial climate of the city resulting from atmospheric pollution and absence of foliage may contribute to this unfavorable health record. However, there are indications that modern sanitation and the multiplication of park spaces may overcome the urban handicaps. Thus the gains in expectation of life between 1901 and 1911 were slightly greater for the urban population, city school children are less subject to respiratory diseases, malaria is confined to rural communities, water and milk supplies are more carefully supervised in cities, and the variety, range and freshness of food supplies are greatly improved. Mental diseases are not promoted more by the urban than by the rural environment.—*Lucile Eaves.*

**7090. GREGORY, J. W.** The capacity of Australia for immigration. *Contemp. Rev.* 136(766) Oct. 1929: 476-482.—The extent to which Australia can accommodate immigrants depends on its capacity for population for which the estimates vary from the 10 millions of Benham to the 200 millions of Sir Edmond Slade. Australia at present has a density of 2.1 persons per square mile. According to Mr. Benham's estimate, the population should never exceed more than about 4.2 per square mile or about half the rate of Arabia and less than that of Italian Somaliland, which is generally regarded as one of the most arid and barren political divisions in Africa. The reliability of such estimates may be judged by consideration of Victoria. The table stating the potential population of Australia assigns to Victoria a possible 1,613,000. That number has already been exceeded. Victoria could probably maintain, in comfort, a population five times as dense as it has today. This is obvious from the fact that only 7,300 square miles are cultivated, and the district east of the Snary River with a rainfall of about 40 inches, is almost empty. The irrigation areas could also support many more residents than at present, for closer settlement would enable this costly water supply to yield a more adequate return. The ultimate population of Australia has, however, no immediate bearing on how many immigrants Australia can accommodate in the next few years. It is significant that Victoria, which has the densest population of all the states, has been receiving in proportion to area the largest number of immigrants. Public opinion in Australia believes in a population capacity of 100 millions and an annual absorption of 100,000 immigrants.—*E. B. Reuter.*

**7091. HAYNER, NORMAN S.** Ecological succession in the San Juan Islands. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 23 Oct. 1929: 81-92.—The San Juan Islands are located in the northern part of the Puget Sound region where they form a natural area that is identical with San Juan County, Washington. Many of the first settlers were disappointed gold-seekers who raised sheep or cattle as the principal means of livelihood. A rapid increase of population during the eighties was associated with agricultural development and an expansion of the lime industry. Fruit raising and the growth of the fishing industry facilitated a steady increase in population during the next two decades. By 1910, however, the

of the islands seems to have reached a saturation point for the existing economic base and since 1920 the trend in the county as a whole has been downward. Ecological succession on the larger islands of this archipelago may be divided into three stages: (1) the pioneer stage (1853-80); (2) the village stage (1881-1910); (3) the island-unit stage (1911-). Two types of data have been used as criteria for determining these stages: (1) statistics showing population trends and changes in the economic base, (2) maps showing successive spatial patterns of distribution and integration. —*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

**7092. ISCHBOLDIN, BORIS.** *Die Steppe als Siedlungsgebilde.* [The steppe as a type of human habitat.] *Kölnner Vierteljahrs. f. Soziol.* 8(2) 1929: 201-216.—The steppe may be regarded as an anthropogeographic unit of the second order, where the state is seen as the unit of the first order. As a social structure (*Gebilde*), the steppe is undoubtedly influenced by the state of which it is part. The steppe in turn is divided into a series of units of lower orders; thus the cities, villages, and nomad camps may be considered as units of a third order. The Russian steppe falls into two great circles, regarded as a population—a sedentary part and a nomadic part. Certain historically moulded elements in the steppe population, influenced both by the steppe and by neighboring settlements on the shores of the rivers. The steppe is a dynamic social structure; everything in it is in constant flux and struggle. Particularly are the nomads and the sedentary steppe peoples involved in a constant struggle for existence; both the relative numbers of the two parts of the population and the extent of the uncultivated pasture lands continually vary. The steppe peoples and communities display a wide variation among themselves, due to variations in specific environment and to cultural forces.—*F. N. House.*

**7093. McKENZIE, R. D.** *Ecological succession in the Puget Sound region.* *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 23 Oct. 1929: 60-80.—The Puget Sound region is but one link in the chain of habitation areas that extend along the Pacific rim of North America from Alaska to Lower California. White settlement in this region began about the middle of the nineteenth century. The first period of settlement extended from the beginning, 1851, to the coming of the railways about 1880. During this pioneer stage the communal units were small and scattered—unintegrated mill towns, located for the most part along the western rim of the Sound at points most accessible to water communications with California. The second era of settlement commenced in the eighties when the railroads were introduced and new markets were opened up. This succession continued with increasing momentum but of similar character until the outbreak of the war. This period is characterized by increasing regional aggregation of population and increasing urban concentration. Seattle thus gradually became the center of regional concentration, but several distinct lesser centers also rose while many of the earlier towns declined. By 1910 the region had evolved an urban pattern of settlement in which Seattle was definitely the integrating center. The factors involved in this new pattern are: (a) the development of new industries; (b) the increasing size of the lumber mills; (c) the development of wholesale function; (d) increasing imports by water tended to concentrate in Seattle and Tacoma; and (e) the development of a local net of steam and electric lines. The third and present era of regional settlement began with the economic stimulus created by the war and has advanced with increasing momentum since 1920. This period is characterized by: (a) increasing dominance of Seattle as the regional integrating center; (b) increasing local specialization of different agricultural and manufacturing centers; (c) increasing fluidity of

population—the region has become a contact unit, erstwhile rural villages have become city suburbs, and logging camps are frequently adjacent to fashionable mountain resorts. The factors involved in this sudden regional transition since 1910 are: (a) the development of the paved highway and use of motor transport; (b) the rapid growth of cooperative marketing of all the basic products of the region; (c) the chain system of retailing is rapidly extending throughout the region and is, for the most part, operated from Seattle; (d) the tourist movement has given rise to regional advertising of a national scale and is converting all local highways into city streets lined with camps, eating places, service stations, and road houses.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

**7094. MITZAKIS, MICHEL.** *Le problème démographique en Italie.* [Italy's population problem.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 140(418) Sep. 10, 1929: 371-385.—The rapid increase of the now too numerous population of Italy at the rate of 400,000 per year, urged on by the policies of the Fascist régime, while Italy has no suitable colonies or other places for her surplus population to be sent, is giving rise to an alarming situation which, in the event of a lack of change in the government's policy, will become a real menace to European peace.—*Luther H. Evans.*

**7095. SELVI, GIOV.** *Aspetti del problema demografico.* [Some aspects of the population problem.] *Gerarchia.* 9(2) Feb. 1929: 133-143.—The birth rate is diminishing in Italy as in other countries. City conditions play a great part in this diminution. The northern regions of Italy, where industry is greatly developed, are most affected. Statistics compiled for various parts of Italy show that the birth rate is in inverse proportion to the industrial population. One of the causes of this phenomenon is the occupation of women in industry. Statistics gathered in different provinces of Italy prove that the greater the number of women workers the lower the birth rate. As a remedy it would be desirable to decrease the number of women workers. This could be done gradually by use of technical improvements in industry that will permit paying higher wages to men laborers.—*O. Eisenberg.*

**7096. STECKI, JEAN.** *Les problèmes économiques essentiels en Pologne.* [Essential economic problems in Poland.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (72) Oct. 1929: 519-523.—The density and rate of increase of Poland's rural population are pressing on large land holdings, so that the latter have become a depressing influence on the economic status of the peasant. This tendency will tend to deluge industry with a surplus of agricultural workers.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

**7097. UNSIGNED.** *Die Wohndichte in den deutschen Städten 1927.* [The density of population in German cities, 1927.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 9(6) Mar. 1929: 242-249.

**7098. WESSEL, BESSIE BLOOM.** *Ethnic factors in the population of New London, Connecticut. Part 1. An inquiry into "national origins."* *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(1) Jul. 1929: 18-34.—The "national origins" controversy raises the question whether it is possible to ascertain the national or, better, the ethnic derivation of a given population. An ethnic survey of the school population of New London is presented as a study in method. In this survey the writer departs from the current method of determining nationality by paternal birthplace. Children are classified according to the birthplace of four grandparents. This basis of classification yields results at variance with other classifications—both as to national origins and as to the degree of ethnic fusion. The ethnic survey may be an end in itself. On the other hand it may be basic to researches in related fields of science.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

7099. WOOLSTON, HOWARD. Raymond Pearl: The biology of population growth. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(3) Nov. 1929: 402-410.—Raymond Pearl's conclusions on the rate of population growth include the following: (1) Populations grow according to the same mathematical law that individuals follow in the growth of their bodies. (2) Human populations grow according to the same law as do experimental populations of lower animals. (3) Rate of fertility is negatively correlated with the density of population. (4) Birth-rate is negatively correlated with wealth. (5) The indirect psychological effects of relative poverty express themselves in the sexual activity of human beings and thus affect the birth rate. Against these it should be pointed out that small populations do not either increase or remain stationary, nor, when they grow, do they always follow the curve. Persons per acre is hardly acceptable for the measure of the density of cities. Some of Pearl's conclusions need examination by psychologists and economists.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

## HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 7056-7057, 7066, 7101, 7123, 7192)

7100. CAREY, HENRY R. Sterilizing the fittest. *North Amer. Rev.* 228(5) Nov. 1929: 519-524.—The women's colleges, by influencing their graduates against marriage and maternity, are "breeding unintelligence by sterilizing intelligence." College women marry on the average 1.6 to 2.1 years later than their non-collegiate sisters. In 1926 only one-fifth of American women Ph.D.'s were married and had families. The completed families of women of the general population are three times as large as the completed families of married women alumnae of similar age. "High achievement for college women works unfavorably against marriage and fertility, while for college men it accompanies distinct increases in both." Wellesley Phi Beta Kappa girls have fewer children than their sister alumnae. Encouraging achievement among men college graduates operates eugenically; among women dysgenically. "... personal ambition is the friend of efficient fatherhood, and the enemy of efficient motherhood."—*Norman E. Himes.*

7101. HARPER, ROLAND M. Some neglected aspects of the immigration problem. *Eugenics.* 2(10) Oct. 1929: 24-34.—(1) In the U. S. as a whole the foreign born constitute only about one-eighth of our total population, but about one-fifth of our adult population; (2) males are nearly everywhere decidedly in the majority among the foreigners, except in the older age class; (3) the last available figures (1923) reported native white mothers having 3.0 children of whom 2.8 were living at the time, and foreign white mothers 4.0 with 3.4 living; (4) foreigners are furnishing a little more than their share of defectives and delinquents, but the difference between natives and foreigners in this respect is not very pronounced, and some nationalities may make a better showing than the natives, in some states at least; (5) in 1920 foreign whites constituted about 10% of the persons in *Who's Who*, and also about 10% of all scientists in the country.—*R. E. Baber.*

7102. KASSEL, CHARLES. Birth-months of genius. *Open Court.* 43(882) Nov. 1929: 677-695.

7103. MACPHERSON, JOHN. The futility of sterilising mental defectives. *Nineteenth Cent.* 106(634) Dec. 1929: 805-812.—An official report that there is one mental defective for every hundred individuals in England and Wales is given undue attention. It does not mean that defectives are growing any more numerous but that we are more conscious of them and their welfare. Many types are due to disease and injury before, during, and after birth. Knowledge

of the hereditary basis is unsatisfactory; abnormality does not appear to be a recessive character as Mendelian eugenicists formerly thought. Whether the defect is a germinal taint is also unknown. There is therefore no sound scientific ground at present for sterilization to prevent increase of defectives. On the ground of economy there may be a case, but it should be so stated.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

7104. MULLER, H. J. The method of evolution. *Sci. Monthly.* 29(6) Dec. 1929: 481-505.—Evolution is a fact but the cause or causes far from clear. At present a multitude of theories are advocated ranging from a belief in cell intelligence to belief in some mechanical combination of mutation and natural selection. Genetics has made it clear that mutations are due to changes in the genes. Mutations may effect morphological or physiological modifications. They are random and most of them are detrimental. Few of them have a conspicuous visible effect so that it has been impossible to discover their correlations, if any, with environmental conditions. Up to date they do not seem to have any correlations with ordinary variables of the environment. They seem to be due to accidental combinations of ultra-microscopic causes. Extensive experimentation with *Drosophila* showed the possibility of enormously increasing the relative frequency of mutations by X-ray treatment. Many of these mutations were identical with those that occur spontaneously; many of them (the recessives) were discovered only in the third and fourth generations; most were inconspicuous; most were detrimental. A majority of the heavily X-rayed flies carried lethal factors, usually hidden, which destroyed their descendants. What seems to have occurred is that the X-ray hit a particular gene and altered its character. These mutants bred true through fifty generations. Precise experiments showed the possibility of changing a dominant form to its recessive allelomorph and *vice versa* by irradiation. Other experimenters have confirmed some of these results. Both egg and sperm cells are susceptible, whether mature or immature. Even larval somatic cells have been induced to mutate. Similar results have been obtained on plants and with radium rays. These and other cosmic rays are thus a real cause of mutations. Evolution requires not only mutations but power of reproduction by the mutants and natural selection.—*F. H. Hankins.*

7105. ROSANOFF, AARON J. and WHITE, ORLAND E. Is dementia praecox inheritable? Should a victim's relatives marry? *Eugenics.* 2(10) Oct. 1929: 22-23.—*R. E. Baber.*

7106. THOMPSON, WARREN S. Natural selection in the processes of population growth. *Human Biol.* 1(4) Dec. 1929: 503-513.—The current notion that in the past there was natural selection which favored the survival of the best types, and that now we have artificial selection which favors the survival of the worst types, is erroneous. Selection is just as natural now as among the primitives and probably more favorable to the survival of the best. It is probably also more rigorous, since more family strains disappear in short periods than formerly. The upper classes socially were formerly more actively eliminated than they now are, because war and debauchery—the two great eliminators—were then more exclusively their privileges. Also, in that day when no one understood hygiene and sanitation, the germ diseases attacked them as freely as the poor. Today, on the other hand, the working class death rate in the reproductive years is about twice as high as that of the well to do. Statistical analysis shows that the differential survival rate is now greatest for farmers, and especially for immigrant farmers. In the cities the working classes have a higher survival rate than the white collared group. But these facts need not cause alarm, for the

immigrant farmers and city workers are not proved inferior and less advantageous to a future civilization than the well to do classes. Their apparent inferiority is due to lack of opportunity. Our present methods of attaining economic success favor more the thick-skinned and morally dull than the finer ethical types. In an age of universal knowledge of birth control methods (the next generation) it is likely that the desire to participate in the future through children will be the decisive factor in differential survival, and this is probably the highest test.—*L. L. Bernard.*

## EUGENICS

(See also Entry 7075)

7107. BENDIX, KURT. Der Stand der Geburtenregelung in Berlin. [The standing of birth control in Berlin.] *Neue Generation*. 25 (10) Oct. 1929: 282-286.—In Berlin and other German cities, there are places where one may receive instruction in matters pertaining to marriage, sex hygiene, and, in some instances, in birth control. From two-thirds to three-fourths of those who come for consultation desire information concerning the prevention of conception. Some physicians, especially the younger ones, are advocates of birth control, but the profession is officially opposed to it. Of the political parties and representatives of the press, only the radicals are in favor of birth control. Statistics are given for consultations, abortions, births, infant deaths for different economic classes and types of dwellings, and size of families. (This is a report made at the International Congress for Sex Reform in London, September, 1929.)—*Raymond Bellamy.*

7108. FOURNAD, D. GEORGE. Eugenics and eugenic marriages. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3 (3) Nov. 1929: 171-180.—*Ruth Shontle Cavan.*

7109. HOLLINGWORTH, LETA S. The production of gifted children from the parental point of view. *Eugenics*. 2 (10) Oct. 1929: 3-7.—Gifted children (those having an I.Q. of 135 or above) of the city come mostly from families in the professions or upper ranks of business. These children usually have not more than one brother or sister. Among such families personal desire for parenthood seems typically satisfied with one or two children.—*R. E. Baber.*

7110. LANDMAN, JACOB HENRY. The history of human sterilization in the United States—theory, statute, adjudication. *Illinois Law Rev.* 23 (5) Jan. 1929: 463-480.—Decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in *Buck vs. Bell*, upholding the constitutionality of the principle of eugenic sterilization, has brought into renewed activity this method of dealing with old and serious social and biological problems. The author quotes and denies allegations of eugenicists as to the need for and probable accomplishment of such statutes, and reviews the history of legislation and litigation of the subject in the United States.—*Paul Popenoe.*

## THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 6770, 6940, 7089, 7097,  
7122, 7209, 7217, 7227)

7111. CHASE, STUART. The future of the great city. *Harpers Mag.* 160 (955) Dec. 1929: 82-90.—The author begins with a consideration of the pleasure-pain balance in the great city, concluding that painful sensations outnumber pleasant ones. The possible future of the great city or "megapolis" is discussed. It is possible that skillful planning may so coordinate city life as to preserve the great city. It is, however, more likely that such cities as are not destroyed in warfare will collapse through technological break-down or through the destruction of land values attendant

upon the movement of populations out of the city. Technological break-down is likely to come through failure of one of the city's great public services such as light and power distribution, sewers, gas, or rapid transit; or through a series of catastrophes such as gas explosions. Population is being driven from the city by noise, traffic, confusion, dust, and general nervous strain. It is possible to mitigate the discomforts and dangers of city life, but "psychologically we probably shall not."—*Niles Carpenter.*

7112. TALLMADGE, THOMAS E. Terraces and towers. *Technology Rev.* 32 (2) Dec. 1929: 73-76.—Concerning the evolution of the skyscraper.

7113. TOWNROE, B. S. Curing slums in Holland. *Contemp. Rev.* 136 (767) Nov. 1929: 611-620.—The undesirable tenant is quite as important a part of the housing problem as is the undesirable dwelling. Certain municipalities in Holland, recognizing this fact, have established colonies of houses for undesirable tenants. Certain families are given temporary habitation, meanwhile being observed and encouraged to keep their homes clean so that they may eventually become tenants in better buildings. The Hague divides these families into three grades, each of which occupies its appropriate part of the colony. The worst tenants come into grade No. 3, and many graduate into Grade No. 2, finally into grade No. 1, from which they are sent again to find dwellings for themselves. The supervision becomes less strict as the family advances from grade No. 3 toward grade No. 1. The management claims to have been successful in about 40% of the cases received. Arrears in rent average about 9%, and the loss to the city is about £40 per annum per dwelling. Amsterdam and other cities have similar colonies, with staffs of supervisors trained for the purpose.—*E. C. Hughes.*

7114. UNSIGNED. A nation of cliff dwellers. *Housing*. 18 (3) Sep. 1929: 191-193.—That the United States is becoming a nation of cliff dwellers is indicated by statistics gathered under the direction of the U. S. Dept. of Labor. Annual reports on building construction in 257 cities since 1921 show a trend away from the private home toward apartments and hotels. In 1921, 24.4% of all new residential construction provided for the housing of families in multiple dwellings; but in 1928, the latest year for which information is available, the percentage had risen to 53.7. In the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, 99.9% of all the families housed in new residential construction in 1928 were housed in multi-family dwellings. All large cities exhibit this trend. In the smaller cities individual houses are still in the majority but they are losing ground. "It would seem that the private dwelling is rapidly tending to disappear. Whether the American home is disappearing with it, is a question about which there is much debate."—*Norman S. Hayner.*

## THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 5556-5557, 5595-5597, 6179, 7056,  
7073, 7089, 7096, 7127, 7130, 7147, 7149, 7156,  
7217, 7235)

7115. FRY, C. LUTHER. Population projects. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 23 Oct. 1929: 239-247.—The purpose of the article is to describe some of the large and valuable bodies of rural population data and to indicate how they might be better utilized. Although population studies are basic to almost every branch of the social sciences, relatively little work is being undertaken in this field. Figures compiled by the federal government alone furnish vast bodies of significant facts about the rural population of the United States, yet only a small fraction of the materials gathered is published or analyzed. The materials available could be used in making studies of rural migrations, racial assimilation,

community surveys, and so forth.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

**7116. GILLETTE, J. M.** Urban influence and selection. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 23 Oct. 1929: 1-14.—As creators and centers of culture, cities dominate greater and greater areas of hinterland populations, owing especially to the multiplication of the kinds of cultural goods and the appearance of new agencies of distribution. This is the urbanization of contiguous inhabitants. There are advantages and disadvantages to the outlying populations consequent to this urbanization. Urban selective influence is both psychosocial and psychophysical. Psychosocial effects are seen in the molding and directive influences which urban centers manifest to farming inhabitants. Certain points of view are imposed upon outlying population instead of others which might have prevailed. Psychophysical effects are redistribution (rural and urban migration, rapid decrease of urban inhabitants, long-standing comparative decrease of farm populations, and recent actual decrease of farming inhabitants). Qualitatively, a study of rural and urban migration and of the characteristics of urban farm populations leads to the opinion that the curve of distribution of capacity is being affected. Cities are accumulating a disproportionate share of educated leaders in non-agricultural and criminaloid lines, and of the pathological and subnormal classes generally, but suffer a comparative loss of the average, normal, unexceptional individuals. Country populations are characterized by a relatively smaller proportion of educated leaders and pathological classes and a larger proportion of normal but unexceptional persons. One inclines to believe that the level of inherent talent is not greatly disturbed.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

**7117. KOLB, J. H.** Family life and rural organization. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 23 Oct. 1929: 146-152.—Locality is giving way to special interests as a basis for group organization in rural society. In this changing process, the family faces the necessity of making adjustments. Its members, when released from locality restrictions, are attracted to various poles of interest. Opportunity for conflicting loyalties may arise within the individual and within the family group. Questions, therefore, arise, as to the "carrying power" of an individual or a family for organizations, and likewise as to the factors which conditioned such relationships. A study of about 300 families in 12 districts is being made in attempt to answer these questions. A few results of the preliminary tabulations of the first 125 families are given for discussion purposes. Women belong to more organizations but not as high a proportion of all the women have organization affiliations. A lesser proportion of young people, under twenty-one years, have organization affiliations, but those who do, have as many as the adults. About 22% of the families have no organization affiliations of any kind. Families with organization affiliations have a slight tendency toward greater church membership. Families in the higher income group and living on good roads belong to more organizations. Families with organization affiliations borrow more books and take more magazines. Families with two daily papers have the largest number of books in their own libraries. The first nine favorite forms of recreation are: reading, auto rides, picnics, cards, movies, plays, radio, dances, and music.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

**7118. LIVELY, C. E.** Type of agriculture as a conditioning factor in community organization. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 23 Oct. 1929: 35-50.—Type of agriculture consists of the particular combination of plant and animal enterprises promoted on the farms of a given area. It is influenced by physical, biological and social factors, and conditions community life in a number of ways. Some of the more important of

these are density and mobility of the population, yearly and seasonal fluctuation in income, variation in seasonal distribution of labor demands, seasonal variations in the activity of organizations and certain institutions. Psychologically certain attitudes appear to be correlated with certain types of agriculture, though they are by no means easy to delineate. Thus, the grain farmer appears to be more habituated to the use of large scale machinery, and lives a life of more speed and risk than the dairy farmer. Consequently grain-farming society appears to be more dynamic but less stable, more favorable to innovation but perhaps less likely to make it succeed, than dairy-farming society.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

**7119. MELVIN, BRUCE L.** Age and sex distribution in relation to rural behavior. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 23 Oct. 1929: 93-103.—The age and sex distribution of the population in a group appears to be a vital force in conditioning its action. The work in which the employed residents of villages are engaged has a distinct relationship to the size of the families and the distribution of age and sex. In villages where the older people predominate and control the group, action is standardized, lacks spontaneity, and is usually conducted by one of the institutions or well-organized organizations. A high percentage of people whose ages are fifty and above in a village is conducive to conflict. The fact that the older ages predominate among the farmers of New York but do not in the Middle West may account for the radical tendencies among farmers in the latter section and lack of them in the former.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

**7120. NELSON, LOWREY, and BUTT, N. I.** Influences of formal schooling on consumptive tendencies in two rural communities. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 23 Oct. 1929: 255-260.—Information gathered from 871 families in two Utah rural villages shows a striking correlation between the amount of formal schooling which the parents had received and the possession of certain utilities, such as household conveniences, automobiles, piano, phonographs, and so on. The authorities are led to suggest that the "diffusion" of these items of material culture is accelerated by schooling. There is also a correlation between the amount of indebtedness on the home and the possession of these utilities. This leads to the final proposition that schooling intensifies wants for the utilities under consideration so that immediate satisfaction involves contracting away a portion of the future income.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

**7121. RANKIN, J. O.** A farm welfare statistical program. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 23 Oct. 1929: 116-123.—Rural sociologists as a group must have a definite, clear-cut general statistical program. A five-fold policy is suggested as a starting point: (1) the continuation of the helpful federal and state work now under way, (2) its more complete utilization as a serviceable auxiliary, (3) its expansion to new items and new territory and to the separation of the farm population in the tabulation of data already being gathered and published, (4) the coordination of the welfare statistical work of the Census, the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, and the various agricultural experiment stations and other research or statistical organizations, and (5) the proper research utilization of data gathered for administrative purposes and given to the reading public very meagerly or not at all.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

**7122. SOROKIN, PITIRIM A.** Rural-urban differences in religious culture, beliefs, and behavior. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 23 Oct. 1929: 223-238.—The least developed parts of rural sociology are those which deal with the psychosocial characteristics of the rural population and the psychosocial realities of rural culture, such as esthetic, moral, juridical, and other

psychosocial attitudes and phenomena of the rural world. The same is true of the religious culture and behavior of the rural classes. Many traits, ascribed to the rural people by various authors as the specific characteristics of their religious behavior, beliefs, and culture, are speculative. In the subsequent part of this article, an attempt is made to formulate briefly a few propositions which outline some of the fundamental rural-urban differences in religious culture, beliefs and behavior.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

7123. ZIMMERMAN, CARLE C. Selective rural-urban migration. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 23 Oct. 1929: 104-115.—This paper gives a short history of attempts which have been made to show that migration between rural and urban districts selected individuals on the basis of certain innate physical, mental, or social characteristics, and gradually led to the depletion of the farmer-peasant class. It shows that the data, which are numerous and extensive, do not bear out such a conclusion, and finally concludes that, as far as innate characteristics are concerned, the most reasonable hypothesis of selection is chance or random selection. Such a conclusion does not, of course, affect the selection by age or sex, or probably, order of birth within a family. The result of such a conclusion is that many of the theories of rural sociology and of sociology proper, as they apply to this topic, will have to be revised. If there is a correlation between urbanization and the depletion or ruin of a population or a culture, it will have to be explained by variables other than those depending upon innate or inherited characters. It is suggested that the rural sociologists should attempt to find and to analyze these other variables. Six statistical methods for testing this theory of chance migration are suggested.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

## COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

### SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: REFORMS, CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

(See also Entry 5076)

7124. CHAPIN, F. STUART. The social psychology of speculation. *Standard.* 16(3) Nov. 1929: 80-84.—Speculation is based on confidence in the continuance of credit and credit in its turn is based on confidence. But confidence in the continuance of credit is based upon a fundamental delusion. It is a form of self-deception because it is confidence in the unlimited continuance of credit. Due to the nervous tension of the market, the ordinary processes of economic reasoning about economic laws are vitiated. There are set in motion forces of an elemental nature such as fear, rage, hate and greed, sharpened and intensified by excitement in situations that involve self-preservation. The wish for security motivates many to speculate and here the wish operates in a social situation charged with hope and uncertainty. A few shining successes act as stimuli that build up a mental set favorable to less and less rational deliberation. A rumor that a new pool has been formed acts as a key stimulus that sets off a rush of orders. Ignorant impulsive and inhibited persons act first and start a wave of activity in ever widening circles. The vast power of crowd facilitation is put at the disposal of the least competent members of the business community. Speculators are also victims of an escape-from-reality mechanism and suffer from acute temporary mental derangement. When the brakes are put on and money rates rise, the momentum of the whole speculative mania is curbed. The

blocked desires then flow over into anger and hate directed against the agents of economic control. The speculator claims that he is discriminated against. Deprivation of credit becomes an attack on "rights" and the speculator fights for the "right" of business to expand. Thus the primitive wish escapes the censor of economic rationalism and striking out obliquely fastens on an abstract symbol of "right" or "freedom" and identifies its balked desires with denials of abstract right. Thus it happens that those who reduce the credit available are attacked and upon them is projected the inner conflict of the speculator, and to them is attached the odium of the speculator's failure.—*F. Stuart Chapin.*

7125. GÜNTHER, ALBRECHT ERICH. Die soziale Atmosphäre der Republik. [The social atmosphere of the Republic.] *Deutsches Volkstum.* 11(10) Oct. 1929: 346-353.—In Germany there exists a feeling of pessimism and discontent. The system of democracy in social affairs has clearly failed to do away with offending and paralyzing discord. Political discontent has been added to social discontent. Group egoism is prevalent among all classes, and it is no longer hemmed in by a common ideology. The workers are intent upon getting as much benefit as possible from social insurance and other public institutions, even by improper means, while doing as little as possible for common purposes. The attitude of the employers toward the community is even worse. Owing to the absence of common social ideals, compulsion by law must be more and more resorted to. But no legislation can compensate for the want of moral impulses. Opposition to the present social order is the consequence, and it leads, according to the individual temperament, either to revolt or to resignation, or to the cynical exploitation of opportunities.—*H. Fehlinger.*

7126. HAYA de la TORRE, VICTOR R. En el XI aniversario de la reforma. [The eleventh anniversary of university reform.] *Rev. de Filos.* 14(5-6) Sep.-Nov. 1928: 121-133.—The social reorientation of Latin American universities began at Cordoba (Argentina) in 1918 and has spread to almost the whole of Latin America. The causes lie deep in the Latin American culture. The revolutions for independence early in the nineteenth century, although cast in the mold of the French revolution, were political only in form. They were really the revolt of the native or creole landed aristocracy against foreign domination, in which the unorganized masses of the people had no part because they were unorganized and not class-conscious. Latin America remained feudal and rural, with its Catholic-rural dependence upon intellectual dictation from Rome and a corresponding distrust of free and independent thought, until almost the end of the century, and, in those countries where the native races predominate, until this day. In the meantime the industrial system imposed the imperialistic-capitalistic system upon these countries and, in the more advanced of them, created a middle class and an organizing proletariat. These however reacted for the most part blindly and with a borrowed ideology. It was the student movement in the universities which, impelled by growing industrialism, first revolted against the old ideology of the Latin American culture and sought to achieve identification with the new currents of world thought. These students, mainly from the middle classes, responded to the proletarian movement and gave it leadership. In Peru it is aiming at the emancipation of the Indians. While the rising revolt of the workers was against imperialism (capitalism) at home, the student movement has directed the revolt against international imperialism and has set up a new and more synthetic social idealism for Latin America.—*L. I. Bernard.*

**7127. TAYLOR, CARL C.** Farmers' movements as psychosocial phenomena. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 23 Oct. 1929: 153-162.—A movement is an attempt on the part of a large segment of society, often of some specific society, to accomplish an economic or social adjustments of factors and conditions which are, or are believed to be, in maladjustment. The study of a movement leads to an analysis of class consciousness, group conflict, specialized publics, class prejudices, the techniques of almost all kinds of public gatherings, many techniques and technologies of promotion and propaganda, shibboleths, slogans, even creeds and rituals and, of course, leadership and social status. Light is thrown on causes for the origin, growth, and decline of any specific movement by correlating its cycle with other cultural trends such as those of the geographic, economic, political, religious, and possibly ethnic factors. There is both a similarity and a difference between movements and revolutions and revolts. The farmers' movement in the United States has been a persistent, though fluctuating, movement for seventy years. It arose before the Civil War. It has run through the well-known Granger and Greenback periods of the seventies, was followed by the Alliance movements of the eighties, the Populist movement of the late eighties and early nineties, the Farmer Union and Equity movements of the first decade of the present century, the Non-Partisan League and Farmer-Labor party, the Farm-Bureau movement, the Agricultural Bloc, the LaFollette Campaign, the wide spread cooperative marketing movement, is now still represented by the majority of all these organizations and is most popularly known by its persistent demand for farm relief legislation. It probably is not too broad a generalization to say that a movement which is sufficiently persistent to be constantly and even militantly represented in the economic and political life of a nation for over seventy years is an index to a consciousness of a real social maladjustment and will continue to be represented by farm discontent and, consequently, by a farmer movement until it accomplishes a degree of the adjustment for which it strives.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

## DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 5992, 6904, 7044, 7151, 7176)

**7128. BERG, LOUIS.** American public opinion on Palestine. *Menorah J.* 17(1) 1929: 67-79.—The recent Arab riots in Palestine furnish a good test on American attitudes—Jewish and non-Jewish—towards Zionism. Universally, the first reaction was one of horror. Gradually, divergent views emerged. The New York press generally revealed a lack of warmth for the Zionist program, though usually insisting that Great Britain should live up to the promises of the Balfour Declaration. There was little tendency to criticize sharply the Arab, some comments even expressing sympathy for Arab nationalism. Such papers as the *World* expressed positive hostility to the Zionist program. There was a general tendency to hold Great Britain responsible for the outbreak. In the main, the liberal weekly press was unfavorable or lukewarm to the cause of Zionism. The radical press, both Jewish and non-Jewish, was hostile, sympathizing with the Arab "proletariat." In political circles the public expressions were generally favorable to the Jewish cause in Palestine. Among Jews the reactions were various. In the mass meetings held the tragedy was deplored and the cause of the Jew expounded. Relative to Zionism, in the Jewish press there was little unanimity. Generally, there was mild condemnation of the Arab, and rather strong denunciation of English officialdom in Palestine for its failure to control situations leading

to the riots. The Anti-Zionist press expressed its conviction that the Zionist program in Palestine was largely responsible for the outbreak. The Zionist press unanimously regards the riots as a challenge to carry on the program of Zionism.—*W. O. Brown.*

**7129. YOUNG, P. BERNARD, Jr.** News content of Negro newspapers. *Opportunity.* 7(12) Dec. 1929: 371-373.—A research involving the reading, classification, measurement and analysis of 8 issues of 7 representative Negro newspapers reveals the fact that the papers together run less than 10% of sensational news and about 40% of news in categories of a distinctly socializing value.—*E. L. Clarke.*

## SOCIOLOGY OF GOVERNMENT

(See Entries 5126, 5559, 6706, 6719, 6850, 6930, 6932, 6934)

## LEADERSHIP

(See also Entries 5011, 7136, 7145)

**7130. SANDERSON, DWIGHT and NAFE, ROBERT W.** Studies in rural leadership. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 23 Oct. 1929: 163-175.—From the standpoint of the sociology of leadership, the following types may be distinguished: (1) static leaders, (2) executive leaders, (3) professional leaders, and (4) group leaders. The position of leader is a group-mechanism. Three functions of this leader mechanism are that the leader is the group planner, the group spokesman, and the group harmonizer. An important question is whether leadership depends upon certain qualities of the individual, either innate or acquired, or whether it is due primarily to the relation of the individual to the group situation. A study of about one hundred cases of dynamic-invasive leadership was made from the standpoint of the psychology of leadership. Extracts from a few cases are presented to show the part which emotion plays in leadership by changing thought into action. They also indicate types of leaders like the instigator and the director and those which impress the group and those which express the group.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

**7131. SCHULTZE, ERNST.** Zur Psychologie des Organisators. [Psychology of the organizer.] *Nord u. Süd.* 52(9) Sep. 1929: 825-842.—Organizing consists in intensifying the efficiency of human effort by coordinating men and things according to a fixed plan. An organizer is always bent on overcoming old forms. He must possess many qualities, among them the creative impulse and an iron will. Some characteristics are common to all organizers, but they are distributed in a different combination. There are vast differences between an organizer and an administrator. In practical life they often get into conflict, as is clearly shown by the example of Friedrich List. Men capable of organizing do not always have an opportunity to assert their talents. Their chances are much greater in new countries where tradition does not play so large a part as in older countries. It has been shown that what has been taken as lust for adventure is often a desire for creative work. The organizer is a self-made man. He is not consciously trained by others.—*H. Fehlinger.*

**7132. VISHER, STEPHEN S.** Ecology of American notables. *Human Biol.* 1(4) Dec. 1929: 544-554.—Based on birthplace, the order of prominence in the production of notables by geographic regions of the United States is northeastern states 8; middle Atlantic states, 4; east north central states, 4; west north central states, 3.7; Pacific states, 3; mountain states, 2.5; south Atlantic states, 1.5; south central states, 1. There have been marked declines in productivity in the south Atlantic states and in northern Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Climate is a

differential factor only in its extremes. Areal wealth differences are effective differentially primarily as between local rather than state units. Exploited mineral wealth is unproductive of notables. Topography shows little differential correlation. Soil fertility shows more correlation, especially as between local areas. Disease and race correlate with southern decline. Stage of settlement, after early pioneer days, has little effect. Density of population, aside from urbanization, shows little correlation, but accessibility to commerce and education is of some importance. Cities provide many more notables than rural districts, since opportunity concentrates here. Towns are more favorable than cities, probably because they attract fewer low grade persons. The choice residential districts and suburbs of cities are the most favorable of all. The previous cultural condition of migrants also affects markedly the proportion of notables produced in relation to total population. New England not only still produces twice as large a proportion of notables as any other geographical region, but those states and localities in which New Englanders have settled have also shown a large productivity. Likewise localities receiving a large share of the German immigrants of 1848 and the Scotch Irish make an exceptional showing. In general, any region which has a combination of the advantages noted above sufficient to attract and hold exceptional individuals has produced a disproportionately large share of notables.—*L. L. Bernard.*

7133. WALLACE, L. W. and HANNUM, J. E. *Engineers in American life. Mining & Metallurgy.* 10 (276) Dec. 1929: 552.—The authors have tabulated the individuals listed in *Who's Who in America* (1928-1929) according to professional groups. Out of 28,805 "notable living men and women in the United States" (1928-1929), 15,227, or 52.8%, are lawyers, physicians, surgeons, scientists, engineers, and architects. Of the total listed (28,805), men of science comprise 30.4%; lawyers, 15.2%; engineers and architects, 9.9%; physicians and surgeons, 7.3%; and honorary Doctor of Laws (excluding lawyers), 7.2%. Additional analyses are made regarding the engineering group.—*O. E. Kiessling.*

## RECREATIONS, CELEBRATIONS, FESTIVALS

(See also Entries 3707, 5192, 6977)

7134. BENOIT-LEVY, JEAN. *Recreational films. Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematog.* 1 (4) Oct. 1929: 418-430.—Recreational films for children are especially needed. These should be simple, short, not overly fantastic, and should impersonate other children. Fables offer some possibilities.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

## EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 5563, 5593, 5954, 6088, 6589, 6605, 6914, 6916-6919, 7060, 7071, 7120, 7126, 7153, 7160, 7228, 7230, 7236, 7239, 7243)

7135. AMADEO, TOMÁS. *Función social de la universidad. [The social function of the university.] Rev. de Filos.* 14 (5-6) Sep.-Nov. 1928: 248-260.—The Latin-European and Latin-American universities are eminently professional, while the German are scientific, and the English and North American are of mixed character. The Argentine universities with the exception of La Plata and Tucumán, also lack unity among their various faculties, and there are overlapping and competition of subjects, superficiality of teaching, dilettantism in science, and a lack of preoccupation with social objectives. The movement to socialize the Argentine universities has already begun with the establishment of university extension, popular uni-

versities, and the *museos sociales* (now two in number). The function of the latter is to study our social problems by collecting data, generalizing them, and making the results available for use. They are clearing houses of digested, synthesized information, fulfilling the social mission of the university.—*L. L. Bernard.*

7136. ANGELL, JAMES R. *The contribution of the American college to our national life. School & Soc.* 30 (777) Nov. 16, 1929: 659-668.—Colleges followed close upon the frontier. After state universities were established, the denominational colleges had a hard time. Denominational colleges, originally established to recruit ministers, gradually broadened their interests to include development of a general cultural life. At present, colleges have social prestige, although there is little appreciation of scholarship in public life. The most serious criticism of the college is that it is intellectually arid, formal, without ability to stimulate intellectual curiosity or give mastery of knowledge. The college has supplied leadership only in the ministry and in education. In every other field non-college men either dominate or furnish outstanding examples of success.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

7137. ATHEARN, WALTER S. *Are teachers prepared to give moral training? Relig. Educ.* 24 (9) Nov. 1929: 822-830.—Eighty-five state normal schools and teachers' colleges were studied with reference to the training given to teachers to help them give moral education in the public schools. Of these schools 65 offered no specific courses in the subject. There has been a gradual increase in the percentage of graduate students using subjects in moral and religious education for theses.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

7138. BORGESON, F. C. *School curriculum and contemporary life. J. Educ. Sociol.* 3 (3) Nov. 1929: 181-185.—The needs of present-day industrial civilization demand a pupil-centered curriculum, rather than a logical presentation of subject-matter. Many suggestions and experiments have been made; these call for a clearing house.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

7139. BOWER, WILLIAM CLAYTON. *Education through creative experience. J. Relig.* 9 (4) Oct. 1929: 551-567.—Traditional methods are inadequate, especially in character and religious education. Educational aims change. Each new aim requires its own technique. There are three chief concepts of the aims of education: (1) Instruction in the accumulated knowledge of the race, transmitted from adults to children; (2) training to prepare young people for adult society, by giving them the patterns worked out by adults; and (3) initiation of children into a creative personal and social experience, which implies the development of an adequate personality and of effective social life. For this third aim, it is necessary to use knowledge as a means to the end. The child's interests cannot be allowed to determine the entire program. But neither should adult habits and ideals be imposed. The experience of the past must be re-valued.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

7140. CORDIS, ROBERT. *Jewish education in New York. Its chaos and a possible remedy. Menorah J.* 17 (2) Nov. 1929: 133-144.—*W. O. Brown.*

7141. CREAGER, J. O. *Are the colleges and universities making adequate provision for liberal citizenship education in their program for the training of secondary teachers? J. Educ. Sociol.* 3 (2) Oct. 1929: 94-101.—With reference to required subjects in liberal arts colleges much less is offered in social studies than in modern languages, or science and mathematics. In schools of education, the situation is only slightly better.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

7142. DAVIES, E. S. and CHURCH, C. B. *Present practices of Massachusetts elementary schools with regard to school feeding and transportation and their*

effect upon health of pupils. *Massachusetts Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #247. 1929: pp. 324.

7143. DEARDORFF, NEVA R. Pioneer youth in camp. *Survey*. 63 (2) Oct. 15, 1929: 66-79.—Pioneer Youth Camp is an educational and recreational experiment conducted under the direction of the labor movement and aided in the formulation of its policies by John Dewey and John L. Elliott. During the past summer 152 boys and girls were enrolled, two-thirds of whom were from homes of trade unionist members. Jewish, Protestant and Catholic children—white and colored—mingle in the varied activities of the Camp. Counselors are chosen chiefly from the teachers of experimental schools and are selected because of their ability to enter into the varied activities of the groups of children with whom they cooperate. Three specialists in nature lore, music and handicrafts supply expert guidance for the absorbing projects undertaken by the groups of campers.—*Lucile Eaves*.

7144. DUBOIS, H. M. La pédagogie appliquée à nos noirs d'Afrique. [Principles of teaching applied to African schools.] *Africa*. 2 (4) Oct. 1929: 381-403.—In a previous article (see abstract #1:2577) the writer set forth his general ideas on assimilation or adaptation as a pedagogical principle. The present article applies these ideas to a rational school program. The defects of the African arise not so much from inability to reason as from adverse circumstances. The African child is exceptionally receptive until the age of puberty, but intellectually, he frequently remains a child. His inferiority in both mental and physical resistance results directly from the misery of slavery and exploitation. Since the home environment is primitive, elementary notions of hygiene, morals, and religion must be developed in school. School-books which are based on facts and scenes familiar to Europeans should be discarded. In teaching languages, the direct method is better for the elementary stages; later, translations should be made frequently. Africans have displayed considerable aptitude for learning foreign languages.—*R. W. Logan*.

7145. GOBLOT, EDMOND. Le mouvement éclairer et ses chefs. [The boy scout movement and its leaders.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Lyon*. (4) Oct. 1929: 323-340.—Moral education, which has been neglected in France, is now supplied by the boy scout organization, of which there are three distinct federations. The first, *Éclaireurs Unionistes*, was founded by the Y.M.C.A. In order to dispel possible suspicions arising from the incident of its origin, another group organized themselves into the *Éclaireurs de France*. Both of these, however, met with opposition from strictly Catholic sources. The latter therefore, organized the *Fédération Nationale Catholique des Scouts de France*.—*John H. Mueller*.

7146. GONZÁLEZ, JULIO V. La reforma universitaria de 1904. [The university reform of 1904.] *Rev. de Filos.* 14 (5-6) Sep.-Nov. 1928: 171-206.—The Argentine universities gradually evolved from closed self-perpetuating corporations to national institutions ruled through directive elective councils under the supervision of the state. In 1918 the students obtained representation on the elective councils. As a result of these changes the universities have developed fiscal and administrative policies and have made more effective contacts with political and social life. Also educational policy has been transformed to respond to modern demands.—*L. L. Bernard*.

7147. GRIGGS, JULIA. Children in rural schools, a study of irregular school attendance in Perry County. *Ohio Soc. Sci. J.* 1 (4) Nov. 1929: 16-29.—In a rural county, only 11% of the children did not miss a day during the school year; 24% missed four weeks or more. Absences were most marked in the lower grades and among retarded children.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan*.

7148. HARTSHORNE, HUGH. A few principles of character education. *Relig. Educ.* 24 (9) Nov. 1929: 813-815.—The first principle of character education is diagnosis of why a child behaves as he does in a given situation. A second principle is the control of circumstances into which a child enters, in order that he may not be plunged into situations for which he has no established habits. A third principle is that of the dynamic use of ideas and ideals through research, discussion, experiment and worship. A fourth principle is that adults and children should share the serious situations of life with each other.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan*.

7149. JENKINS, JAMES F. Teaching a nation to live. *Rev. of Revs.* 80 (6) Dec. 1929: 67-71.—The Mexican Government, seven years ago, founded the rural schools system for the elementary instruction of the large mass of Indian and peasant inhabitants. More than 4,000 rural schools are now functioning. The pupils number 170,000 children and 50,000 adults. One-half are of unmixed Indian blood. Twenty-three thousand school buildings have been erected by the inhabitants in their neighborhoods. The buildings are used by the children during the day, and by adults at night. More than two-thirds of the schools have land for cultivation. Gardening and poultry-raising are taught as extra-curricular activities. In more than 1,900 schools, carpentry, tanning and fibre-weaving are taught. In 1928, teachers vaccinated about 100,000 persons. Many schools helped in the building of roads, bringing of water to the communities and building of post-offices. The teachers are largely young people without normal school training, usually no more than six years of primary school work. By means of educational missions, expert instruction is given the local staffs. Usually, one month is given by the mission to each new locality. Supervisors visit at least three times a year. The rural school is faced with a very serious linguistic problem. Among the 4 million indigenes are 49 ethnic groups. Twenty thousand more schools are needed adequately to cope with the huge problem. Only five out of ten Mexican children have a chance to go to school. Central agricultural schools are necessary for the rural dwellers. It is also necessary to supplant the 7,000 old schools now under the control of the state governments, most of which systems have deteriorated.—*L. M. Drachsler*.

7150. MUSTE, A. J. Workers' education in the United States. *Relig. Educ.* 24 (8) Oct. 1929: 738-745.—There are two movements of workers' education in the United States; one holds that such education is to be purely cultural, the other that it is to fit the workingmen to meet the peculiar problems of industry in better fashion. The growth of the total movement includes co-operation between workers and university, as in the California extension work, informally organized lectures and courses, forums carried on by labor unions, institutes and summer schools for industrial workers and a few resident labor schools and colleges. Workers' education indicates that the time is passing when education is a class privilege or that it is a preparation for vocational life, a preparation ended as soon as the person is able to perform the tasks of his vocation.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan*.

7151. PORTER, HAROLD G. Radio and education. *Commonwealth (California)*. 5 (49) Dec. 1929: 391-396.

7152. SWEET, LOUISE. Prescribing books for the sick. *Library J.* 54 (21) Dec. 1, 1929: 969-971.

## SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

### SOCIAL ORIGINS

(See Entries 5690, 5705, 5709, 5715-5716, 5720, 5732-5736, 5738-5741, 5746-5747, 5769-5771, 5774, 5776, 5778)

### CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 5556, 5625, 5645, 5663, 5717, 5721, 5724, 5726, 5728, 5730, 5735, 5746, 5751-5754, 5758-5759, 5761-5762, 5764-5768, 5954, 5976, 7067, 7072, 7080, 7122, 7163, 7209)

7153. GILLETTE, J. M. Extent of personal vocabularies and cultural control. *Sci. Monthly* (N. Y.). 29 (5) Nov. 1929: 451-457.—Believing most estimates of the extent of the average person's vocabulary to be much smaller than is actually the case, Gillette devised a test based upon sample words from the standard unabridged dictionary and came to the conclusion that he himself was able to use approximately 127,800 words. Two of his students applying the same test apparently had vocabularies of 65,800 and 52,489 respectively. Since all knowledge of civilization and culture (in the sociological sense) is dependent upon the knowledge derived through symbols—or words—any possibility of control of cultural achievement must depend rather largely on the only tools we have for understanding it, hence must be considerably affected by the limitations imposed by the size of the vocabulary.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

7154. HOYLAND, J. S. An Indian view of western civilisation. *Nineteenth Cent.* 106 (634) Dec. 1929: 757-773.—The dissatisfaction of the Hindu with western life is its materialistic basis. The economic foundation of the west is the creation of new and expanding wants; the Indian ideal is the reduction of wants to a minimum. Indians are resolved to keep the spiritual values in Hindu life, while at the same time mitigating the obvious evils of the caste system. Swaraj is the political expression of this desire for the exclusion of the western ideals.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

7155. ROBERTS, MARJORIE. Italian girls on American soil. *Mental Hygiene.* 13 (4) Oct. 1929: 757-768.—A social worker discusses some of the differences in cultural heritage, and particularly of the Italian standards of conduct, and the subordinate position of women and girls which make for difficulties in the Italian girl's adjustment to American conditions and living in peace with her own family.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

7156. VANCE, RUPERT B. Cotton culture and social life and institutions of the South. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 23 Oct. 1929: 51-59.—Factors of soil and climate, the presence of cheap labor, and the worlds demand for a cheap fabric have peculiarly conditioned social life in the American South to the demands of the cotton plant. The routines of southern rural life are fitted to the cycles of cotton planting, chopping, picking, and marketing. One may speak of a cotton-culture complex. Food habits, family labor in the field, speculation, exclusive devotion to the one crop system, non-cooperation, and lack of thrift are attitudes and modes of behavior growing out of cotton culture.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

7157. WALSH, JAMES J. Superstitions and health. *Hospital Soc. Service.* 20 (4) Oct. 1929: 272-286.—An account of certain strong superstitions found in different periods of history.—*Alice L. Berry.*

7158. YOUNG, PAULINE V. The Russian Molokan community in Los Angeles. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35 (3) Nov. 1929: 393-402.—The Russian colony in Los Angeles evidences many of the effects of cultural assimilation in spite of the resistance of the older members of the group in culture fashion. Urbanization.—Changes in occupational level, geographic dispersion of the colony, education of the children in American public schools, activities of American social agencies, city missions, etc., are undermining the traditional control of the elders, the effectiveness of the family, of mutual aid mechanisms, and the influence of Molokanism as a system of belief. Cultural hybridism. The younger generation, after twenty-five years of American experience, displays much of the restlessness, disorganization, and social confusion characteristic of immigrant groups in which traditional controls have been only partially displaced by American urban ideals and habits. Present indications point to ultimate complete assimilation with probably decreasing disorganization in the future.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

### SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 5726, 5775-5776, 5976, 7060, 7085, 7122, 7128, 7145, 7158, 7190)

7159. ABRAHAM, J. H. The religious ideas and social philosophy of Tolstoy. *Internat. J. Ethics.* 40 (1) Oct. 1929: 105-120.—*M. T. Price.*

7160. EILEEN, M. ROSE. What principles should condition the teaching of religion in high school? *Catholic Educ. Rev.* 27 (10) Dec. 1929: 602-607.

7161. NADASTING, FRANZ. Psychologische Erfahrungen aus der Gefängnisseele. [Psychological experiences of a prison chaplain.] *Z. f. Religionspsychol.* 2 (3) 1929: 62-72.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

7162. SCHROEDER, THEODORE. The psychoanalytic approach to religious experience. *Psychoanalytic Rev.* 16 (4) Oct. 1929: 361-376.—Assuming, along with other sciences, the uniformity of law, psychology can recognize no moral values; and psychoanalysis seeks the unconscious subjective determinants of conduct and evaluations. Psychoanalysis regards the predominant emotional tones and values with which we come away from our earliest pre-adolescent meeting with sex problems, as the dominant emotional tones and values which we bring to every other problem of life. Thus a feeling of sexual shame, fear, or guilt tends to find compensation through theories identifying one's self with superhuman beings and one's emotional and ecstatic experiences with superrational values and sanctions—often this feeling of guilt does not emerge into consciousness, but must be found along with its experiential sources through psychoanalysis. Moreover, the intensity of the emotional conflict over sex results in a morbid concentration on sex, which brings increased capacity for psychosexual explosions with their accompanying ecstasy and phantasies; with the growing intensity of the need for a supernatural compensation, the psychosexual ecstasy becomes spiritual love, the inner touch of divinity. The urgency of the need produces its own relief in a wish-fulfilling phantasy: "God" finds the mystic. Once there is emotional acceptance of or harmony with the inevitable, then the delusional remedy is no longer needed; when the church ceases making unconscious contribution to the creation of morbid states by inculcating the sense of guilt for ordinary healthy minded sexual attitudes, its compensating technique will no longer be sought.—*M. T. Price.*

7163. SOLOW, HERBERT. The sixteenth Zionist congress. *Menorah J.* 17 (1) Oct. 1929: 23-40.—The key issue at the 16th Zionist Congress in Zurich, Switzerland, was the Extended Jewish Agency. By this plan an official liaison was established between

Zionists and non-Zionists. A majority of the delegates at the congress were publicly for the plan, and it was accepted by a 231 to 30 vote. Yet privately, most of the delegates were opposed to the Agency. The reasons for this anti-Agency feeling were several. It was believed that the agreement delivered the Zionists into the hands of the non-Zionists; that the plan would force a decline in the power of the Zionist Congress; and, that the non-Zionists could not deliver the funds promised under the plan. Further, there were objections to the form of the agreement, it being believed that the non-Zionists were more strategically placed in the organization of the Extended Jewish Agency. Yet in spite of these objections, the Agency was accepted by the Congress. Fundamentally, this agreement was entered into by the Zionists because of the need for financial support. Certain basic facts reinforced the necessity of the agreement, such as the need for an increase in Jewish emigration, the backward state of Palestine, internal dissensions in Zionist ranks, and the general attitude and policy of the British Government with reference to the Jewish population and the cause of Zionism in Palestine.—W. O. Brown.

### THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 6890, 7110, 7181-7182, 7185, 7188, 7193, 7211)

**7164. GLUECK, SHELDON and ELEANOR T.** Predictability in the administration of criminal justice. *Mental Hygiene*. 13 (4) Oct. 1929: 678-707.—An elaborate statistical follow-up study of 510 cases (all the former inmates of the Massachusetts reformatory whose parole expired in 1921-1922) was begun in 1925 for the purpose of checking up on the present status of former inmates and discovering what factors could be employed in future prognosis of cases. Recognizing the unsatisfactory results obtained in enforcing precise penalties for specific offenses, and the unscientific nature of most so-called individual or "positive" treatment of the offender the Gluecks have worked out prognostic tables for the purpose of aiding the judge and others engaged in the administrative side of criminal justice. From their study and analysis, and the post-parole follow-up investigation of 510 cases of former inmates at the Massachusetts reformatory they obtained the significant facts regarding (1) history of cases prior to sentence, (2) institutional history, (3) parole record, (4) their post-parole record for a period of five years including industrial record, family life, economic status, use of leisure time, and habits. Coefficients of contingency were then computed for the various items in relation to post-parole conduct and found to be .05, hence negligible. Careful analysis showed six pre-reformatory factors to possess a high or significant prognostic value, namely, (1) industrial habits, (2) seriousness and frequency of pre-reformatory crime, (3) arrest for crimes preceding offense for which reformatory sentence was imposed, (4) previous penal experience, (5) economic responsibility, (6) mental abnormality of psychopathic and psychotic nature. For prognosis of suitability for parole the following factors seemed to be significant: (1) frequency of offenses while in reformatory; (2) criminal conduct on parole; (3) industrial habits following expiration of parole; (4) attitude toward family following parole; (5) type of home following parole; and (6) use of leisure after parole. In addition to determining the significance of particular factors, scores were worked out indicating the probable percentages of post-parole successes, partial failures, and total failures, thus indicating that the judge can make an accurate disposition on the basis of the probability of the outcome of the case if he has reliable information with respect to the items enumerated above. For parole prognosis the frequency of mis-

conduct during institutional history was found to bear the highest relation to subsequent adjustment, but total failure scores in relation to all factors are held to be necessary for any satisfactory prediction. Such prognostic devices are not held to be infallible but rather to aid in the intelligent performance of a task. Coefficients expressing the prognostic value of total failure scores to post-parole conduct ranged from 44 to 48. (Condensed case histories and tables are given.)—Mabel A. Elliott.

**7165. HAUPTVOGEL, FRITZ.** Ein "Ensemble des règles pour le traitement des prisonniers" der Internationalen Strafrechts- und Gefängnis-Kommission. [A "Summary of Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners" issued by the International Criminal Law and Prison Commission.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft*. 50 (4-5) 1929: 597-614.—Brief historical note plus German and French text of the rules adopted by the Commission, giving "the minimum conditions which prison treatment should fulfill from the social and humanitarian point of view." The rules are summarized under the following headings: Classification and housing; treatment (general; special categories; care of prisoners' property; dress and bedding; food; labor; health measures; moral and educational measures; relations with outside world); discipline (punishments; means of restraint; complaints); personnel; aid to discharged convicts.—Thorsten Sellin.

**7166. OVERHOLSER, WINFRED.** Use of psychiatric facilities in criminal courts in the United States. *Mental Hygiene*. 13 (4) Oct. 1929: 800-808.—In a preliminary study 110, or 9.4%, of the total number (1,168) of courts in 31 states and the District of Columbia were found to employ a full-time, or part-time psychiatrist, or were furnished one by some other agency. To these courts a subsequent more detailed questionnaire was sent, and 76 of the 110 replied. In one of these 76 courts psychiatrists are employed in juvenile cases only. Only four reported a full-time psychiatrist, and in one case the psychiatrist is known to be employed by another court; 39 use an outside clinic; a part-time clinic is reported by 7 courts. The remaining 26 either employ no psychiatrist, call in some physician, or appoint a commission. No uniform standards apply—only 20 judges believe the psychiatrist should be a specialist. Only one court has compulsory mental examinations, and no standard for selection of cases to be examined applies in the other. The majority of judges approve of the psychiatric technique however, suggesting that there should be greater provision for smaller courts, possibly the employment of travelling psychiatrists or clinics.—Mabel A. Elliott.

**7167. PLANT, J. S.** The relationship of the psychiatric clinic to the juvenile court. *Mental Hygiene*. 13 (4) Oct. 1929: 708-718.—The greatest value will be derived from conflict rather than cooperation between the courts and psychiatric clinics. There are always two points of view to keep in mind—the individual who commits the act—and the society affected by the action. The solution to the problem must be arrived at by struggle and the balancing of points of view. The psychiatrists must always consider the needs of the child. The court must take the psychiatrists' recommendations and review them in light of social considerations.—Mabel A. Elliott.

**7168. SLESINGER, DONALD, and PILPEL, E. MARION.** Legal psychology. *Psychol. Bull.* 26 (12) Dec. 1929: 677-692.—Analysis of the field of legal psychology and its problems. The author concludes that the behavioristic-social methods of observation developed in nursery-school work for the development of criteria in terms of behavior units gives the greatest promise for work in the legal field. "The aim would be to study behavior sequences in a very narrowly restricted field. It is possible to make numerous observations

in this manner of the behavior of individual judges, or, taking a specific behavior sequence, to study it in a number of different judges who are easily accessible." There is a highly selected bibliography of 168 titles.—*S. W. Fernberger.*

7169. WIMMER, AUGUST. *Gestehen und Leugnen im Strafprozess.* [Confession and lying in criminal trials.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissensch.* 50 (4-5) 1929: 538-596.—An analysis of the administration of justice as influenced by certain attitudes of the criminal. The author warns against the practice of permitting these attitudes to influence the sentence, and maintains that the confession of the criminal, the telling of lies, or the general behavior of a defendant during his trial should not influence the sentence. Only the use of experimental psychology can determine whether or not the defendant's behavior during his trial throws any light on his personality traits.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

## SOCIOLOGY OF ART

(See also Entries 5711, 5764, 5774, 7134)

7170. BERRY, ROSE S. V. *American sculpture at the palace of the Legion of Honor.* *Univ. California Chron.* 31 (4) Oct. 1929: 326-372.—In the history of a nation's esthetic progress sculpture is the last artistic expression to arrive. In addition to the general retardation of America's artistry, the absence of available marbles and the lack of demand have conspired to delay its arrival in this country. A work of art can only be analyzed in terms of its esthetic problems, such as the medium of expression, mass and form, and subject matter. Since the Renaissance sculpture has had difficulty in finding a secure place in the world of art, and it now is experimenting in terms of treatment and content. But its alliance with architecture now seems to suggest a solution to the problem of its right to existence. In the exhibition of all-American sculpture at the Palace of the Legion of Honor, San Francisco, the contemporary trends are illustrated. They are abandoning the realistic Greek ideals and are now becoming abstract, simplified, non-imitative and non-representative. On account of the heterogeneity of American traditions and culture one cannot say that contemporary sculpture is "typically American."—*John H. Mueller.*

7171. BUSH, WENDELL T. *Art and culture.* *J. Philos.* 26 (25) Dec. 5, 1929: 673-697.—This article is a summary statement of the contents of *Art and Civilization*, a series of essays edited by F. S. Marvin and A. F. Clutton Brock. Stresses the relation of art to the cultural and social soil in which it thrives.—*John H. Mueller.*

7172. CALVERTON, V. F. *The sociological aesthetics of the Bolsheviks.* *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35 (3) Nov. 1929: 383-392.—Trotsky's work as a critic has been devoted to an attempt to correct the extremes of revolutionary writers and to insist that the total annihilation of bourgeois culture was impossible. He opposed the program to level art to the comprehension of the proletariat, holding that the new freedom would raise the standards and multiply the interests of the workers. His was a militant attack on the concept of a proletarian culture. A sharp opposition to him has developed, Lunacharsky insisting that at least in a transition stage a distinctive class art was necessary. Other bolshevik critics have opposed his position. While events in the development of the art of Russia have confirmed the position of his opponents, Trotsky's contribution to sociological esthetics remains highly significant.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

7173. GHERARDI, GHERARDO. *Arte e teatro: contro l'estetica liberale.* [Art and the theatre: against liberal esthetics.] *Politica Soc.* 1 (3) Jun. 1929: 313-315.—"Art is able to fulfill a moral function. If it can,

it must." Let us liberate the theatre and all the arts from the chains of the prejudice of a liberal esthetic.—*Robert C. Binkley.*

7174. NIKIFOROV, А. НИКИФОРОВ, А. Эротика в великорусской народной сказке. [The erotic element in Great Russian folk fairy tales.] *Художественный Фольклор.* 4-5 1929: 120-127.—Russian literature, displaying an excessive interest in matters of sex, is: (1) the purely erotic tale, simple and crude in its plot, approaching in theme and treatment the Arabian fairy tales, the French *fabliaux*, the novels of Boccaccio, the Polish *Facetki* and the German *Schwanks*; (2) the erotic element as a stylistic, ornamental moment within the tale; (3) the erotic by-tale for the purpose of immediately attracting the hearer's attention; (4) erotic episodes having an important part in the tale's composition: such are episodes of the hero's bigamy, of the heroine's difficult task, of the hero's amorous adventures.—*E. Kogarov.*

7175. VALERIO, EDITH. *An exhibition of modern Japanese art in Paris.* *Art in Amer.* 17 (6) Oct. 1929: 274-278.—An exhibit in Paris shows that the best of Japanese art is of the traditional type. That which has been affected by occidental influences is imitative and mediocre.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

7176. YOUNG, LUCY A. *Modern American scientific approach to criticism: psychological and sociological.* *Letters (Univ. Kentucky).* 3 (9) Nov. 1929: 8-18.—Literary criticism cannot escape contact with scientific method. Although scientific criticism may neglect literary fact and the creative will; although it may suffer from the inadequacy of the psychological and sociological techniques which it employs, yet scientific criticism is less subjective and personal than esthetic criticism and it sees literature in the process of evolution determined by social and economic conditions. The origins of psychological criticism are to be found in Saint-Beuve and the Freudians who look upon art as the product of the author's psychic conditions. Among others who employ various psychological methods are Krutch, Bradford, Mordell, Viereck, and Frank. "The exactness of Krutch's method and the skill with which he interprets Poe's life and works . . . stand the test of consistency." The origins of sociological criticism may be traced to Taine, Marx, and J. M. Robertson who study literature as the result of social and economic determinism. Robertson's essay on Poe "is scientific in that it states the facts" and "consistently draws conclusions from them." Of the American sociological critics the chief exponent is V. F. Calverton, keen in his understanding of literature and the scientific spirit. In *Israfil*, Hervey Allen has synthesized the psychological and sociological methods of approach. Judged in comparison with other contemporary methods, scientific criticism is given a favorable verdict.—*L. M. Brooks.*

## SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 5685, 5688, 7073-7074)

7177. OCZERET, HERBERT. *Zur Entwicklungsfähigkeit des Menschen.* [On man's capacity for progress.] *Nord u. Süd.* 52 (9) Sep. 1929: 843-846.—Technical civilization has developed rapidly. Is this true also of the emotional characters of humanity? It is true that the intellectual side of the mind has been more cultivated than the emotional side, and that certain barbarian traits are still remaining. War and the cruelties connected with it are among them. Yet there has been progress even in this respect and it would be wrong to classify the mental attributes of man among those which are constant and cannot be changed.—*H. Fehlinger.*

## SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

### POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 6631, 7113, 7211, 7214, 7219)

**7178. EAVES, LUCILE.** Studies of breakdowns in family income. *Family*. 10(8) Dec. 1929: 227-236.—In 1928 a student group under the author's direction analyzed 1,000 case histories (3,866 individuals of whom 42% were adults) of three Boston family relief agencies. The factors associated with dependency were as follows: physical incapacity, 41.1%; marital problems 9.9%; lack of employment 30.3%; bad character 7.2%; old age 4.9%; other 6.6%. Of the above 1,000 dependent families, 823 had children with an average of 3.2 per family. Of all children, 21.9% were in broken homes. Homes below the standard of one room per person were found in 45% of the families. Thirty-eight per cent had sick children of whom 4 out of 10 were under a year old. The most prevalent diseases were those of the respiratory system, malnutrition, and the acute infections. Foreign-speaking mothers had more sick children than English-speaking mothers. Mothers who were gainfully employed outside the home had more sick children and children of irregular family status were more in need of medical care than those in normal families. (Charts and tables supply further details.)—*L. M. Brooks.*

**7179. GILLEN, J. L.** Vagrancy and begging. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(3) Nov. 1929: 424-432.—Beggars are a phenomenon of civilized society. Early substitutes for charity were slavery, remarriage, prostitution, clientage and vassalage. Social conditions giving rise to beggary and vagrancy.—Outlawry, economic and social disorganization due to changes in the economic order or political stability, breakdown of agriculture, religious ideals and practices, the Crusades, migrations, decay of feudalism, a plague or famine, all give rise to begging. Regulation of vagrancy and begging.—English methods were at first repressive, then after repeated failures charitable methods were tried. Finally in England and on the Continent labor colonies were tried, at first under private and then under public auspices. The Belgian and Swiss colonies are the best in Europe.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

**7180. SMITH, HUBERT LLEWELLYN.** The new survey of London life and labour. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 92(4) 1929: 530-558.—The new survey has been undertaken to determine, among other things, whether poverty in London has increased or decreased since Charles Booth's investigation. It sets the poverty line in real wages at substantially the point established by Booth. It has adopted in modified form the indirect extensive method of Booth, and will check results by an intensive study of a large sample. Though the survey is in progress, no significant results are yet reported. The statement is made that the wages of unskilled labor have risen probably 120% since 1890, as compared with a rise in the cost of living of 80 to 90%. The writer indirectly suggests that poverty as measured by a fixed standard has probably diminished.—*G. R. Davies.*

### CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 6722, 6736, 6752, 6890-6899, 6903 6905, 7161, 7164-7166, 7169, 7200-7201)

**7181. CALVERT, E. ROY.** Murder and the death penalty. *Nation* (N. Y.). 129(3354) Oct. 16, 1929: 405-407.—Some striking contrasts between England and the United States relative to his subject are noted. Of the murders in the United States 72% are committed by means of firearms; in England only 6%. Two out of

every three persons murdered in England are women but in the United States less than one in five. Murder in England is more frequently connected with passions; in the United States with mercenary motives. The United States executes three or four times as many persons in proportion to her population and she also executes a higher percentage of persons actually sentenced to death than does England. The latter's low homicide rate is not due to the nature of the penalty but to the certainty of its infliction. The writer believes that capital punishment defeats its own purpose and that it will soon be abolished in England.—*Lester M. Jones.*

**7182. DANIEL, GERHARD.** Enrico Ferri. *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft.* 50(4-5) 1929: 475-491.—Brief biographical sketch followed by a survey of the evolution of the so-called positive school of criminal law, special emphasis being placed on its effect on recent European criminal codes.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

**7183. DI TULLIO, BENIGNO.** Anlage und Kriminalität. [Biological factors in criminality.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft.* 50(4-5) 1929: 492-498.—In one of his last works, Leonardo Bianchi stated that all really criminal behavior had a pathological or degenerative basis. The author's studies of some 12,000 offenders in the Roman prisons, plus other investigations in the anthropo-biographical division of the Police School, support this view. In the statistical evaluation of about 8,000 prisoners in 1925, it was shown that 3,636 were "pseudo-criminals" in the Lombrosian sense; the remaining 4,364 showed epileptic symptoms in 873 cases, neurasthenia in 500, degeneracy in 1,184, alcoholism in 1,104, tuberculosis in 800 and syphilis in 400 cases. Later study of 400 confessed murderers showed 137 epileptics, 174 cases of constitutional neurasthenia, psychic degeneration in 45 cases, moral inferiority (*delinquenza nata*) in 35 cases, paranoidism 6 times, schizoidism 4 times and mild insanity 6 times. In the few remaining cases, degenerative characteristics of a milder nature were also found. All "real" criminals can be said, therefore, to be constitutionally abnormal in varying degrees. This abnormality is produced by a biological inheritance which causes the arrest of or an abnormal deviation in the evolution of the organism. The antisocial tendencies thus created are stimulated by other causal factors which favor the expression of recessive or latent antisocial personality traits. Thus, of all who live under unfavorable social conditions, only those become real criminals who have a predisposition based on original psychophysical anomalies. The recognition of this biological basis of crime gives further support to the fundamental concepts of Lombroso and encourages the claim that the prophylaxis and the therapy of crime must be more and more based on Lombrosian and positivistic ideas.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

**7184. ERICKSON, MILTON H.** Marriage and propagation among criminals. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 15(8) Nov. 1929: 464-474.—Most figures concerning marital status of prisoners include all men over fifteen years of age, hence includes many who would not be married under normal circumstances. Analysis of the white males 21 years of age and over in the prison and reformatory population—totalling 3,643 in number shows more than half to be married. This was true both of the feeble-minded and normal groups. Since the former constituted 29% of the population the propagation problem may be held serious. The number of feeble-minded in the general population is estimated to be from one to three per cent. The birth rate was highest among the mentally defective with 2.46 children per father represented, as contrasted with 2 per father of normal intelligence. The average number of children for the entire criminal group was 2.18. (Only married cases were included. No attempt was made to check up illegitimacy rates in this group.) In comparison with

both the general population and with Harvard and Yale College men the proportion of the criminal group married is about 20% lower. In fecundity the rate for the feeble-minded prison and the Harvard graduate is approximately the same. Since the criminal population constitutes approximately as large a number as the number of male students in colleges and professional schools the comparable fecundity rate indicates a pressing eugenic problem.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

**7185. FERENCZI, S. Psicoanálisis y criminología. [Psychoanalysis and criminology.]** *Rev. Medic. de Barcelona.* 11 (64) Apr. 1929: 318-330.—In spite of the relative success of the Bleuler-Jung reaction time tests on criminals and Alexander's analysis of the motives of a murderer in court, the psychoanalysts will do well to leave court cases alone, since there everything is against truthful, helpful response, so necessary in successful psychoanalysis. If the attitude toward the accused was different—that of finding out the motives for his crime in order to help him understand and control himself, instead of to punish him—the psychoanalyst might be of great value in criminal cases. As it is, he can be helpful to the cause of criminal psychology by providing the theory back of many criminal acts. Among the cases of these are compulsions, so similar in form to religious rituals, and which may sometimes be understood by analogy with these. If criminal perversions were treated as arrested or revert infantilisms they might be better understood and more easily corrected. Prison and punitive treatment usually fail altogether with them. Also character analysis would lead to the detection of types of personality likely to commit aggressive, passionate, and property crimes, etc. Such analysis might lead to an understanding which would take the recidivist out of the category of the incorrigible, as he has already been separated from that of the born criminal. Many crimes of violence must be referred to the oedipus complex, as compensations or otherwise. The development of conscience as compensation for urges also gives rise to compensatory criminal acts of various types, also to confessions, true or false. The confessional obsession tends also to eventuate into a form of self-punishment which often inhibits criminal acts. Dr. Reik is inclined to think that in time it will eliminate the necessity of external restraint; but I think this will not occur for some time yet. The psychoanalysts hold to the instinctive origin of impulses back of neuroses. This does not negative a theory of criminal responsibility because each one has within himself the power of overcoming his instinctive impulses, without repression leading to neuroses, through sublimation. Psychoanalysis leads to the destruction of hypocrisy and thus to a non-criminal adjustment through self-analysis and self-understanding.—*L. L. Bernard.*

**7186. FRENKEL, HELENE. Der Mörder der nicht aus Gewinnsucht handelt. [The murderer who is not motivated by personal gain.]** *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 20(10) Oct. 1929: 607-617.—(An article based upon the material compiled by the All-Ukrainian Cabinet for Research in Criminality and the Criminal.) Detailed bio-sociological analysis was made of 216 murderers (including 197 men and 19 women) who had killed their victims without any thought of economic gain. Of these, 153 fell into a category designated as "weaklings in conflict" (*Konfliktschwächlinge*), that is those who resolve a mental conflict by the panacea of annihilation. These constituted more than 70% of the group, rowdism or the "hooligan-motive" characterized 17.1%, those attempting to protect other criminals 5.1% and those "jointly liable" 2.3%. The "weaklings in conflict" have usually been part to a family or sex conflict. Jealousy due to unfaithfulness, fear of ridicule because of desertion or making away with the husband or wife who hindered a new love relation are examples. Sometimes a

member of the family is murdered because of the despotic nature of such relatives, or of the family traditions represented. Strangers constitute but 26.8% of the victims in the "weaklings in conflict" group as contrasted to 50% of total murderers considered. Seventy-three and eight-tenths per cent of the "hooligan" group committed murder while intoxicated in contrast to only 24.8% of the "weaklings in conflict." The largest share of all groups represented were from the peasant and laboring classes. Likewise age-groups were similar, most of the murderers falling into the 20-25 and 25-30 age groups while 73.4% of all were either illiterate or could barely write their own name. No very significant differences existed as to time of year, although slightly more murders took place in October than in any other months. As for days Sunday had the highest incidence. Weapons were usually primitive; hatchets and clubs were frequently employed. Firearms were used by approximately one-third of the group, poisoning applied in only three cases. Ages of the victims varied. In 19 cases they were aged, in 17 instances children. Unmarried fathers killed children oftener than mothers. Of the whole group 43% were victims of mental disorders ranging from psychopathy to traumatic conditions. Fear of an enemy plus sense of insecurity are the highest factors in producing criminality. Among the group characterized as "weaklings" fear in the form of an emotional complex plays a significant role. Raising the general cultural level, self-discipline, greater emphasis upon rules of living which will prevent the development of psychological abnormalities are suggested prophylactics.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

**7187. HACKER, ERVIN. Criminality and immigration.** *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 20(3) Nov. 1929: 429-438.—Records of criminality and immigration show that both present practically the same type of problem from the point of view of cause and treatment. Treatment can be provided most effectively through methods which affect the two on an international scope.—*H. A. Phelps.*

**7188. HOOVER, J. EDGAR; MATHESON, DUNCAN; CRAWLEY, F. J.; HEINDL, ROBERT; SÖDERMAN, HARRY; MAGRATH, GEORGE BURGESS; and LARSON, JOHN A. The tools and the technique of criminal investigation.** *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 146(235) Nov. 1929: 205-268.—This series of articles reviews the various scientific and technical methods in police work, such as photographs, the Bertillon system of physical measurements, fingerprints, state bureaus for the classification and exchange of information (the National Division of Identification and Information), bullet identification, handwriting and other objective tests of material evidence. The detective methods of the English, German, and American police are summarized. Recommendations relative to the technique of criminal investigation include the organization of detective bureaus, police laboratories, the use of medico-legal pathology, the protection of witnesses, and the use of psychological methods combined with physical tests for the collection and verification of data.—*H. A. Phelps.*

**7189. LISZT, ELSA v. Die Kriminalität der Jugendlichen in Berlin in den Jahren 1926 und 1927. [Juvenile delinquency in Berlin during 1926 and 1927.]** *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft.* 50(4-5) 1929: 505-523.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

**7190. MINER, JOHN R. Church membership and the homicide rate.** *Human Biol.* 1(4) 1929: 562-564.—For the United States registration states the correlation between percentage of church members and homicide rate is  $-0.340 \pm .098$ ; states with large proportions of church members have on the average lower homicide rates than states with small proportions. The correlation of percentage of Roman Catholics with hom-

icide rate is  $-0.493 \pm .083$ ; states with large proportions of Roman Catholics have on the average lower homicide rates than states with small proportions. On the other hand, the correlation of percentage of Methodists and Baptists with homicide rate is  $-0.389 \pm .097$ ; state with large proportions of Methodists and Baptists have on the average higher homicide rates than states with small proportions.—*J. R. Miner.*

7191. STROWSKI. Notice sur la vie et les travaux de M. Henri Joly. [Summary of the life and works of M. Henri Joly.] *Séances et Trav. Acad. Sci. Morales et Pol.* 89 Jul.-Aug. 1929: 7-24.—The author, having been a student of Joly and having known him for 27 years, is able to add many intimate details concerning the life of this French educator and writer. Joly distinguished himself both as a teacher and as an author. He published some 25 works, among them *Crime, The French Criminal, The Belgian Criminal, and Instinct.*—*J. A. Rickard.*

7192. VILLINGER, WERNER. Kriminalbiologie. [Criminal biology.] *Fortschr. d. Neurol. Psychiat.* 1(11) Nov. 1929: 493-513.—In more recent times the study of criminal biology has replaced that of the three branches of investigation, namely, criminal psychology, criminal psychopathology and criminal psychology. The purpose of criminal biology is to evaluate the entire life, both somatic and psychic, in the recognition of and nature of the criminal. Its subject is the actor; the act is merely the "actualization of a somatic-psychic potentiality—the personality—under the influence of the surroundings" (Lenz). Lenz's *Grundriss der Kriminalbiologie* is discussed as the systematic foundation of this new science. It classifies criminals according to the principles of modern psychology, psychopathology, and the individual constitution and hereditary biology. Criminal biology differs from criminal psychology in that it takes into consideration the biologic fundamental principles of personality, and from criminal sociology through the consideration of the individual personality, and from criminology by showing that criminal acts are the definite expressions and contents of life. The crime, as the expression of the personality, may be either more endogenic or more exogenic. When the force of the instincts or special factors of predisposition or definite momentary psychic predispositions predominate over the external stimuli, the crime is endogenic. Exogenic crime is produced by stimuli from the outer world, characterized by the more or less impersonal peculiarity of the response (e.g., primitive reactions, the crimes of young girls due to homesickness, acts of self defense, acts due to mass suggestion, etc.). There is also discussed the type of criminals, classified according to characterologic and differential psychologic criteria.—*Louis Neuwelt.*

7193. ZURKUHLN, H. Todesstrafe und Kriminalstatistik. [The death penalty and criminal statistics.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissensch.* 50(4-5) 1929: 652-656.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

## DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 7178, 7238, 7240)

7194. ANDERSON, H. B. The major diseases of adult life as a problem of preventive medicine. *Pub. Health J. (Toronto)* 20(12) Dec. 1929: 583-596.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

7195. BADER, LOUIS. Health and family income. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3(2) Oct. 1929: 102-114.—This summary of several published studies points out that one-half the deaths occurring annually could be postponed by proper medical care. The amount expended by families on medical care only amounts to 3-4% of the annual income.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

7196. BARBAR, M. A. The history of malaria in the United States. *Pub. Health Reports.* 44(43) Oct.

25, 1929: 2575-2587.—Malaria, once very prevalent in the northern United States, has so greatly diminished during the past sixty years that it no longer constitutes a problem there; in the South, however, although the incidence has also decreased to a large extent, the rate still remains high enough in many localities to be considered an important sanitary problem. The liability of a serious increase in the North is not so great so long as the present economic status of that region persists; in the South the danger of an increase of the disease is much greater, as the events of the past few years have demonstrated. In the autumn of 1928, a group of 122 Negro school children of Lake County, Tenn., showed a malaria parasite rate of 23%, while the rate was 12.2% among 721 white school children. During the same autumn in Leflore County, Miss., a malaria parasite rate of 15.1% was obtained among 438 Negro school children (rural) and 5.2% among 270 white school children. The highest rate obtained was 32.7% among 52 children of a Negro school. The factors concerned in the diminution of malaria in the United States are interdependent; their importance has varied with time and locality, but all have been closely related to the agricultural development of the country. It is interesting to note that in certain localities where rice has been cultivated more or less intensely for a number of years, the malarial rate has diminished and remains low in spite of the presence of large numbers of certain species of *Anopheles* known to be efficient vectors of malaria.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

7197. CORT, W. W.; CHAPIRO, LOUIS; and STOLL, N. R. A study of reinfection after treatment with hookworm and ascaris in two villages in Panama. *Amer. J. Hygiene.* 10(3) Nov. 1929: 614-625.

7198. LEHMANN, HANS. Weitere Betrachtungen über die Lungenentzündung als Todesursache. [Incidence of pneumonia mortality.] *Arch. f. Hygiene u. Bakteriol.* 102(4) Oct. 1929: 203-226.—Pneumonia is fast becoming a formidable causative factor in the increased mortality rate. It is a greater factor even than tuberculosis. In 1893, in Germany, there were 24.2 deaths due to tuberculosis per 10,000 of the population, while pneumonia deaths were 16.2 per 10,000. At the present time conditions have changed and the death incidence due to pneumonia has increased over that of tuberculosis by 9.3 per 10,000. It is the author's opinion that the same campaign of public education and the same measures that are taken against the spread of tuberculosis should also be taken against the spread of pneumonia.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

7199. MENDELSON, ISADOR W.; SCHWARTZ, LOUIS, and FERGUSON, GEORGE H. Waterborne disease epidemics on ships. *J. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 21(12) Dec. 1929: 1660-1674.

7200. NICOLL, MATTHIAS, Jr. Venereal disease as a public health problem. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 15(8) Nov. 1929: 456-463.—Except within the larger cities public health laws and the examination of prostitutes is most unsatisfactory. Success in the treatment of syphilis, however, is encouraging. There is great need for more adequate facilities in research, diagnosis and treatment.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

7201. PAGAUD, MARY V. Nursing problems in a social hygiene program. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 15(8) Nov. 1929: 475-480.—The nurses' problem in dealing with venereal diseases is complicated and requires special tact. Wasserman tests were positive for 56% of the Negro maternity patients under supervision of the Child Welfare Association in New Orleans. After leaving the hospital only 9.8% reported for follow-up treatment. This is due largely to lack of frank diagnosis by the physician, and inadequate nursing staff. Another significant factor is the failure to test and treat the husbands involved. Evening clinics where the men may receive treatment without losing time during

working hours may be a solution. Prostitution is a perplexing phase of the situation. Only by city-wide education can there be hope for its control.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

7202. SCAMMAN, CLARENCE L. Milk-borne septic sore throat and scarlet fever. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 19(12) Dec. 1929: 1339-1345.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

7203. UNSIGNED. Insurance and venereal diseases. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 15(8) Nov. 1929: 481-487.—Although insurance companies are in a strategic position to offer information of an educational nature regarding venereal diseases there has been but slight emphasis on the subject in their health campaigns. Commercial companies do not as a rule grant policies to persons suffering from such diseases although those with a history of such a disease may be accepted as risks. Disability claims are seldom granted to those who have a history of syphilis. Fraternal insurance organizations usually reject applicants with a history of syphilis, but accept those with a history of gonorrhea which has been cured. Routine serum tests for venereal diseases are almost never made.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

### MENTAL DISEASE

(See also Entry 7105)

7204. GARDNER, GEORGE E. The adolescent "nervous breakdown." *Mental Hygiene.* 13(4) 1929: 769-779.—The replies to questionnaires submitted to 512 students distributed in six different colleges and universities revealed that 61% had suffered a nervous breakdown at some time. The modal age for such a disorder was 16.1 years. Fifty-six of those suffering such a breakdown believed that overwork had been a significant factor, 21 listed attendant emotional disturbances. The men in question were for the most part members of large families, where there was considerable worry about matters of finance. They were also from small towns. The girls, however, came, generally speaking, from small families, and from the larger cities. Sex problems were a less significant item among the lists of causes for worry among those suffering a nervous breakdown than in the total group answering the questionnaire. For some of the group, college courses, notably psychology had produced mental conflicts. One-sixth of those suffering disorders had contemplated suicide. Eight had recurrent emotional difficulties.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

7205. ZIEGLER, LLOYD H. Compulsions, obsessions, and feelings of unreality. *Human Biol.* 1(4) Dec. 1929: 514-527.—Obsessions and consequent compulsions, serving as compensations or releases from the obsessions, are much more frequent than is commonly recognized, even by teachers. Not infrequently they modify or even determine one's religion, economic status, personal habits and qualities, social life, disease, crime, and choice of occupation. They apparently arise out of some situation involving fear or desire and they may either develop slowly and insidiously or make their appearance suddenly. Many cases disclose disturbed conditions or pathological persons in the home. They account for many of the difficulties of students in schools and universities, which cannot be removed by scoldings from teachers or deans. They must be treated by specialists in psychopathology who can give personal attention to the difficulty. (Cases. Chart.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

## SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

### CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 7053, 7215, 7218)

7206. BAIN, READ. The validity of life histories and diaries. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3(3) Nov. 1929: 150-164.—Case work is an attempt to adjust disorganized persons. The process is a function of the mores; it is personal, subjective, esthetic. Life documents in case work are valid if they relieve the mind of the disorganized person, if they give the case worker clues, or if they assist in establishing rapport. Life documents in sociology should be scientific—impersonal, universal, non-ethical, non-practical. Rarely is it possible for two investigators to find the same interpretation in one life document. Some of the inherent characteristics which make life documents difficult materials for scientific treatment are the following: The rapport established may be too complete and may lead the subject to write what the investigator wants; the subject may write chiefly in justification of his acts; the subject may be moved to write by a "literary itch"; the investigator tends to find in the life document what he is seeking; most subjects who write life documents are abnormal or maladjusted, hence what they produce is not universal except for a small and select group; the investigator may wish to help the subject and become social worker rather than scientist. Case situations are rarely comparable; certain situations are selected for comparison, but in that case the life document does not tell the "whole situation" as some sociologists maintain. The "scientific terminology" of the life document has to be read into it by the investigator. These inherent characteristics of the sociological life document indicate the difficulty of treating such documents statistically—the way they must be treated to obtain classification and analysis. Case work records are much more objective and factual than sociological life documents and may be analyzed more adequately.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

7207. GRANT, JANICE M. Treatment of alcoholics. *Family.* 10(5) Jul. 1929: 138-143.—(Based on a study of ten case records, Cleveland Associated Charities.)—*L. M. Brooks.*

7208. LAND, THEODORA E. The inter-relation between family and state hospital social work. *Family.* 10(5) Jul. 1929: 135-138.—*L. M. Brooks.*

### COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

(See also Entries 7107, 7143)

7209. CLARKE, HELEN I. The sociology of districting. *Family.* 10(5) Jul. 1929: 145-149.—The sociologist is making observations concerning areas and culture patterns of undoubted help to the social worker whose duties should include not only families but also the areas in which they live. Among the earlier efforts at districting by charity organization societies, were those of London, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New York City, Pittsburgh, and Chicago. (Paragraphic treatment is given for each of these cities.)—*L. M. Brooks.*

7210. GESELL, ARNOLD. The organization of child guidance and developmental supervision. *Mental Hygiene.* 13(4) Oct. 1929: 780-787.—A chart shows the comprehensive scheme of developmental supervision of children which utilizes all the available resources of the community. Characteristics of different periods are described.—*Alice L. Berry.*

**7211. GILMORE, HARLAN W.** The social control of begging. *Family*. 10 (6) Oct. 1929: 179-181.—Begging may be controlled from three angles: That of the beggar himself and his need for adjustment; that of the giver; that of the police. The problem is essentially one of coordination between police and social agencies. Educational publicity and the appointment of special mendicancy officers are among the necessary techniques. (Reference is made to the plans of several cities, Boston in particular.)—*L. M. Brooks.*

**7212. GLYNN, JOSEPH.** The society of St. Vincent de Paul and a centenary of Catholic charitable activity in Ireland. *Catholic Charities Rev.* 13 (9) Nov. 1929: 308-316.—The background for the care of the poor in Ireland is given for the Pre-Reformation period; the earlier and later penal periods, and the period of reconstruction continuing to the present.—*Alice L. Berry.*

**7213. STEFANOV, VASIL.** СТЕФАНОВЪ, ВАСИЛЪ. Докладъ отъ Василь Стефановъ, директоръ на Държавния институтъ за слепи въ София. [Report by Vasil Stefanov, director of the State Institute for the Blind of Sofia.] *Училищенъ Прегледъ*. 28 (7) Sep. 1929: 45-70.—The Czechoslovakian Republic is making an effort to help the needy. The activity is distributed through the following 8 kinds of institutions: (1) institutions of correction for delinquent children; (2) social service; (3) special schools for mothers and motherless children; (4) schools for children with mental defects; (5) special social institutions; (6) schools for children with physical defects; (7) psycho-technical institutes; and (8) institutions for the blind. The neighboring countries were invited to visit Czechoslovakia and become acquainted with the methods and the means of this system. The Bulgarian Ministry of Education delegated two representatives, one of whom is the author of this report. In his 75 day visit, he visited many institutions for the invalids, schools of correction, libraries for blind, museums, workshops, hospitals, and others. On the way to Bulgaria he visited two institutes of the same kind in Vienna. In his report he gives the histories of the institutes he visited, and the results of the social policy of the new Republic.—*Z. D. Vidoloff.*

## COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 6929, 7188, 7219, 7227, 7232)

**7214. BICKNELL, ERNEST P. and BURGESS, JOHN STEWART.** Shall America feed China? *Survey*. 63 (4) Nov. 15, 1929: 207-210.—The American Red Cross justified its refusal to appeal to Americans for funds for relief of the famine in China (1928-1929) on grounds that the exigency was due primarily to artificial causes, namely ruthless plundering by armies and bandits, confiscatory taxation, pillaging of farms and agrarian villages until there was no reserve of food supplies in the regions in the drought area. Altogether the Red Cross takes the attitude that national disturbances rather than "an act of God" are responsible for the present lamentable situation, and that any assistance would only retard ultimate recovery. Only a strong, wise, stable, central government will bring peace, security and prosperity. Taking issue with the foregoing Burgess maintained that, regardless of the origin of the disaster, it is necessary to consider the vast social transformation taking place in spite of the chaos involved. The Red Cross has always before given relief in time of wars which are certainly man-made. If the American people had cooperated they might have done much to secure a

wider interest among the Chinese in constructive social welfare.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

**7215. BRUNO, F. J.** Principles of case work involved in the treatment of non-resident and transient families. *Family*. 10 (5) Jul. 1929: 150-156.—St. Louis began its intensive study of this problem in 1925. Since 1926 a case committee under the Community Council has been considering one new problem at each meeting. Committee functions are limited to deciding: (1) whether the family should remain in the city; (2) which agency is to have responsibility; (3) with the agency the means by which decisions of the committee may be carried out. Agencies agree to abide by these decisions. Among the factors which attract non-residents are medical resources and the chance for better employment, schools, and social agency care. Among the transients are the psychopathic, the family with physical defectives, the wanderlust type, the socially diseased, the prostitute. With non-conformity between state and city law, the only point on which Missouri's residence requirements are clear pertains to mothers' allowances. Legal deportation is practically impossible. The imperative principle is the best interest of the client, whether he should be returned to his home community or not. Will the large city, in taking over the responsibilities of the small communities, hinder the proper development of their social agencies, or is it more just for the richer city to provide the better care which the client needs?—*L. M. Brooks.*

**7216. RUBINOW, I. M.** Can private philanthropy do it? *Soc. Service Rev.* 3 (3) Sep. 1929: 361-394.—Half a million families find it necessary in any normal year in the United States to apply to private family welfare societies for material relief. Does the community chest movement, or the financial basis of private charity in general, offer the necessary resources for meeting this serious social problem? In the United States and Canada 297 chests in 1927 raised 64 million dollars, which did not represent the total budgets of all their member agencies. Only about 20% of this amount was spent for outdoor relief. The past experience of community chests does not make for optimism. Many feel that the saturation point in voluntary giving has been reached and that "retrenchment is necessary." On the other hand, public appropriations for welfare in states and large cities have shown a tendency to increase. The general community responsibility for prevention and relief exists, but once this responsibility is recognized it is the organized political authority that has the power to carry it out. It is feared that a system of public outdoor relief means pauperization and demoralization but in England where social insurance is in effect, the record for immorality and crime is not worse than ours. There are dangers in indiscriminate relief giving, but there is no reason to assume that they are greater in public than private relief. The remedy is competent and careful social work in the giving of relief. Surely the richest country in the history of the world can afford a comprehensive system of relief, involving the expenditure of perhaps one-tenth to one-fifth of one per cent of our national income, or perhaps one fortieth of one per cent of our estimated wealth of \$400,000,000,000. Opposition to the entrance of the state into the field hitherto occupied by private philanthropy is not limited to the taxpayer. Mistrust of the honesty and efficiency of the governmental machinery is often shared by the social worker. Will social insurance or similar social legislation, which reduces the volume of applications for relief, destroy social work? Modern social case work with its emphasis upon influencing personality and behavior, recognizes that the identification of the same worker in the function of relieving and educating is detrimental to the latter. Social work technique is as necessary in public as in private welfare, for outdoor relief requires the appli-

cation of scientific methods of case work. The task of educating public officials to an appreciation of this may not be easy, but efforts to educate boards of directors of private agencies and members of committees have been successful. There will always be the need for experimentation which must be free from the necessary regulation and standardization of governmental effort. This remains properly the field of private social work.—*Lucy J. Chamberlain.*

**7217. STEINER, J. F.** An appraisal of the community movement. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 23 Oct. 1929: 15-29.—The recent growth of interest in the community as a social unit is traced among both the sociologists and the social workers. Early characteristics of the community movement are pointed out and consideration is given to the forces that are making impractical the ideal of neighborhood reconstruction. A great deal of confusion in the community movement is caused by the failure to distinguish between community organization and group organization. The two most important phases of the community movement are presented and evaluated: (1) federation as it has found expression in community chests and councils; and (2) the development of community-wide programs designed to promote community solidarity. The paper concludes with a statement of new trends in the community movement.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

**7218. UNSIGNED.** Significant facts regarding the turnover of case workers in family welfare agencies during 1927 and 1928. *Family.* 10(6) Oct. 1929: 163-174.—This study, by the Personnel Problems Committee of the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work, deals with the actual staff turnover and the reasons why workers leave family case work. One questionnaire was sent to the agencies and another to 704 workers who had resigned. Of 189 agencies participating, 61 had no turnover (mostly small agencies), and the annual loss of workers was about 35%, half of whom were of doubtful value in case work. Replies from agencies showed most of the resignations to be connected with more attractive offers, family responsibility, further study, and marriage. Of the 704 workers directly questioned, 312 replied with these same reasons predominating. Other reasons are given also. (Tables, charts, analyses of reasons, and recommendations constitute the bulk of the article.)—*L. M. Brooks.*

## SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 5995, 6447, 6463, 6466-6467, 6472, 6474, 6630, 6922, 6924-6925, 6988, 7075, 7113, 7179, 7211)

**7219. RACINE, AIMEE.** Belgium's system of extra wages for workers with children. *Current Hist.* 31(2) Nov. 1929: 345-347.—"The system of family allowances is defended by its advocates on the grounds that the commonly held principle, 'equal pay for equal work', should yield to that other principle, 'to each according to his needs.'" In Belgium family allowances were begun in 1921, entirely by the initiative of the employers, who established funds to which each employer in the group contributed a fixed sum for each employee, married or unmarried. Before the passage of the law of April 14, 1928, which greatly extended the system, it had been applied voluntarily and by the State to its employees so that about 600,000 workers were benefitted. It was inevitable that a demand for public regulation of so important a phase in the economic life of Belgium should be made. The Socialists insisted on the transfer of the system to the State, on the ground that it could not safely be left in the hands of employers, and on the ground that it was undermining the solidarity of labor. The employers wished to retain the system in their hands, because it improved their relations with

their employees. The law of April 14, 1928, is a compromise between these views; it leaves the private employers' associations freedom to function as before, but renders the system compulsory for employers "who are working on contracts for the national, provincial, or municipal governments, or who supply any of these with goods for an amount exceeding 50,000 francs." The allowance schedule is 15 francs for the first child, 20 for the second, 40 for the third, and 80 for each additional child, payable monthly. The allowance is suspended in case of a strike. The Catholics hope that the law will increase the birth rate, and many of them wanted the allowances payable only to workers with large families. The Socialists, who favor a low birth rate, demanded payment for the first child.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

## INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 5947, 7161, 7165, 7213)

**7220. UNSIGNED.** Problem of idleness in old peoples' homes. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 26(6) Dec. 1929: 13-25.—Of the 1,037 homes from which data were obtained, 513 require certain light duties. Other homes feel that compulsion is a mistake. In such cases the home may offer or suggest certain lines of employment, but the acceptance is voluntary with the resident. Many homes are obtaining the desired results through social and recreational lines. Few homes practice what might be formally called "occupational therapy." Some homes make an active attempt to direct the activities of the guests along lines selected by the home, and supervise the work being done. Other homes encourage in intangible ways, the guests being left to their own initiative in choosing and carrying out the line of endeavor. In other homes the work done by the inmates is absolutely independent of the home, the home's part in the matter being merely permissive. The study showed that those homes which are doing work along these lines are generally enthusiastic in their satisfaction with the results obtained.—*E. E. Cummins.*

## MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entry 7166)

**7221. BURKE, NOEL H. M. and MILLER, EMANUEL.** Child mental hygiene—its history, methods and problems. *Brit. J. Medic. Psychol.* 9(3) 1929: 218-242.—Recognition of the need for child mental hygiene has come in the past half century and has resulted from the convergence of philanthropic and scientific developments in treating the mentally afflicted and the delinquent. The Jewish Health Organization of Great Britain, which opened in November, 1927, was the first to have a working establishment along American lines. The methods of the clinic are fully described as to its personnel and its study, treatment, and disposal of the cases. The conference, an essential feature of the American plan, works toward the solution of the problem-case and performs an educational function as well for visitors interested in the work. After experience a preliminary conference was introduced to determine probable lines of procedure and special points for concentration in the preparation of case reports. Thus a modification of the American system has proved an economy of time and effort and increased the efficiency of the staff. The home and school relations of the child, as well as his intelligence, his physical health, and mental health are studied.—*Constance Tyler.*

**7222. RODRÍGUES ARIAS, B.** La higiene mental en España y el futuro Congreso de Washington. [Mental hygiene in Spain and the coming Congress at

Washington.] *Rev. Medic. de Barcelona*. 11(64) Apr. 1929: 300-313.—Although the medieval idea that psychopaths are "possessed" has largely died out in Spain, it has been very difficult to popularize the notion that they are merely sick people and need treatment, especially of the preventive type, the same as other types of patients. These ideas have been growing in all countries since the middle of the nineteenth century, due to the pioneer work of Jofré and Tuke and the later efforts of many psychiatrists. The Milan Congress of 1906 gave rise to the idea of an International Institute, with a membership drawn from all countries, to study the causes (especially hereditary, alcoholic, and syphilitic) of insanity and to gather and publish statistics, and to work out plans of treatment and especially of prevention (institutional and social). At the Amsterdam (1907) and Vienna (1908) Congresses this plan was revised and strengthened, but at the Berlin (1910) Congress the plan was given up owing to international jealousies and fears. In 1911 a plan of international investigation was published, but the Zurich (1911) Conference was followed by a number of rival national congresses. The war broke up the movement entirely. It was saved, however, by the work of Beers and his National Committee of Mental Hygiene (U.S.), which began work in 1909 and in 1912 began an active program of publicity and organization, which also was temporarily interrupted by the war. After the war the work was resumed and extended gradually to Canada, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Brazil, and finally to all parts of the world, resulting in the organization of an International Committee of Mental Hygiene, culminating in the Congress at Washington in 1929. This movement, centering on the work of Beers in the United States, has not aroused the international jealousies of the earlier attempt. The financing is done primarily through the American organization and scholars of all countries contribute to the success of the intellectual work. Its program is largely educational, looking forward to legislation and institutional reforms of a high order (summary of program, pp. 307-310). Attempts to interest the government in legislative and institutional reforms dealing with the insane began in 1883 and were renewed in 1906 and 1911, but totally without result. The work of Beers' Committee and propaganda began to take effect in Spain in 1918 and a Spanish Association of Neuro-psychiatrists was formed to promote the study and better medical treatment of the insane. In addition, the Spanish League of Mental Hygiene was organized for popular education and propaganda for the social and preventive care of the insane. This latter organization works in close relations with the American organization.—*L. L. Bernard*.

7223. UNSIGNED. Mental hygiene movement celebrates twentieth anniversary. *Mental Hygiene Bull.* 7(9-10) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 1-12.

7224. UNSIGNED. Report of the committee on psychiatric social work in public health nursing agencies. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(11) Nov. 1929: 579-583.—A table shows the comparative duties of mental hygiene supervisors in six public health nursing agencies of as many cities. Educational methods and methods of case work are discussed. It is noted that the six services have arrived at nearly similar standards, aims, and functions. The supervisors place emphasis upon the education of the staff rather than upon their own performance of intensive psychiatric case work.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 6086, 6596, 6601, 6931, 7142, 7196-7197, 7224, 7240-7241)

7225. BARNES, MILFORD E. A county-wide

sanitary and health survey. *Pub. Health Reports.* 44(39) Sep. 27, 1929: 2315-2330.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

7226. BOIVIE, VICTOR. Några ord om möjligheten att förebygga hörselnedsättning och dövhet. [Suggestions for the prevention of defective hearing and deafness.] *Svenska Läkartidningen.* 41 Oct. 11, 1929: 1193-1202.—*C. T. Pihlblad*.

7227. BOND, HELEN E. The Savannah [Georgia] Health Center. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(11) Nov. 1929: 593-596.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

7228. BULMER, F. M. R. Some points of interest in school ventilation. *Pub. Health J. (Toronto).* 20(10) Oct. 1929: 479-483.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

7229. CALVER, HOMER N. Tent-speaking for health. *Milbank Memorial Fund, Quart. Bull.* 7(4) Oct. 1929: 85-92.—The writer relates an interesting experiment in Chautauqua health education. The American Public Health Association, the National Tuberculosis Association, 23 state health departments, 5 Chautauqua circuits and the Milbank Memorial Fund cooperated in the organization of a Chautauqua health program (1928). All sections of the country visited reported favorably on the program, and a number of sections noted immediate outstanding achievements, such as the establishment of two full-time county health units in Tennessee, (Lincoln and Giles counties).—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

7230. DAVEY, J. E. Some observations on health supervision in secondary schools. *Pub. Health J. (Toronto).* 20(10) Oct. 1929: 489-493.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

7231. FULLER, GEORGE W. Public health control. *Amer. J. Pub. Health & Nation's Health.* 19(11) Nov. 1929: 1187-1195.—The American Public Health Association is comparatively weak as a professional society of official health administrators, relatively strong as an association of technical health workers, and practically inactive as a force in molding public health opinions. There is need for some reorganization, re-allocation of authority, and executive responsibility. A system of unified practice and of standards should be promulgated. Public health problems should be translated into worthwhile projects. There has been too much overlapping, uneconomical and uncoordinated effort, particularly in the field of public health education by voluntary health agencies. There is need for a popular priced monthly health magazine.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

7232. GAMBLE, LAURA A. and KING, FRANCES. Length of visits in a generalized county nursing service. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(11) Nov. 1929: 567-570.—The economy of having a nursing staff equipped to cope with all health and nursing problems arising in the home is exemplified in a study of nurses' reports in the Cattaraugus County Department of Health, New York. The family is considered as a unit; only one nurse visits the home and she is entirely responsible for all problems coming within the field of public health nursing. The average number of minutes for all patients is 18 (exclusive of travel time). The time decreased from 25 minutes (the average time required in homes having only one patient) to 8 minutes per patient in homes where there are five or more patients. Visits for delivery service averaged slightly over three hours each; maternity visits took an average of 36 minutes; school, 19 minutes; communicable disease, 21 minutes; and tuberculosis, 15 minutes.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

7233. LONGCOPE, WARFIELD T. The sick man. *Human Biol.* 1(4) Dec. 1929: 445-462.—With the growth of research data and the consequent necessity for specialization of labor in medicine, division of labor sometimes threatens to defeat its own normal ends. There are two types of specialized division of labor: (1) passing the patient through the hands of a cooperating group of specialists who study him from all

angles, (2) segregation of patients of like maladies for treatment by physicians skilled in the particular diseases. The latter specialization frequently becomes fantastic, and both, as now carried out fetishistically, too frequently substitute the study of the disease for the study of the patient. Even yet physicians tend too frequently to treat the body and disregard the mind, which often exercises as much influence over the reactive process as does an infection or a toxin itself.—*L. L. Bernard.*

**7234. CALVO MACKENNA, LUIS.** El servicio médico escolar en Chile. [School medical service in Chile.] *Bol. de la Inst. Internacional Amer. de Protección á Infancia.* 3(1) Jul. 1929: 73-98.—School medical service was organized in 1884 in Chile, but was very ineffective until 1928, when the Ministry of Education established a school health institute, with two sections performing respectively the functions of inspection and clinical assistance. The former section employed 5 doctors, 5 assistant doctors, and 10 assistant nurses, who visited the schools and made records of heredity, health antecedents, and physical measurements. There were 3 clinics for ear-and-throat, eye, and dental diseases, respectively, 2 laboratories for actinotherapy and psychological testing, and a dispensary. In 1928 the Institute examined about 20,000 children. Beginning with 1929 the work of the Institute was taken over by the Ministry of Hygiene and Social Welfare and the work was extended to other towns (about 100) having sanitary doctors. Although the work is under the immediate direction of the General Sanitary Bureau, effective cooperation with the Ministry of Education has been worked out. Sick and defective children are cared for by family physicians, Red Cross and other institutions. The sanitary nurse sees that the treatment is effectively carried out. (Schedules for records. Measurements.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

**7235. PERKINS, ELLEN C.** Dental clinics in a rural county. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(11) Nov. 1929: 575-576.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**7236. ROOD, ELMA.** Training teachers in health education. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 19(12) Dec. 1929: 1321-1326.—Progress in child health education has placed the teacher in an important position in determining the real needs of the school child and, consequently, health education of the teacher has become of prime importance.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**7237. WARNER, H. J.** Notes on the results of trachoma work by the Indian service in Arizona and New Mexico. *Pub. Health Reports.* 44(48) Nov. 29, 1929: 2913-2936.

## SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 7200-7201)

**7238. ARMSTRONG, IRENE.** Control of venereal disease in prenatal patients. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(11) Nov. 1929: 574.—Of the 10,060 pregnant women who were cared for by the Detroit Department of Health during the past five years, 10.5% were syphilitic. Of this number, 28% received a full course of treatments at the venereal clinic. The high incidence of disease is largely due to the fact that 57.4% of the clinic patients were colored women and 13.4% of these were syphilitic.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**7239. EXNER, MAX J.** Progress in sex education. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 15(7) Oct. 1929: 393-407.—Sex education today seeks to guide natural human beings to recognition and choice and development of the greatest good in the sexual sphere of life. Sex education is recognized not as a separate subject, but as a phase of character education. Steady progress has been made in the quality of sex education materials, in text books, and in research. Many colleges and religious groups

are doing important and increasing work in teaching. Notable educational experiments are being made, and others are projected in marriage preparatory classes. Both public schools and the home show great advances. There is a growing demand for teacher training.—*E. L. Clarke.*

**7240. PAGAUD, MARY V.** Nursing problems in a social hygiene program. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 21(11) Nov. 1929: 571-573.—The doctor's failure to report and failure to give a frank diagnosis to the family are problems which must be faced by many public health nurses. It is not easy to interest men in their own health to the point where they will have smears and Wasserman tests made. Social problems will follow medical problems. However, to complete the cycle for family health work the father's confidence and treatment must be secured. No single agency can control venereal diseases. A city-wide education, determined and coordinated effort of doctors and all health workers will be required to improve clinics which now treat a patient for a broken arm while ignoring his syphilis.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

## REHABILITATION

(See also Entry 6592)

**7241. CRAIN, RUFUS B.** Industrial workshops and their importance in relation to placing the handicapped. *J. Indus. Hygiene.* (8) Oct. 1929: 257-265.—The Tuberculosis and Health Association of Rochester and Monroe County, New York State, in 1919, established a Curative Workshop in which occupational therapy was given to patients with such afflictions as respiratory diseases, orthopedic conditions, neuroses and psychoses, post-operative cases, arthritis, and industrial accidents. For those having jobs to return to, it was sufficient, but for those needing vocational training and job placement, a new division of industrial therapy was created in 1926. From July 19, 1919, to March 31, 1928, the shops have expended a total of \$55,258.62, giving service to 939 patients at a per capita cost of \$58.84. During this period there were 147 rehabilitations.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**7242. GOODMAN, HILDA B.** The Milwaukee Curative Workshop. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 3(12) Dec. 1929: 356-361.—The Milwaukee Curative Workshop, established in February, 1928, specializes in industrial accident and orthopedic cases and employs physiotherapy, corrective exercises, and occupational therapy in rehabilitating patients. During last month it had 60 active patients registered and during the year over 50 doctors had used the service. Insurance companies and factories, looking on the injured man from a business point of view, are hard to convince that a curative workshop is valuable, but when convinced, are very ready to cooperate. Curative workshops teach recovering patients how, why, and when to exercise, and direct their efforts into the best channels. The greatest handicap that an injured man faces is speed, and fear oftentimes keeps him from returning to work.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**7243. HAHN, RUDOLF.** Heilpädagogik und Fürsorge. [Medical pedagogy and welfare work.] *Fortschr. d. Neurol. Psychiat.* 1(11) Nov. 1929: 514-521.—The physician should confine himself to showing the teacher the signs of disease and disease reaction and leave the teacher to adjust the pedagogic methods to the special cases. For the deaf mute and blind, educational and trade schools have developed their special methods and aids. The important feature in the care of the feeble-minded is the auxiliary school with small classes for more individual treatment, A and B classes of the same grade but with lower standards for the

weaker ones, and departmental work and shorter courses for those who cannot reach the higher grades. Here the physician and teacher can easily cooperate. Teachers in the auxiliary schools should be acquainted with psychopathology, child psychology, the essentials

of the structure and function of the sensory organs, the healthy and diseased central nervous system, the psychophysiology of speech, and the most important disturbances of speech and the methods of their treatment and cure.—*Louis Newell.*

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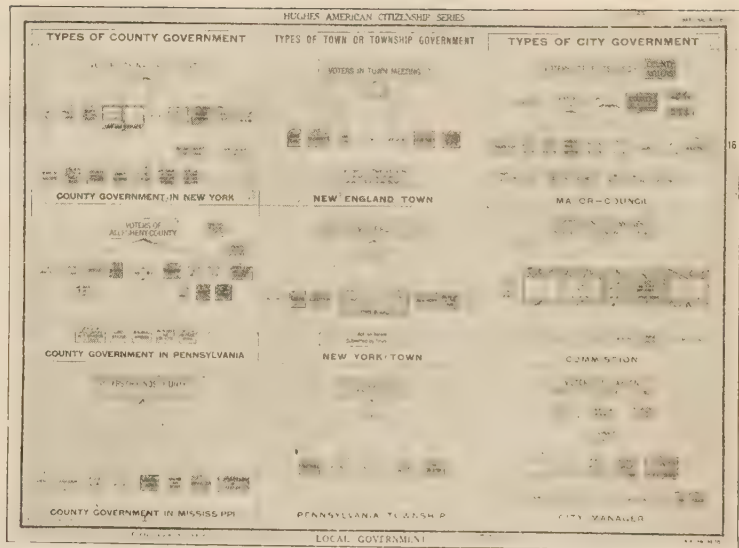
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